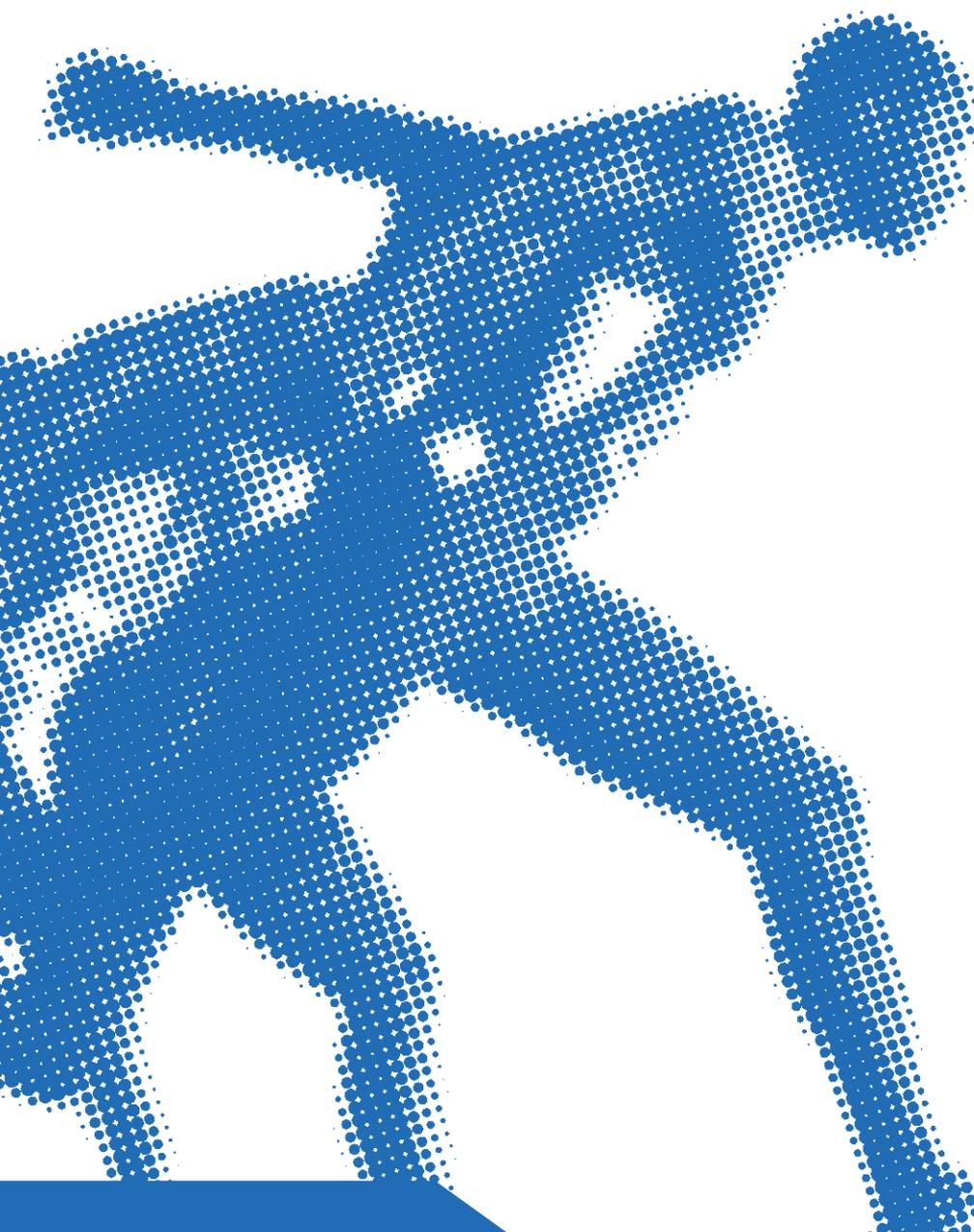




Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
2013:14 ANNUAL REPORT**



13:14

**PURE
PERFORMANCE**



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13:14



Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

2013–14 Annual Report

Canberra

This annual report is available on the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority website <www.asada.gov.au> located at <www.asada.gov.au/about/annual_reports.html>

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

17 October 2014

The Hon Peter Dutton MP
Minister for Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

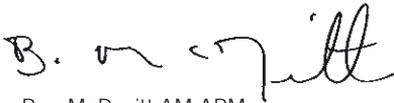
I am pleased to present the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

This report has been prepared in accordance with section 63 of the *Public Service Act 1999* and section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. Subsection 63(1) of the Public Service Act 1999 requires me to provide you with a report for presentation to the Parliament.

This report also complies with subsections 74(1) and 74(2) of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* and is in line with the *Requirements for Annual Reports* that were approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit.

I certify that this agency has prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans and has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation, reporting and data collection procedures and processes that meet the specific needs of the agency. I have taken all reasonable measures to minimise the incidence of fraud in the agency and to investigate and recover the proceeds of fraud against the agency.

Yours sincerely



Ben McDevitt AM APM
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

ABOUT THIS REPORT

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 2014. It has been prepared for the Minister for Sport, to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia.

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ONLINE AVAILABILITY

The whole report is available at <www.asada.gov.au/about/annual_reports.html> in both HTML and PDF formats.

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ASADA CEO BEN MCDEVITT AM APM

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

This is my first annual report as CEO of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) since taking on the role in May 2014.

Sport matters to people. We live in a country where sport is an integral part of our social and cultural fabric. At its best, sport can carry the hopes and dreams of a nation and in special circumstances lead to social change where it is most needed. However, to accept the good that sport can bring to our lives we must also accept that the 'winning at all costs' mentality creates openings for those who seek to destroy fair competition. It is in this dark space that doping exists. Doping poses an ongoing threat to sport. It harms athletes, destroys fair play and equitable competition and does irreparable damage to the credibility of sport.

My role as the guardian of the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) in Australia is to ensure that Australian sport is clean and the health of athletes is protected. I took this role because I believe ASADA is making a difference and given the opportunity it could do more.

OPERATION COBIA

On the announcement of my appointment I was quite clear that my initial focus would be to bring a resolution to the long-running Operation Cobia investigation. I said I would bring a sense of urgency, but I would not sacrifice certainty for speed.

To ASADA's credit, from day one I was presented with a considerable amount of information from the investigation, including material from more than 300 formal interviews and analysis of over 160,000 documents. I had access to advice from some of the finest anti-doping legal minds, including the architect of the Code, Richard Young. I also had the benefit of a review of the evidence by former Federal Court Judge, the Hon. Garry Downes AM QC FCIArb.

On 12 June 2014 (25 days into the job) I issued 'show cause' notices to 34 former and current Essendon Football Club players. My decision was not taken lightly; it was based on a considerable body of evidence collected throughout the 16-month investigation and after careful consideration of legal advice. With the benefit of this evidence and advice, I reached the conclusion that these players have a case to answer under the Code.

On 13 June 2014, the Essendon Football Club and its senior coach, James Hird each filed applications to the Federal Court of Australia challenging the lawfulness of the investigation. On 27 June 2014, the Federal Court held a directions hearing where Justice John Middleton set the matter down for hearing between 11 and 13 August 2014.

Since ASADA received its investigative function in 2006, about one-third of athletes banned from sport for doping violations were caught through the use of intelligence and investigations. For any anti-doping organisation this is an impressive strike rate. However, based on my 30 years of experience in various national and international law enforcement roles, I do not think ASADA was ready for an investigation of the magnitude presented by Operation Cobia. I also believe any national anti-doping organisation in the world would have struggled to manage a doping investigation of this scale and complexity.

Given the immense challenges posed by the largest doping in sport investigation in Australian history, I would like to acknowledge the hard work and diligence of the ASADA team. Under constant pressure and public glare they were able to get the investigation to a point where actions were commenced for possible breaches of the anti-doping rules. Throughout this investigation their commitment to protect the integrity of sport has remained steadfast.

As at 30 June 2014, I had issued a total of 37 'show cause' notices under the National Anti-Doping scheme arising from the Operation Cobia investigation. These matters remain ongoing.

STRENGTHENING ASADA'S LEGISLATION

The *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Amendment Act 2013* received Royal Assent on 29 June 2013 and the Proclamation fixed 1 August 2013 as the day on which the Amendment Act commenced.

Key to the legislative changes was the enhancement to ASADA's intelligence-gathering and investigation capacity. Under the changes I can require someone to assist with an investigation by issuing a disclosure notice. In 2013–14, ASADA issued 28 disclosure notices to 13 individuals.

MAJOR EVENTS

I am pleased ASADA has continued to partner with the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC), Australian Paralympic Committee (APC) and Australian Commonwealth Games Association (ACGA) to deliver Pure Performance programmes for Australian teams attending major events. During 2013–14, ASADA worked with the AOC, APC and ACGA to design and implement comprehensive anti-doping programmes to help protect the integrity of Australian teams going to the Sochi 2014 Winter Games and Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.

DETERRENCE

Anti-doping continues to be a topic of significant interest to global and domestic media. In Australia, ongoing activities associated with the Operation Cobia investigation continued to generate substantial media interest about ASADA throughout 2013–14. An analysis of media coverage revealed the publication of almost 260,000 print and broadcast media reports and 86,000 online news reports mentioning ASADA.

A positive consequence of the Operation Cobia investigation has been increased activity by athletes and support people to raise their awareness of prohibited substances in sport. Our online Check Your Substances tool allows Australian athletes and support personnel to easily check whether the most commonly prescribed, over-the-counter and complementary medicines in Australia are permitted or prohibited in their sport. In 2013–14, Check Your Substances had a total of 84,773 visits, an increase of 14 per cent on the previous reporting period.

To complement the Check Your Substances tool, ASADA provides athletes and support personnel with a telephone advice service. In 2013–14, ASADA responded to 2,983 people calling with a substance or method related enquiry. Of these 1,621 enquiries were specific to supplements.

The impact of supplements on athletes remains a concern to ASADA. More than half of the Australian athletes banned from sport in 2013 were a direct result of a supplement product containing a prohibited stimulant. This was an alarming development, so I wrote to the heads of sports in June 2014 in an attempt to turn this trend around. I urged sports to caution athletes about the use of supplements. We want athletes to clearly understand that if they use supplements containing prohibited substances they are risking their health, career and reputation.

ASADA continues to place great emphasis on its education programme as a key tool in the prevention of doping in sport. Central to our education programme are the close working relationships and partnerships formed with national sporting organisations (NSO). We work with organisations to help them take ownership of their own education programmes so they can assist us in the process of providing up-to-date education to their athletes and support people. There are now 31 organisations that have agreed to a formal education plan with ASADA.

Our experience with Yachting Australia is a good example of a NSO who has worked hard with ASADA to develop its own anti-doping education plan. The plan, which covers all levels of the sport from the Olympic team right through to club level, is an excellent illustration of how sports, with limited resources and effort, can take advantage of the ASADA online education programme to reach a geographically dispersed audience.

Following strong support and uptake by NSOs, and the increased profile of ASADA's work in the community, the usage rates for our e-Learning products have risen markedly with a total of 30,779 completions in 2013–14 compared to 13,104 in 2012–13.

In 2013–14, we worked to expand our suite of face-to-face education presentations and developed a new workshop focusing on the values of sport and ethical decision making. While much of ASADA's education is based on providing information, this workshop is the first serious step into education which looks beyond the anti-doping rules, and concentrates more on ethics and values; how they guide behaviours and the choices we make in the complex anti-doping area. Over the past year, 2,529 athletes and support personnel attended face-to-face sessions with ASADA.

DETECTION

During 2013–14, we conducted 3,503 government-funded tests across 36 sports and 3,037 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies and other organisations. Also during this period, we conducted more than 400 government-funded Hematological Athlete Biological Passport tests both domestically and internationally, as well as conducting 295 government-funded tests offshore in 14 countries.

In October 2013, UK Anti-Doping's (UKAD) Intelligence and Investigations team set up the Rugby League World Cup Coordination Centre with support from ASADA. Our contribution was considered vital given the large number of players participating in the World Cup who regularly compete in Australian rugby league competitions. The exercise strengthened the intelligence-sharing relationship between ASADA and UKAD and has set the framework for future collaborative opportunities.

In 2013–14, the ASADA Intelligence team recorded 391 incident reports. Of these, 234 were formally accepted for intelligence assessment and analysis. Following detailed analysis, 38 of these incidents (some associated with Operation Cobia) were formally accepted as investigation cases and forwarded to the Investigation team.

ENFORCEMENT

In carrying out our enforcement function and the management of potential anti-doping rule violations, ASADA works with the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP), a separate statutory body set up under the ASADA Act to make findings on possible anti-doping rule violations (ADRV) and maintain a Register of Findings (RoF). In 2013–14, the ADRVP entered the names and details of 39 athletes and two support personnel onto the RoF for possible ADRVs.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

At the international level, ASADA seeks to play an influential role by participating in a number of anti-doping forums. By doing this we fulfil the Australian Government's expectation that Australia supports global efforts to eradicate doping in sport. In collaborating with international partners, we promote shared learning and international best practice in anti-doping programmes.

On 15 November 2013, ASADA attended the fourth World Conference on Doping in Sport in Johannesburg, South Africa. Attended by more than 1,000 participants from 156 countries, the conference was the formal setting for the unanimous approval of the revised Code.

During 2013–14, we continued our involvement with the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO). iNADO works on behalf of its member organisations to ensure that a clear and consistent message on anti-doping policy and practice is communicated to national and international sporting and government bodies.

For many years ASADA has welcomed visits by international delegates as an opportunity to share anti-doping experiences and knowledge. During 2013–14, we were fortunate to host a visit from a Japanese delegation. The delegation was particularly interested in our intelligence and investigation functions, as well as the risk-based approach we take to our anti-doping programme. In October 2013, we were privileged to have then WADA President John Fahey speak at our staff conference.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

We conduct our work in accordance with the Code. The Code is the document that applies consistent regulations regarding anti-doping across all sports and countries of the world. The Code provides a framework for anti-doping policies, rules, and regulations for sport organisations and public authorities.

In addition to the Code, we are subject to the ASADA Act and ASADA Regulations, WADA's International Standards and the Privacy Act. We also conduct our investigations in accordance with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* and adopt procedures and processes consistent with the *Australian Government Investigations Standards 2011*. These all contain provisions that regulate the work we do to protect the integrity of sport.

ASADA is also subject to external scrutiny through judicial decisions, the Commonwealth Auditor-General, Parliamentary Committees and Commonwealth Ombudsman reports. Our internal procedures and policies are also required to meet international standards.

The Audit Committee is a central element of ASADA's governance process and provides independent assurance and assistance to me in meeting my responsibilities under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. In 2013–14 the Audit Committee met on five occasions to review our risk, control and compliance frameworks and external accountability responsibilities. Our internal audit service provided by Deloitte and monitored by the Audit Committee, conducted internal audits into our operating model, risk management review and risk profile refresh and IT Security during 2013–14.

ASADA undertakes a variety of fraud and corruption risk management activities to meet its obligations under the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011* and the FMA Act. Updated in September 2013, ASADA's Fraud and Corruption Control Plan seeks to ensure that appropriate strategies are in place within ASADA to manage fraud risks. There were no instances of fraud during 2013–14.

In line with our Risk Management Framework, ASADA updated its Risk Management Plan and risk profile refresh in September 2013. This plan ensures ASADA's continued commitment to carrying out a comprehensive, coordinated and systematic approach to the management of risk.

In 2013–14, our Business Continuity programme was revised and updated to bring ASADA's management in this area in line with the Australian National Audit Office's better practice recommendations, and in response to a number of internal audit recommendations.

In the latter half of 2013–14 ASADA conducted a strategic review of its future priorities and capability requirements. The review resulted in the development of an updated workforce plan realigning available resources to better achieve ASADA's outcomes. In March 2014, the government endorsed the updated workforce plan and provided additional funding for the purposes of an organisational restructure.

During 2013–14 ASADA underwent significant changes. The most noteworthy was the retirement of its CEO, Aurora Andruska. I would like to pay special tribute to Aurora for her stewardship of ASADA over the past four years. Following a career spanning almost 40 years in the public sector, Aurora should be proud of her achievements at ASADA. I believe in the fullness of time she will be most remembered for her efforts to successfully position Australia as an influential contributor to the international anti-doping agenda. Upon the announcement of her retirement, Aurora's international colleagues praised her contribution to global anti-doping efforts.

During the period Karen Harfield, Tracey Gaudry, Dr Michelle Gallen and Andrew Hughes APM completed their appointments with the ADRVP. The ADRVP is a challenging role and each of the departing members has served the panel with distinction. I would like to thank them for their contribution to anti-doping in Australia.

Professor Ken Fitch, an inaugural member and long standing chair of Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) completed his appointment on 28 February 2014. For over 40 years, Ken has made an enormous contribution in the area of anti-doping. His work as Australian Sports Drug Agency Deputy Chair, ASDMAC Chair, International Olympic Committee Medical Chair, on WADA committees and many other appointments has been instrumental in protecting the health of athletes. On behalf of everyone at ASADA, I would like to thank Ken for his decades of tireless work for the anti-doping cause.

THE YEAR AHEAD

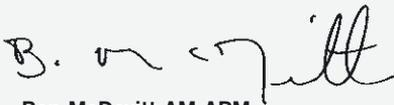
My appointment in late 2013–14 provided me with an excellent opportunity to reflect on the journey ASADA has just navigated and how best to equip ASADA to meet the demands it will face in the years ahead.

We operate in a world where the threats to the integrity of sport are much broader than doping. There is growing evidence that doping, match-fixing and other threats to fair play do not work in isolation. They feed off each other and ultimately affect fair and honest performances and outcomes. I will seek out every opportunity where ASADA can actively contribute to the wider community entrusted to protect the integrity of sport in Australia.

Conducting Operation Cobia has opened our eyes to many lessons. We will use this experience to assess our strengths and where improvements can be made to deliver world's best practice in sports anti-doping and integrity management. In 2014, ASADA commissioned Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to conduct an independent review and identify opportunities to improve the efficiency, alignment and effectiveness of our operating model. Through the process ASADA developed and adopted a new operating model with four key focuses:

- > **A more integrated strategy**—the model explicitly situates ASADA in an ecosystem of government agencies and sporting organisation integrity units that operate collaboratively to build and maintain integrity in sport. The need to strengthen existing relationships and form new alliances will be important for ASADA going forward.
- > **A new operating cycle**—the evolved operating model represents a more integrated and holistic approach to anti-doping. It brings all of ASADA's capabilities to bear in a systematic manner.
- > **Bringing engagement to the fore**—the evolved operating model expands the existing focus on Deterrence–Detection–Enforcement to incorporate an additional focus up front on Engagement.
- > **A new focus on prevention**—an increased emphasis on engagement positions ASADA to expand activity in prevention as part of its anti-doping programme.

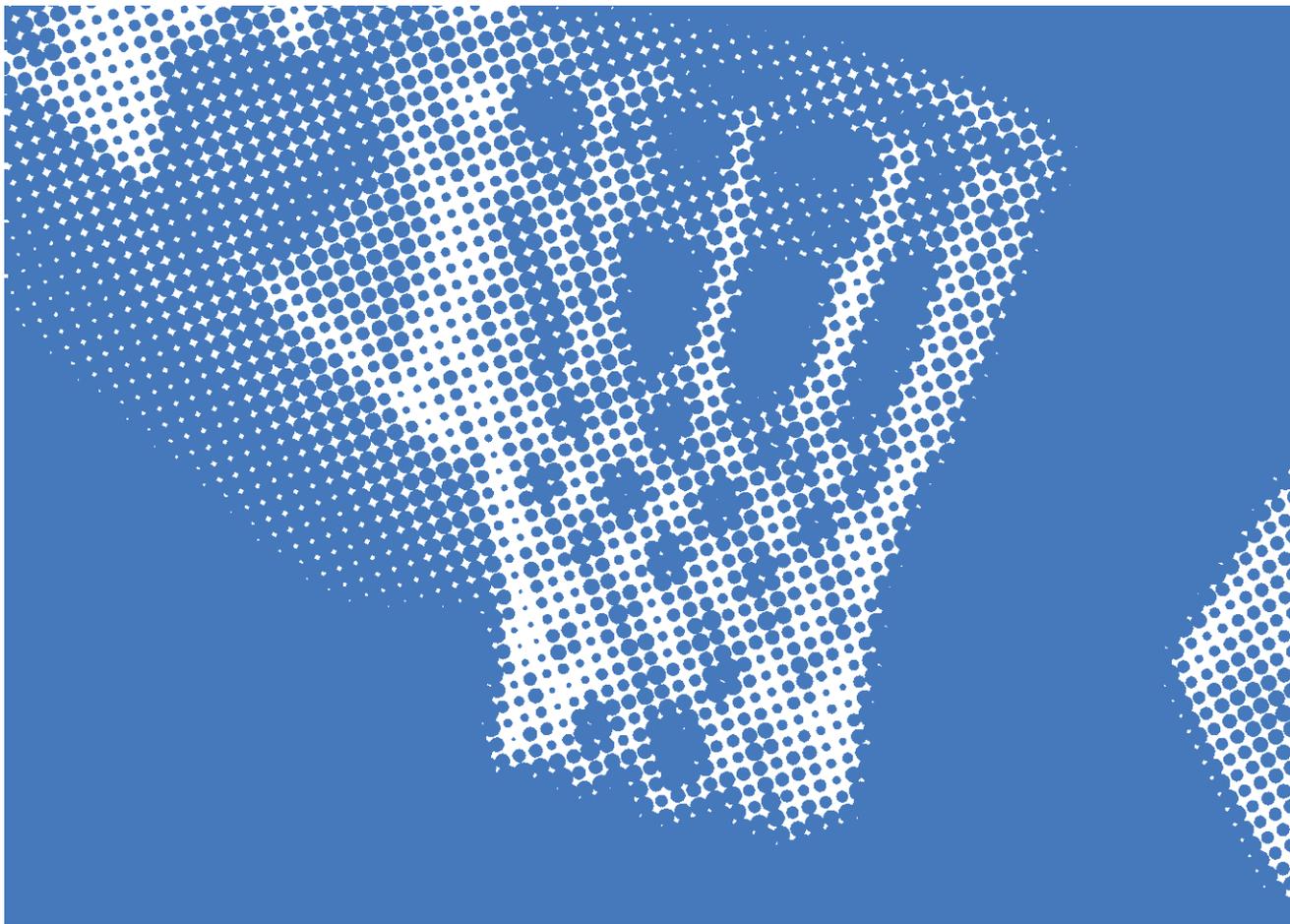
By embarking on the review, ASADA has reached a critical juncture in the way it works in a dynamic and rapidly evolving environment. Over the coming year I will work with the Senior Management Group to implement the new operating model into ASADA's business. In doing this we are recognising there is a fundamental need for change if we are to continue our role in the promotion of clean sport in Australia.

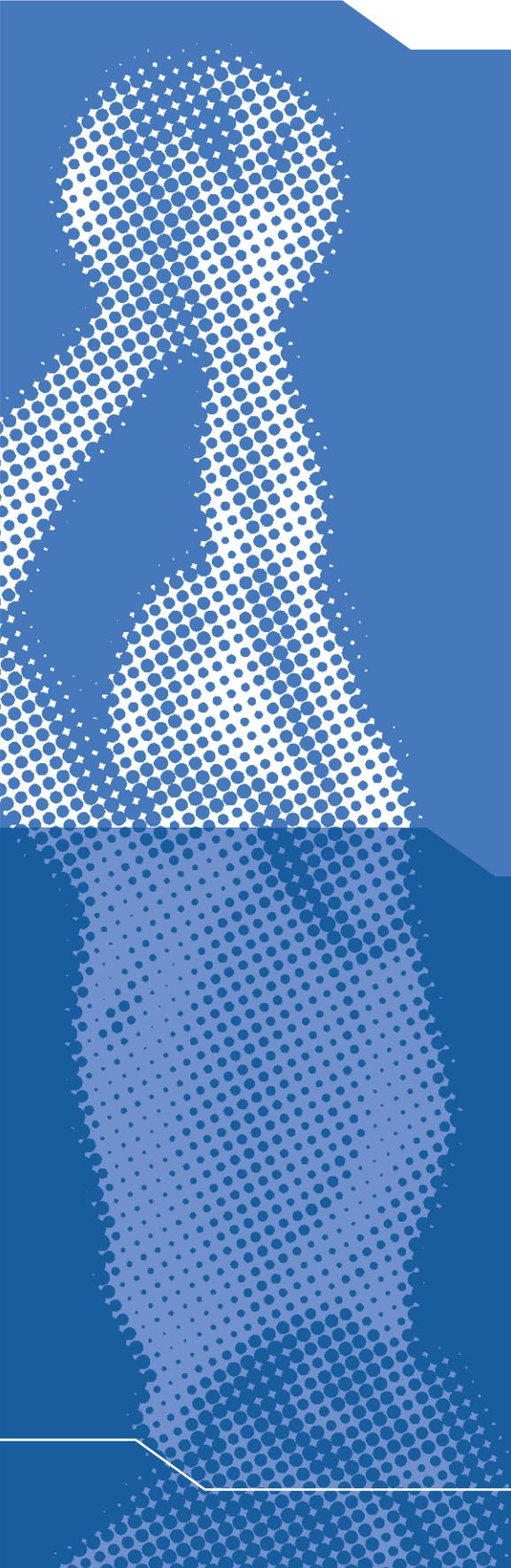


Ben McDevitt AM APM

Chief Executive Officer

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority





01

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ABOUT ASADA

Australia's anti-doping legislation gives effect to its international obligations under the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport (UNESCO Convention). The UNESCO Convention requires States Parties to implement arrangements that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). The Code provides the framework for the operation of harmonised rules and regulations around the world.

Established in 2006 as a result of the Australian Government's commitment to strengthen its resolve against doping in sport, the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) has legislative responsibility for delivering the national anti-doping programme. ASADA's primary role is to implement the Code in Australia and work towards protecting the health of athletes and the integrity of sport. It achieves this through the implementation of a comprehensive anti-doping programme, encompassing deterrence, detection and enforcement activities.

ASADA's vision is to be Australia's driving force for pure performance in sport.

ASADA's purpose is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

LEGISLATIVE BASIS

ASADA is an agency within the Health portfolio. During 2013–14, ministerial responsibility resided with the Hon Peter Dutton, Minister for Sport. The powers of the responsible Minister are outlined in Appendix D.

ASADA operates under the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act) and the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (ASADA Regulations), including the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme. ASADA is a prescribed agency for the purposes of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (the FMA Act) and its staffing arrangements are governed by the *Public Service Act 1999*.

In 2013 the ASADA Act was amended to include a number of measures, including to strengthen ASADA's investigation functions and to enhance information sharing arrangements with other government agencies. The *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Amendment Act 2013* received Royal Assent on 29 June 2013 and the Proclamation fixed 1 August 2013 as the day on which the Amendment Act commenced.

On 1 July 2014, the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) replaces the FMA Act. During 2013–14, ASADA carried out a number of internal review and implementation activities to ensure compliance with the requirements of the PGPA Act.

ASADA's activities are governed by its legislative framework and its obligations to implement the Code and International Standards made under it.

PURPOSE

Doping poses one of the greatest threats to sport today. It harms athletes, destroys fair play and equitable competition and does irreparable damage to the credibility of sport.

Our priority is to ensure that Australian sport is clean and the health of athletes is protected.

ASADA achieves this by providing programmes to help national sporting organisations (NSO) meet their anti-doping responsibilities. We conduct education and awareness initiatives to keep the sporting community abreast of the latest anti-doping issues. We operate a strategic, targeted detection programme that incorporates intelligence gathering, testing and investigations.

We place great importance on working positively with Australian athletes, support personnel, sports and all our other stakeholders to foster partnerships based on principles of respect, openness, responsiveness and integrity.

Australia is part of a broader global anti-doping community. The UNESCO Convention, ratified by 176 countries, represents the commitment by governments around the world to apply the force of international law to anti-doping. ASADA plays an influential role on the international anti-doping scene, with our aim being to create equality in sport so Australian athletes can participate on a level playing field at home and overseas.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

ASADA's role is to develop a sporting culture in Australia that is free from doping, where an athlete's performance is purely dependent on talent, determination, courage and honesty.

Our functions are to:

- > design and deliver a range of education and awareness-raising programmes
- > help the sporting community meet their anti-doping responsibilities
- > monitor compliance with anti-doping policies
- > detect and deter anti-doping rule violations
- > manage potential anti-doping rule violations.

Our functions, powers and delegations (in accordance with the ASADA legislation) are outlined in Appendix E.

OUTCOME AND PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

ASADA's outcome and programme in the 2013–14 Budget is defined in Figure 1.

Our programmes and activities encompass the three components of deterrence, detection and enforcement. We are committed to:

- > designing and delivering education and communications programmes
- > providing advice, support and services to national sporting bodies
- > building up our expert capability in the detection and management of alleged anti-doping rule violations.

We also work with other nations to help build effective anti-doping frameworks and strengthen the global effort against doping in sport.

FIGURE 1: OUTCOME AND PROGRAMME STRUCTURE 2013–14



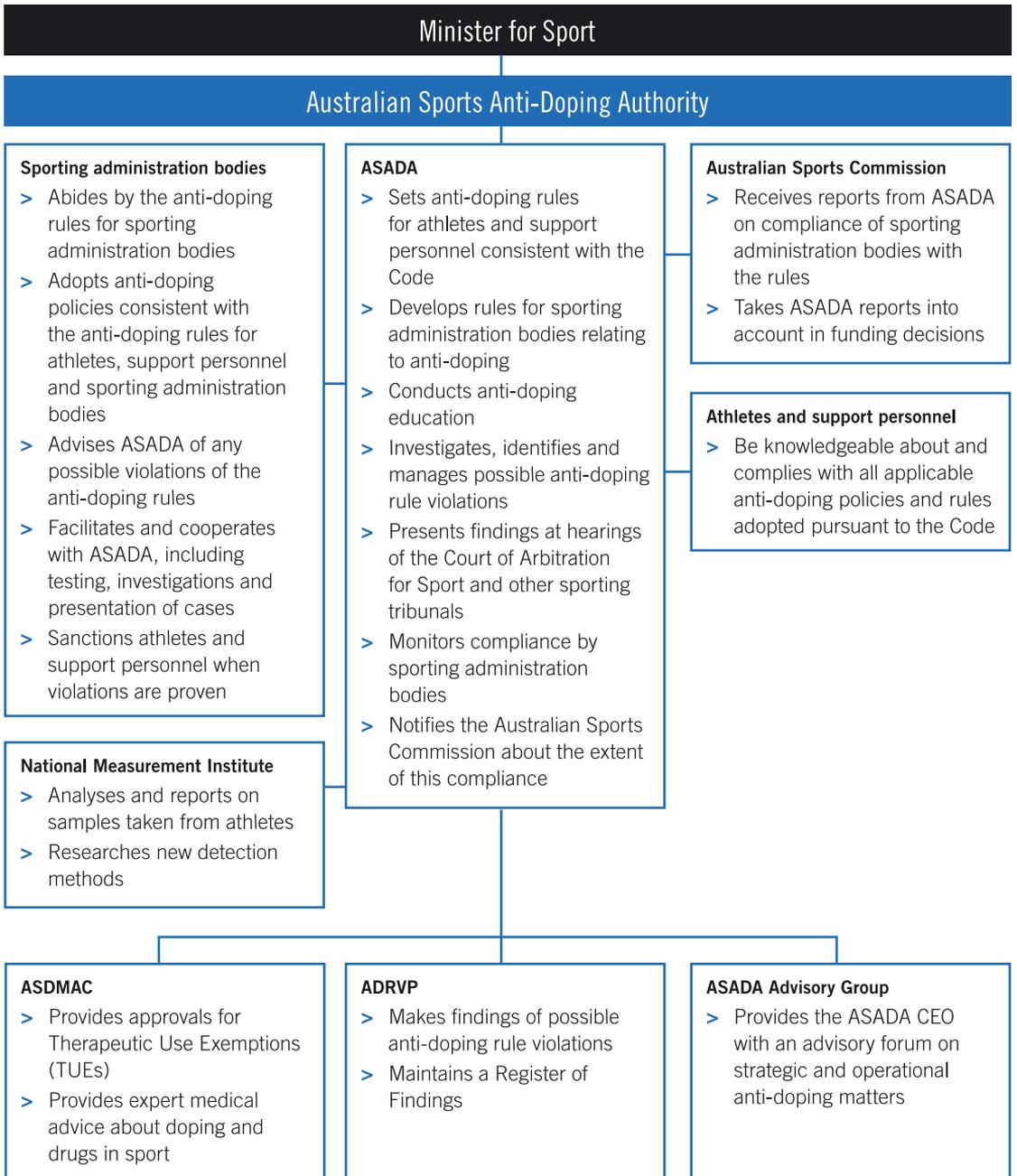
AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING STRUCTURE

Australia's anti-doping framework includes ASADA, as well as three statutory bodies established under the ASADA Act:

- > the ASADA Advisory Group
- > the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)
- > the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP).

Figure 2 shows Australia's anti-doping framework and its mechanisms for implementing the principles of the Code as at 30 June 2014.

FIGURE 2: AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING FRAMEWORK

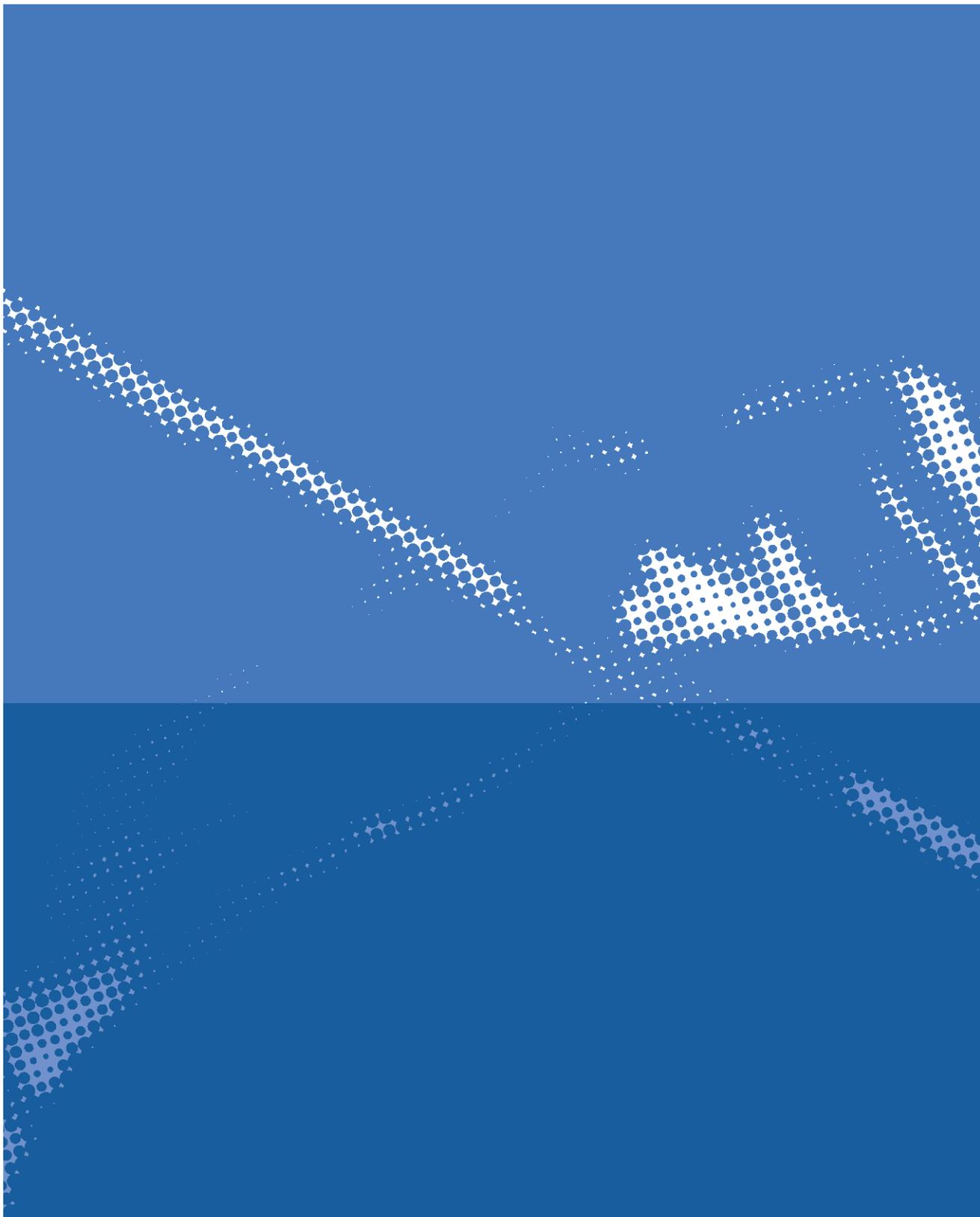


13-14

ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

- > Operation Cobia primary investigation concluded in January 2014.
- > Anti-doping programmes administered for Australian teams going to the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, and the 2014 Commonwealth Games.
- > Implemented amendments to ASADA Act and Regulations, including provisions for disclosure notices.
- > Representatives from 90 different stakeholder organisations participated in education and awareness-raising programmes.
- > 30,779 online completions of ASADA e-Learning.
- > 8,503 participants received face-to-face anti-doping education via workshops and Outreach programmes.

- > 31 organisations have a formal education plan with ASADA.
- > 84,773 online visits to Check Your Substances.
- > Responded to 2,983 people calling with a substance or method related enquiry.
- > Commenced work on the implementation of the revised World Anti-Doping Code ahead of its introduction on 1 January 2015.
- > Collaborated with UK Anti-Doping in activities associated with the 2013 Rugby League World Cup.
- > Success in maintaining ASADA's ISO 9001 certification.
- > Successfully implemented transitional arrangements in preparation for the PGPA Act.



02

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

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This report on performance addresses the outcome and performance information set out in the 2013–14 Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) Budget Statements. The resources made available to ASADA to protect the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport are set out in the financial information chapter.

In 2013–14, Australia’s anti-doping programme focused on deterrence, detection and enforcement activities aimed at fostering a sporting culture free from doping.

Deterrence is achieved through communication and education initiatives, including building awareness with athletes, support personnel and other stakeholders.

Detection is achieved through the coordinated implementation of an integrated programme of intelligence gathering, targeted testing, and investigation.

Enforcement is achieved by managing cases of possible anti-doping rule violations and presenting these to the Court of Arbitration for Sport, other sporting tribunals and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

PROGRAMME 1.1 — DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

Deliverables

ASADA protects the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport by:

- > producing a range of general awareness and targeted education and communications programmes
- > providing support and assistance to national sporting organisations to meet their anti-doping responsibilities
- > delivering a robust detection programme
- > continuing to strengthen its expert capability in the detection and management of alleged anti-doping rule violations.

In 2013–14 we expanded the reach of our education programme through new partnerships and via online technology. We participated in forums to assist sports meet their obligations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). We engaged with stakeholders nationally and internationally to share information and expertise. We also conducted detection and enforcement activities in accordance with our legislation and regulations, the Code and International Standards.

TABLE 1: PROGRAMME 1.1 QUALITATIVE DELIVERABLES

Qualitative deliverables	2013–14 result
A comprehensive education and communications programme delivered to athletes and support personnel from all recognised or funded national sporting organisations	Targets for reaching participants through education and communications programmes were exceeded Representatives from 90 different stakeholder organisations participated in anti-doping programmes in 2013–14 This compares to 86 in 2012–13; 77 in 2011–12; and 73 in 2010–11
The provision of effective advice and support to national sporting bodies to ensure the development, implementation and management of consistent and enforceable anti-doping rules across all Australian sport	Management of anti-doping rule violations was consistent across national sporting bodies

Qualitative deliverables

2013–14 result

The delivery of a leading detection programme, in accordance with ASADA's legislation and the Code, that integrates investigations and testing and is targeted towards sports and athletes assessed as being at greater risk of doping

All test distribution planning and sample collection was conducted in accordance with the Code, the International Standard for Testing and the National Anti-Doping scheme

All ASADA investigations were conducted in accordance with the Australian Government Investigations Standards 2011

6,540 government-funded and user-pays tests were conducted and 38 investigation cases were created during 2013–14

This compares to 7,376 tests and 52 investigation cases in 2012–13; 7,196 tests and 28 investigation cases in 2011–12; and 7,090 tests and 21 investigation cases in 2010–11

The development of ASADA's expert capability to ensure all alleged anti-doping rule violations of the Code are well managed and rigorously pursued

ASADA has engaged a number of experienced lawyers and investigators adept at conducting effective results management processes for matters of a sensitive and complex nature

Where necessary, ASADA engages highly qualified external legal counsel to manage alleged anti-doping rule violation cases at sport tribunals, the Court of Arbitration for Sport or other courts of competent jurisdiction

TABLE 2: PROGRAMME 1.1 QUANTITATIVE DELIVERABLES

Quantitative deliverables	2013–14 target	2013–14 result
Build awareness of anti-doping		
Number of participants in ASADA education	8,000	39,282 ¹ This compares with 24,242 participants in 2012–13; 11,395 participants in 2011–12; and 11,801 participants in 2010–11
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Number of sport forums and liaison activities	4	4 ASADA conducted a series of forums for Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Chairs and Presidents of sporting administration bodies. These forums, hosted by the ASADA CEO, were conducted in Canberra, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne in September and October 2013 The forums were attended by 54 representatives from 43 different sporting administration bodies This compares to five national sporting organisations' forums in 2012–13 and four in 2011–12
Detection of violations		
Number of government-funded detection tests	3,500–4,200	3,503 This compares to 4,167 government-funded tests in 2012–13; 3,996 government-funded tests in 2011–12; and 3,865 tests in 2010–11

¹ Each time an individual interacts with an ASADA education resource they are counted as a participant

Quantitative deliverables	2013–14 target	2013–14 result
Number of Pure Performance programmes implemented	2	<p>Two Pure Performance programmes were finalised in 2013–14 for Australian teams participating in the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games</p> <p>At the end of 2013–14, ASADA worked with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association to implement a Pure Performance programme for the Australian 2014 Commonwealth Games team</p> <p>This compares to two Pure Performance programmes conducted in 2012–13 and two in 2011–12</p>

Key performance indicators

The following key performance indicators measure the impact of Programme 1.1.

TABLE 3: PROGRAMME 1.1 QUALITATIVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Qualitative indicators	2013–14 result
Perform annual stakeholder survey and programme evaluation to measure the effectiveness of ASADA's education programmes	Stakeholder survey and programme evaluations conducted in 2013–14 show strong levels of satisfaction with ASADA's programmes and activities
Assist other national anti-doping organisations to build capability, increase the effectiveness of their programmes, and share information and expertise on effective doping programmes	<p>UK Anti-Doping's Intelligence and Investigations team set up the Rugby League World Cup Coordination Centre in Salford with support from ASADA</p> <p>ASADA hosted a visit from a Japanese delegation in 2013–14. The delegation was interested to learn about ASADA's intelligence and investigations functions, as well as the risk-based approach we take in our anti-doping programmes</p>
Undertake assurance processes to measure ASADA's compliance with relevant legislation, including the <i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006</i> and the National Anti-Doping scheme	<p>Regular audits were conducted of ASADA's operational functions to ensure openness and transparency in decision making and the highest standards of probity and integrity</p> <p>Internal audits were conducted in line with the Internal Audit Plan, testing processes, information management and privacy arrangements</p> <p>The audits identified operational compliance issues which have been rectified or are in the process of being attended to</p> <p>ASADA was re-certified to ISO 9001 standards with the planning and provision of a doping control programme and related activities following a re-certification audit of the Quality Management System in March 2014</p> <p>ASADA has effectively maintained ISO 9001 certification of its Quality Management System throughout 2013–14</p>

TABLE 4: PROGRAMME 1.1 QUANTITATIVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Quantitative indicators	2013–14 target	2013–14 result
Build awareness of anti-doping		
Percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel satisfied with education and awareness raising programmes	80%	93% satisfaction with education and awareness-raising programmes This compares with a 93% satisfaction rating in 2012–13, 93% in 2011–12, and 89% in 2010–11
Percentage of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel aware of ASADA legislation and the Code	80%	97% awareness of ASADA legislation and 98% awareness of the Code These figures compare with 97% awareness of ASADA legislation and 99% awareness of the Code in 2012–13, 96% awareness of ASADA's legislation and 98% awareness of the Code in 2011–12, and 99% awareness of ASADA's legislation and 99% awareness of the Code in 2010–11
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Percentage of recognised or funded sports monitored to ensure compliance with the Code	100%	100% All NSOs recognised and/or funded by the Australian Sports Commission were monitored by ASADA to ensure they complied with their Code obligations This measure has been consistent in each year of ASADA's operation
Detection of violations		
Percentage of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations with confidence that ASADA's activities maximise doping detection	80%	75% of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations expressed confidence that ASADA's activities maximise the opportunity to detect doping This compares with an 69% confidence level in 2012–13, 86% in 2011–12 and 82% in 2010–11 The level of confidence has recovered since the previous period, but remains lower than the target The continued exposure of high-profile doping investigations remains a factor contributing to this level of confidence. ASADA will continue to consider what actions are necessary to improve the outcome in this area
Enforcement of anti-doping rules		
Percentage of successful challenges on procedural grounds for non-compliance with ASADA legislation and the Code	≤ 5%	There were no successful challenges based on procedural grounds The same result was achieved in 2012–13, 2011–12 and 2010–11

BUILDING AWARENESS

ASADA strives to provide comprehensive anti-doping strategies and programmes that help foster a culture where sporting achievement is measured by talent and hard work, not by the use of performance-enhancing substances and methods. Crucial to the development of this culture is the effective delivery of awareness-raising and education initiatives. The aim of these initiatives is to assist athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations understand and meet their anti-doping obligations, deter them from doping, and minimise risks to their health and wellbeing.

Awareness-raising

ASADA uses a wide range of communications products and services to deliver anti-doping information to a diverse sporting audience. Digital channels such as social media are used to complement the reach and effectiveness of traditional communication channels such as printed products and the media. In those instances where it is essential to get information immediately to athletes, such as health advisories, ASADA reaches out to its sports stakeholders to circulate messages.

Digital communications channels

Since ASADA launched its website in 2009, stakeholders have shown a strong preference for accessing information about anti-doping and prohibited substances online. The results of research conducted in 2014 showed a preference for accessing anti-doping information through the website (53 per cent) and for checking substances through the search tool available on our website (79 per cent).

In 2012–13, ASADA experienced significant increases in visits to almost all of its digital channels as a direct result of the investigations into the Australian Football League and National Rugby League. This growth trend has continued in 2013–14 across the ASADA website <www.asada.gov.au> and social media such as ASADA Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

ASADA website

The ASADA website is a comprehensive source for anti-doping information and communications available to Australian athletes and support personnel. Use of the website increased in 2013–14, with a total of 581,876 page views and 149,757 unique visitors. This compares to 564,644 page views and 137,220 unique visitors in 2012–13, and 346,638 page views and 78,018 unique visitors in 2011–12.

Social media

Athletes are a highly mobile group and their desire to maintain contact with family, friends and fans makes them keen adopters of technologies such as social media. For several years, ASADA has tapped into social media channels to extend the reach of its anti-doping messages.

ASADA blog

The ASADA blog was established in December 2011 to provide our audience with relevant and informative articles on anti-doping matters. During 2013–14, we posted six stories and the blog received 3,722 page views from 2,289 unique visitors. This compares to 19 stories posted, 6,251 page views and 3,349 unique visitors in 2012–13; and 14 stories posted, 4,129 page views and 1,723 unique visitors in 2011–12. The reduction in page views and unique visitors to the ASADA blog in 2013–14 is attributed to the reduced number of stories published by ASADA during the period.

Twitter

ASADA predominantly uses Twitter as a newsfeed to alert athletes and the media to emerging anti-doping information. In 2013–14 we had 3,056 followers, tweeted 33 times and been re-tweeted 154 times. This compares to 1,905 followers, 200 tweets and 308 re-tweets in 2012–13.

Facebook

ASADA uses Facebook to share education resources and anti-doping information with a younger audience. At 30 June 2014 we had a total of 857 likes on Facebook. This compares to 496 likes at 30 June 2013 and 289 likes at 30 June 2012.

YouTube

During 2013–14, ASADA continued to produce video content, such as commentary on supplement use in sport, for its YouTube channel. In the period we recorded a total of 7,821 views of our 26 YouTube videos: 61.3 per cent of these were on our YouTube page; 36 per cent were videos embedded on other websites; 2.4 per cent were watched on mobiles; and 0.3 per cent were via searches in YouTube itself.

This compares to a total of 5,303 views of our 22 YouTube videos in 2012–13: 70.8 per cent on our YouTube page; 14.7 per cent embedded on other websites; 14.3 per cent watched on mobiles; and 0.2 per cent via searches in YouTube.

Communication campaigns

ASADA conducted a number of communications campaigns throughout 2013–14 in response to emerging issues and to provide up-to-date anti-doping information relevant to athletes and support personnel.

Strengthening ASADA's anti-doping capabilities

On 1 August 2013, amendments to the ASADA Act and Regulations came into effect. The changes strengthened ASADA's investigation and intelligence-gathering capacities by enabling the ASADA CEO to require someone to assist with an investigation by issuing a disclosure notice. This notice can require a person to do one, or more of the following:

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

ASADA communicated the changes to sports and athletes via its website, social media channels and direct email to its Registered Testing Pool and Domestic Testing Pool athletes, as well as to people registered on ASADA e-Learning.



Prohibited List

As it has done in previous years, ASADA promoted the annual update of the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Prohibited List of substances and methods to sports and athletes. In October and December 2013, we distributed Prohibited List updates via multiple channels including:

- > ASADA blog
- > updates to the ASADA website
- > social media platforms
- > email to sporting bodies, as well as Registered Testing Pool and Domestic Testing Pool athletes
- > phone hotline scripts
- > education presentations.

Media

Anti-doping continues to be a topic of significant interest to global and domestic media. In Australia, ongoing activities associated with the Operation Cobia investigation continued to generate substantial media interest about ASADA throughout 2013–14. An analysis of print and broadcast media coverage revealed almost 260,000 reports mentioned ASADA to a potential cumulative audience of more than 3 billion. Australian online news mentions of ASADA reached almost 86,000 reports during the period.

In 2013–14, we processed approximately 450 separate media enquiries about anti-doping matters. This level of enquiry was down on the previous year, but remained significantly higher than the annual average of 120 enquiries managed prior to the commencement of the Cobia investigation in 2013.

Some of the key generators of media coverage during this period included:

- > changes to the ASADA Act coming into effect (August 2013)
- > release of the interim report by ASADA to the Australian Football League (August 2013)
- > Australian Football League sanctions the Essendon Football Club, its coach, the assistant coach and football manager for governance-related matters (August 2013)
- > engagement of former Federal Court Judge, Garry Downes (AM QC FCI Arb) to provide assistance to ASADA in relation to the anti-doping investigations (February 2014)
- > retirement announcement of ASADA Chief Executive Officer, Aurora Andruska (February 2014)
- > issues surrounding the membership of the independent Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (April 2014)
- > delivery of the final report by former Federal Court Judge, Garry Downes to the ASADA Chief Executive Officer (April 2014)
- > appointment of Ben McDevitt AM APM as ASADA Chief Executive Officer (May 2014)
- > show-cause notices issued to 34 current and former Australian Football League players (June 2014)
- > Essendon Football Club and its suspended coach launch a Federal Court action to challenge the capacity, under the ASADA Act, for ASADA to conduct a joint investigation with the Australian Football League (June 2014)
- > reporting of the Federal Court's directions hearing and setting of the trial date (June 2014)

Printed resources

ASADA produces an Athlete Testing Guide to assist athletes in understanding what will happen during and after a testing session, and what their rights and responsibilities are in relation to testing. This resource can be ordered through our hotline or downloaded from our website <www.asada.gov.au>.

Searching the status of substances online

Since its launch in November 2009, the online Check Your Substances tool has continued to be a popular resource among Australian athletes and support personnel. The tool enables athletes to find out whether the most commonly prescribed, over-the-counter and complementary medicines in Australia are permitted or prohibited in their sport.

In 2013–14, Check Your Substances had a total of 84,773 visits. This compares to 74,126 visits in 2012–13 and 49,935 visits in 2011–12.

Telephone support

ASADA provides athletes and support personnel with a telephone advice service. This service complements the online Check Your Substances tool by allowing individuals to check the status of certain substances and methods. The advantage of the telephone service is that ASADA staff are able to deal directly with people to get a better understanding of the substance or method and can then use this information to check the enquiry against a number of databases. Where an enquiry involves a complex or unknown substance or method, the enquiry is referred to specialists for a determination.

In 2013–14, ASADA responded to 2,983 people calling with a substance or method related enquiry. Of these 1,621 enquiries were specific to supplements.

CASE STUDY

Athlete Advisory—prohibited stimulants found in supplements

For a number of years, ASADA has been advising athletes about the doping risks associated with supplement use. In 2010, ASADA ran a major communications campaign cautioning athletes on the use of supplements, particularly those containing the prohibited substance methylhexanamine. At the time the campaign was considered a success due to the immediate reduction in positive test results for methylhexanamine.

Despite the success of the 2010 campaign, sanctions related to supplement products has continued to be an issue for Australian athletes. During 2013–14, ASADA conducted an assessment of sanctioned athletes and found that 54 per cent of publicly disclosed anti-doping rule violations in 2013 involved a prohibited stimulant found in a supplement product.

This proportion of positive tests related to supplements was of concern to ASADA, so we conducted a communications campaign directly with sports in June 2014 in an attempt to turn this trend around. ASADA requested sports to deliver the cautionary advice about supplement use directly to their athletes.

We want athletes to clearly understand that if they use supplements containing prohibited substances they are risking their health, career and reputation.

The campaign with sports was supported by complementary awareness-raising and education initiatives. Website material was updated to help athletes assess and minimise the risks associated with supplement use. A series of videos was produced discussing the topic of supplement use with Australian athletes, as well as with Dr David Hughes (Chief Medical Officer, Australian Institute of Sport (AIS)) and Professor Louise Burke (Head of Sports Nutrition, AIS).

ASADA will maintain an ongoing watch to monitor the impact of the communications campaign in reducing the trend of positive test results related to supplement use.



Education

ASADA continues to place great emphasis on its education programme as a key tool in the prevention of doping in sport. We aim to implement an effective and efficient education programme that provides learning opportunities for all members of the Australian sporting community. The programme helps develop the essential knowledge, skills and attitudes required to maintain a level playing field.

e-Learning

ASADA's flagship education product is Pure Performance Online. Launched in 2010, it is a free and easy-to-use online education tool for Australia's sporting community. Pure Performance Online provides athletes, support personnel and the general public with access to up-to-date anti-doping information 24 hours a day.

The key feature of Pure Performance Online is a level 1 anti-doping course. The course includes six modules covering the core knowledge areas of anti-doping of which all athletes at any level should be aware. Pure Performance Online also contains a fast-track test (40 question quiz), a level 2 Annual Update Test, facilitator courses (online training courses for those staff or administrators who wish to provide further education to their athletes) and short learning updates on topical issues in anti-doping.

Following strong support and uptake by national sporting organisations (NSO), and the increased profile of ASADA's work in the community, the usage rates for our e-Learning products have risen markedly in 2013–14 with a total of 30,779 completions as compared to 13,104 in 2012–13.

Trade stands

ASADA continued its programme of trade stands in 2013–14, conducting four stands at events including the:

- > Australian Age Swimming Championships
- > Australian Junior Tenpin Bowling Championships
- > Australian Schools Cup — Volleyball
- > Australian Schools Rugby Union Championships.

Trade stands provide an opportunity for ASADA 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.

Face-to-face

Our face-to-face workshops provide athletes and support personnel with an important opportunity to interact directly with ASADA, to ask questions and to explore anti-doping in more detail. Complementing the online learning options, the workshops are available to any sporting organisation to integrate as part of its overall education plan. Over the past year, 2,529 athletes and support personnel attended face-to-face anti-doping education sessions.

In 2013–14, we worked to expand our suite of face-to-face presentations and developed a new workshop focusing on the values of sport and ethical decision making. While much of ASADA's education is based on providing information, this workshop is the first serious step into education which looks beyond the anti-doping rules, and concentrates more on ethics and values; how they guide behaviours and the choices we make in the complex anti-doping area. The goal of this scenario-based, interactive session is that participants are able to understand or re-define success for themselves in ways that acknowledge the equal importance of the outcomes they achieve and the ways in which they achieve them.

In 2013–14, we continued to encourage sports to train their own internal facilitators. Forty-three new facilitators completed the online facilitator's course during the period. Upon completion, the facilitators were equipped with the knowledge and skills to present anti-doping education to their own athletes. In addition to the online facilitator course,

ASADA conducted a ‘train-the-trainer’ day with the Australian Football League. This session up-skilled the League’s state-based staff and provided tailored resources to enable them to conduct their own anti-doping education workshops.

In 2013–14, we continued to exceed targets for reaching participants through education and communication programmes. We had a total of 39,282 completions; more than 30,000 above the target of 8,000². Of these, there were 30,779 completions of online resources, 7,853 people attended face-to-face presentations and 650 people participated in our Outreach programmes.

Anti-doping education participants in 2013–14 identified with 90 different sporting organisations.

TABLE 5: EDUCATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING 2013–14

Solution	Activities	Completions
Online: ASADA e-Learning		
Pure Performance Online — Level 1	2	6,708
Pure Performance Online — Level 2	1	2,632
Pure Performance Learning Updates	6	19,468
Pure Performance Facilitator	2	43
YouTube Education Videos	1	1,928
Total online	12	30,779
Face-to-face		
ASADA Face-to-Face	59	2,529
DIY Facilitator	96	5,324
Outreach programme	4	650
Total face-to-face	159	8,503
Grand total	171	39,282

Partnerships

Central to our education programme are the close working relationships and partnerships formed with NSOs. We work with organisations to help them take ownership of their own education programmes so they can assist us in the process of providing up-to-date education to their membership.

In 2013–14, we continued to partner with sports to develop individual education plans for their communities. The development and implementation of an education plan offers sporting organisations an opportunity to strategically target education throughout the entire athlete pathway. It also helps us understand the individual needs of a particular sport so we can tailor timely and specific messages. There are now 31 organisations which have agreed to a formal education plan with ASADA.

Our education team has continued its productive long-term relationships with the Australian Olympic Committee, Australian Paralympic Committee and the Australian Commonwealth Games Association. All three organisations are dedicated to delivering a high quality anti-doping education programme to their teams. In 2013–14, as part of our Pure Performance programme, we provided education to the shadow squad for the Winter Olympic and Paralympic games, as well as to all members of the Australian 2014 Commonwealth Games team.

² Each time an individual interacts with an ASADA education resource it is counted as a completion.

CASE STUDY

Yachting Australia

Yachting Australia is a good example of a NSO who has worked hard with ASADA to develop its own anti-doping education plan. The plan, which covers all levels of the sport from the Olympic team right through to club level, is an excellent illustration of how sports, with limited resources and effort, can take advantage of the ASADA online education programme to reach a geographically dispersed audience.

The effectiveness of Yachting Australia's plan can be seen in the results it achieved prior to the Australian Youth Championships. Yachting Australia ambitiously wanted 100 per cent of competitors to complete the ASADA online education programme prior to the event. To achieve this completion rate, Yachting Australia not only encouraged its members to get educated,

but wrote anti-doping education into the Notice of Race. The Notice of Race sets out the rules, classes and other conditions of a sailing competition. In doing this, they ensured that 193 young Australian competitive sailors (every single entrant in the competition) completed anti-doping education. Competitors thus came to the national championships, not only prepared for the eventuality of doping tests, but possessing a better understanding of the role and responsibilities of an elite sailor.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS (IMAGE CREDIT: CAITLIN TAMES)



TABLE 6: SATISFACTION WITH ASADA EDUCATION

Measure of satisfaction	Results
ASADA anti-doping education is accessible	93%
ASADA anti-doping education is effective in conveying anti-doping messages	93%
ASADA anti-doping education is delivered in an efficient manner	81%
ASADA anti-doping education provides correct and current information	95%
The way ASADA educates about prohibited substances and methods in sport in Australia is effective	87%
The way ASADA educates about athlete rights and responsibilities in relation to anti-doping in Australia is effective	89%
The way ASADA educates about how to find anti-doping information is effective	93%

Feedback from participants in both online and face-to-face education services showed:

- > 93 per cent agreement that the material covered was relevant
- > 93 per cent agreement that the solution increased their knowledge of anti-doping.

ENGAGEMENT

Assisting sporting organisations

We work hand-in-hand with sports to stay ahead of sophisticated doping regimes. In our view it is to better to partner with sports than exclude them from the process.

A primary responsibility for ASADA is to assist sporting organisations to understand their obligations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and to work collaboratively with them so they meet Code obligations. As a result of ASADA's work the Australian Government can be assured that sport is complying and as a nation we are meeting our international commitments. We actively engage with sports through forums and liaison with sporting administration bodies.

In 2013–14, ASADA conducted a series of forums for Chief Executive Officers, Chairs and Presidents of sporting administration bodies. These forums, hosted by the ASADA CEO, were conducted in Canberra, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne in September and October 2013.

At these forums the CEO of ASADA provided an update on the Operation Cobia investigation and the Code revision process. The forums were attended by 54 representatives from 43 different sporting administration bodies.

International engagement

ASADA seeks to play an influential role by participating at international anti-doping forums. By doing this we fulfill the Australian Government's expectation that Australia supports global efforts to eradicate doping in sport. In collaborating with international partners, we promote shared learning and international best practice in anti-doping programmes.

In 2013–14 we continued to maintain strong international connections with a view to:

- > increasing our influence on strategic decision making at the international level
- > contributing to harmonisation and information sharing
- > partnering with relevant organisations to plan and deliver anti-doping programmes at international events conducted in Australia
- > contributing to the development of harmonised anti-doping programmes worldwide.

Liaison with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

WADA is the international independent organisation promoting, coordinating and monitoring the fight against doping in sport in all its forms. WADA is a critical partner in our international engagement strategy.

The National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) within the Department of Health is responsible for coordinating the Australian Government's submission to WADA in a number of areas including the review of the Code, the annual review of the Prohibited List, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) survey on anti-doping compliance of signatories to the convention. ASADA assisted the NISU meet these commitments by providing anti-doping expertise to be included in the responses.

In July 2013 ASADA's Chief Operating Officer participated as a member in a meeting of the WADA Finance and Administration Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland. ASADA was also in attendance at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Johannesburg, South Africa on 15 November 2013. The conference was the formal setting for the unanimous approval of the revised Code.

Review of the World Anti-Doping Code

The Code is the core document that provides the framework for harmonised anti-doping policies, rules and regulations within sports organisations and among public authorities. WADA considers the Code to be a living document, evolving and building on the experience gained over time. On 28 November 2011, WADA launched its review of the Code. This included a separate review process for four of the five International Standards that operate under the Code (the Prohibited List is reviewed annually and was not subject to this process).

The review provided stakeholders with the opportunity to contribute constructively to the improvement of the Code. WADA scheduled three phases of consultation with stakeholders between 2011 and 2013.

ASADA provided specialist advice to the NISU during the preparation of the Australian Government's submission to WADA during phases two and three of the review.

After two years of consultation the revised Code was unanimously approved at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Johannesburg, South Africa on 15 November 2013. ASADA was represented at the conference. The revised Code is being implemented by Code signatories worldwide (including Australia) ahead of its coming into effect on 1 January 2015.

WADA World Conference on Doping in Sport

The conference was attended by more than 1,000 participants from 156 countries. These numbers demonstrate the importance countries place on the fight against doping in sport and the protection of clean athletes. The main outcome of the conference was the adoption of the revised Code.

Review of draft Prohibited List

WADA is responsible for annually updating the Prohibited List of substances and methods prohibited in sports. We provided technical input to the NISU to help prepare the Australian Government's response to the Prohibited List update. The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) also provides input to the NISU for this purpose.

Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO)

In 2011, National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO) recognised a need for the creation of a body that would represent them as a collective group. A project was commenced looking at the feasibility of such an organisation. The project board, comprising the NADOs from Australia, Norway, United Kingdom, USA and Canada, produced a proposal and financed the project. The project board recommended that the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO) be established. This was supported unanimously at a meeting of NADOs in Paris on 13 November 2011.

iNADO acts as an advocacy organisation. It works on behalf of its member organisations to ensure that a clear and consistent message on anti-doping policy and practice is communicated to national and international sporting and government bodies such as WADA, the government-to-government International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA), UNESCO and the Council of Europe.

The role is not limited solely to advocacy. iNADO also helps NADOs, especially new ones, to improve programmes and to adopt best practices. iNADO is developing a repository of model documents and practices, and will promote and monitor their use by members.

The membership of iNADO currently consists of 44 members including Australia.

Monitoring Group for the Council of Europe

In September 2013, ASADA attended the 38th meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention in Paris.

International visitors

For many years ASADA has welcomed visits by international delegates as an opportunity to share anti-doping experiences and knowledge. During 2013–14, we were fortunate to host visits from a number of international representatives.

In August 2013, ASADA welcomed a delegation from Japan. The delegation was particularly interested in our intelligence and investigation functions, as well as the risk-based approach we take to our anti-doping programme. Delegation members included:

- > Mr Toshiaki Endo, former Minister in charge of Sports of Japan and the Director of Supra-partisan (all-party group) Sport Commission of the Member of Parliament
- > Dr Ichiro Kono, President of Japan Sport Council and former Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) President
- > Ya-Ya Yamamoto, Senior Manager, Policy and Strategy, JADA.

In October 2013, then WADA President John Fahey attended the ASADA staff conference where he discussed matters of current interest in anti-doping.



FORMER WADA PRESIDENT JOHN FAHEY

DETECTION

While testing is integral to a comprehensive anti-doping programme, testing alone will not catch every athlete who engages in doping. So in 2006, Australia became the first country to introduce intelligence and investigation capability into an anti-doping detection programme. With this initiative ASADA has managed to redefine anti-doping globally, building a unique capability in the integration of traditional testing with the ability to investigate possible doping activity. This programme is at the forefront of intelligence-based targeted testing, where intelligence acquired from a number of sources is analysed and used to guide testing.

In Australia, ASADA works cooperatively with the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, the Australian Crime Commission, the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Australian Federal Police, as well as state and territory police. ASADA also works cooperatively with other NADOs and international federations in the sharing of information across borders.

Since 2006, about one-third of all athletes banned from sport in Australia for doping violations have been caught without ever returning a positive result on a traditional doping test. Intelligence has played a key role in this result. With the introduction of intelligence and investigation functions, the probability of exposing cheating in sport has increased.

ASADA's intelligence and investigation programme has been praised by WADA and is being emulated by anti-doping agencies abroad. ASADA has shared its experience and knowledge regarding intelligence and investigations with anti-doping organisations in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas.

National testing and sport operations programme

An essential element of our detection programme is testing, which is supported by a combination of government-funded and user-pays arrangements. It incorporates a scientific and intelligence-driven targeted test distribution plan. Testing is conducted in-competition and out-of-competition and is based on no-advance notice, which acts as a deterrent. Athletes are subject to testing anytime, anywhere and without warning.

Underpinning the testing programme is the test distribution plan which is designed to allocate tests across a range of sports annually in accordance with criteria specified within the WADA International Standard for Testing (IST).

During the year our testing programme largely focused on teams heading to the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games. During this period we continued our targeted and intelligence-led testing on Australian athletes, living, training or competing overseas.

In 2013–14, we continued to apply steroid and Hematological Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) capability in the development of our targeted testing programmes. 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.

During 2013–14, we conducted 3,503 government-funded tests across 36 sports and 3,037 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies and other organisations (see Table 7). Also during this period, we conducted more than 400 government-funded Hematological ABP tests both domestically and internationally, as well as conducting 295 government-funded tests offshore in 14 countries.

Sample collection

The sample-collection process entails sequential activities that directly involve the athlete from the initial notification to the point that they leave the Doping Control Station having provided urine and/or blood samples.

Our sample collection is conducted by a skilled team of accredited Doping Control Officers (DCO) and Chaperones in accordance with the Code, the IST and the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme. The blood collection service is provided by qualified phlebotomists and is conducted in the presence of a DCO, Chaperone, and if applicable, the athlete's representative.

During 2013–14, our sample collection process was assessed by external ISO auditors, which resulted in successful ISO 9001 re-certification.

Pure Performance programmes

ASADA partnered with the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) and Australian Paralympic Committee (APC) in the delivery of Pure Performance programmes for the Australian teams attending the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.

During the period ASADA also partnered with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association to implement a Pure Performance programme for the Australian 2014 Commonwealth Games team.

These programmes are designed to help protect the integrity of Australian teams by developing and implementing a comprehensive anti-doping programme in the lead up to the events.

The programme includes:

- > a scientific and intelligence-driven urine and blood testing programme, including in-competition and out-of-competition testing prior to the commencement of the Games
- > storage of selected samples in ASADA's long-term storage facility
- > induction and support to assist whereabouts compliance (this permits ASADA to plan effective out-of-competition testing)
- > the opportunity to undertake anti-doping education.

User-pays tests

ASADA's professionalism in sample collection resulted in ASADA being contracted in 2013–14 by a number of sporting administration bodies, such as the Australian Football League (AFL), Australian Rugby Union (ARU), Cricket Australia (CA), Football Federation Australia (FFA) and the National Rugby League (NRL), to conduct their doping control testing programmes. We also collected samples under user-pays arrangements on behalf of other collection agencies or International Federations in the lead up to a number of international sporting events held in Australia, including sports such as athletics, badminton, bowls, cricket, diving, hockey, judo, life saving, shooting, triathlon and water skiing.

User-pays arrangements with state governments were in place during the year to allow for the testing of athletes competing at state level. This relationship is important in ensuring that up-and-coming athletes competing at the state and territory levels experience a thorough testing programme. The aim is to instil in these athletes an expectation that they will be tested on a regular basis as well as an understanding that athletes who dope will be caught and sanctioned appropriately.

In 2013–14, ASADA worked closely with the AFL, ARU, CA, FFA and NRL to ensure that each of these sports had a testing programme that maximised the chances of detecting the use of any prohibited substances. The broad scope of agreements between ASADA, the major professional sporting organisations and governments is a testament to the shared drive to achieve clean sport across Australia.

TABLE 7: ANTI-DOPING TESTS CONDUCTED BY ASADA IN 2013–14

Client	Test type	Total tests completed
Government-funded tests	Out-of-competition	2,124
	In-competition	1,379
	Total government-funded tests	3,503
User-pays tests	Out-of-competition	2,201
	In-competition	836
	Total user-pays tests	3,037
Total		6,540

Long-term storage facility

ASADA operates a long-term storage facility located at the National Measurement Institute in Sydney. The facility is used to store frozen blood and urine samples collected from athletes for possible re-testing using future advances in analytical technology.

Under the Code, a doping violation may be commenced against an athlete up to eight years after the alleged event. The re-testing of frozen blood and urine samples assists in catching those athletes who are using substances not yet detectable. This initiative widens the anti-doping net and reinforces our deterrence activities.

The long-term storage facility contains samples collected from athletes competing in a number of sports, including Australian athletes who competed at the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and members of the Australian 2014 Commonwealth Games team. Table 8 includes the number of samples stored in the long-term storage facility.

Accreditation of DCOs and Chaperones

Our DCOs are highly regarded around the world and have worked at many international and national major sporting events since 1996.

In November 2013, ASADA held its annual DCO conference where it re-accredited 27 DCOs in accordance with the IST.

ASADA re-accredits its Chaperones every two years to ensure compliance with the IST and so that sample collection skills are maintained. Two hundred and seven Chaperones were re-accredited in workshops held around Australia throughout May and June 2014. The re-accreditation required the successful completion of both written and field assessments.

TABLE 8: DOPING CONTROL FACTS AND FIGURES 2013–14

Number	Descriptor
6,540	Total samples collected
14	Countries from which athletes were selected for doping control
1,705	Athletes in the Registered and Domestic Testing Pools
1,797	Blood samples collected (hGH, CERA and Blood Profiling)
99.9%	Percentage of samples collected with no-advance notice
405	Government-funded Athlete Biological Passport tests
641	User-pays Athlete Biological Passport tests
4,698	Samples stored in the long-term storage facility

Intelligence

From just a single tip-off by a member of the public, ASADA can start gathering intelligence on an athlete or support person. Tip-offs can be submitted through the secure online form, or by calling the ASADA hotline. These pieces of information can be as simple as seeing something suspicious, or overhearing people talk about doping.

Intelligence gathering can also arise from test results. While unusual blood or urine results on their own are not enough to establish a violation, they are recorded by ASADA and used for target testing.

ASADA also works closely with national sporting bodies and encourages all members of the sporting community to report if they have any concerns or suspicions about athletes or support staff.

Law enforcement and other government agencies are another valuable source of intelligence for ASADA.

All these pieces of the puzzle can lead to ASADA bringing a possible doping violation against an athlete or support person.

In October 2013, UK Anti-Doping's Intelligence and Investigations team set up the Rugby League World Cup Coordination Centre with support from ASADA. Our contribution was considered vital given the large number of players participating in the World Cup who regularly compete in Australian rugby league competitions. The exercise strengthened the intelligence sharing relationship between ASADA and UK Anti-Doping and has set the framework for future collaborative opportunities.

In 2013–14, the ASADA Intelligence team recorded 391 incident reports. These reported incidents consisted of 26 derived from external party notifications, 135 derived from anonymous tip-offs, 212 from scientific analysis reports and a further 18 from field staff incident reports. In total 234 incident reports were formally accepted for intelligence assessment and analysis.

Following detailed analysis, 38 of these incidents (some associated to Operation Cobia) were formally accepted as investigation cases and forwarded to the Investigation team.

Investigations

The Australian Government Investigations Standards 2011 establishes the minimum standards for Australian Government agencies conducting investigations. All ASADA investigations comply with the Standards.

All credible allegations or information of doping in a Code-compliant sport are examined by ASADA. However, an allegation or intelligence on its own is not enough to bring about a violation under the World Anti-Doping Code. To do this we are required to turn intelligence into evidence of a possible breach of the NAD scheme or relevant anti-doping policy of a sport.

For the majority of 2013–14, the main focus of our investigation work continued to be Operation Cobia.

Established in 2011 as an intelligence-gathering exercise into possible doping in two of Australia's professional sporting codes, Operation Cobia formally commenced interviews and gathering evidence in February 2013. The primary evidence gathering phase was concluded in January 2014.

Our investigators conducted more than 300 formal interviews with witnesses and persons of interest while over 160,000 documents were searched, copied and analysed for relevant evidence.

Operation Cobia was extremely complex and protracted. The difficulty was compounded by key persons of interest, with the knowledge of the distribution of substances to athletes, declining to co-operate with the investigation. This lack of cooperation compelled ASADA to continue its investigation and gathering of evidence, and then rely on the new disclosure notice provisions to require uncooperative people to assist with the investigation.

In February 2014, former Federal Court judge, the Hon Garry Downes (AM QC FCI Arb) was engaged to review evidence gathered by ASADA during Operation Cobia and provide advice to ASADA on the progression of any potential anti-doping matters. On 28 April 2014, Mr Downes provided his final report to the ASADA CEO.

Mr Downes' report contains sensitive investigative material and must remain confidential to ensure future cases conducted by ASADA are not prejudiced. At 30 June 2014, ASADA and its legal counsel continue to progress recommendations contained in Mr Downes' report.

As at 30 June 2014 the ASADA CEO issued a total of 37 'show cause' notices under the National Anti-Doping scheme arising from the Operation Cobia investigation.

Australian Federal Police review

On 26 June 2013, ASADA formally lodged a request with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to examine all communications originating from the organisation to determine whether any ASADA officer was the source of information leaks from Operation Cobia.

On 15 October 2013, the AFP advised ASADA that it had finalised its investigation and determined no Commonwealth offence had been disclosed.

Disclosure notices

Amendments to the ASADA Act came into effect on 1 August 2013. Key to the legislative changes was the enhancement to ASADA's intelligence-gathering and investigation capacity. When necessary the ASADA CEO will now be able to require someone to assist with an investigation by issuing a notice (to be known as a disclosure notice). This notice can require a person to do one, or more of the following:

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

The ASADA CEO can only issue a disclosure notice if they reasonably believe the person has information, documents or things that may be relevant to the administration of the NAD scheme. A notice may only be issued if three members of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel agree in writing that the belief of the CEO is reasonable.

Subsection 74(1A) of the ASADA Act requires the ASADA CEO to report particular information relating to disclosure notices. This information is in Table 9.

TABLE 9: DISCLOSURE NOTICES

Description	2013–14 outcome
The number of disclosure notices given in the financial year	ASADA issued 28 disclosure notices to 13 individuals ³
The number of proceedings for contraventions of section 13C (failure to comply with disclosure notice) that were commenced or concluded in the financial year	No proceedings commenced or concluded in the financial year
The number of proceedings concluded in the financial year in which a person was ordered to pay a civil penalty for contravening section 13C	No proceedings concluded in the financial year

Disclosure of protected customs information

There were no instances during 2013–14 where the CEO exercised his discretion, referred to in subsection 68(5A), in relation to protected customs information.

Federal Court proceedings

On 12 June 2014, ASADA issued ‘show cause’ notices to 34 current and former players from the Australian Football League (AFL) relating to the use of a prohibited substance during the 2012 season.

On 13 June 2014, the Essendon Football Club and its senior coach, James Hird each filed applications to the Federal Court of Australia challenging the lawfulness of the investigation.

On 27 June 2014, the Federal Court held a directions hearing where Justice John Middleton set the matter down for hearing between 11 and 13 August 2014.

Athlete whereabouts

Under the Code and NAD scheme, Australian athletes in ASADA’s Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are required to provide location details for the purposes of no-advance notice out-of-competition testing. No-advance notice testing makes it harder for an athlete to either mask their use of a prohibited substance prior to sample collection, or to time their ingestion of a prohibited substance so 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 accurate whereabouts information from RTP athletes, so we can locate them for sample collection. RTP athletes are requested to provide the details of their regular or routine activities, their competition programme and their overnight residences along with one location for a time period of one hour per day between the hours of 6 am and 11 pm, for three months in advance.

Complying with whereabouts is crucial. Three filing failures, or missed tests, or a combination of them within an 18-month period may constitute an anti-doping rule violation. Under the Code, the sanction for such a violation is a suspension which can range from a minimum of twelve months to a maximum of two years.

³ A person may receive multiple notices: for example one requiring them to attend an interview; and one requiring them to produce documents or things

At ASADA we make significant effort to assist RTP athletes meet their whereabouts obligations. This includes:

- > 24/7 online access to the Athlete Whereabouts Online System
- > letting athletes or their representatives update their whereabouts information over the phone
- > providing quarterly information packs
- > issuing reminder letters, calls, emails and/or SMS texts
- > offering experienced whereabouts staff to provide assistance to new and existing RTP athletes
- > liaising with the relevant NSOs to provide them with updates on the compliance levels of RTP athletes in their sport.

More than 1,000 instances of assistance were provided to athletes and their representatives during 2013–14 to ensure compliance with whereabouts obligations.

In 2013–14, approximately 97 per cent of Australian RTP athletes complied with their whereabouts filing requirements.

In accordance with the Code and the NAD scheme we liaise with a number of International Federations to streamline the submission and sharing of RTP athletes' whereabouts filings. To date we have agreed to share whereabouts filings information with the International Federations responsible for cycling, rowing, triathlon (including both International Triathlon Union and World Triathlon Corporation), canoeing, athletics, swimming and the Swiss National Anti-Doping Organisation.

ENFORCEMENT

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) is an independent decision-making body established under the ASADA Act.

The ADRVP reviews ASADA's processes and all relevant evidence in a matter and makes decisions as to whether to enter an athlete or support person's details onto the Register of Findings (RoF) if it believes that a person has possibly committed an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV). An athlete or support person can appeal a decision of the ADRVP to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). Appeals to the AAT are only in relation to the ADRVP's decision to make an entry on to the RoF. Appeals to the AAT do not cover issues such as possible sanctions under an individual sport's anti-doping policy or whether an actual ADRV has occurred.

If an athlete or support person is entered on to the RoF by the ADRVP, the athlete or support person will receive an 'infraction notice' in accordance with their sport's anti-doping policy. The infraction notice will provide the athlete or support person with the opportunity to have a first instance hearing before a sports tribunal. The sports tribunal is responsible for finding whether an ADRV has actually been committed and for imposing any relevant sanction under the sport's anti-doping policy. Athletes and support people can waive their right to a hearing. In these cases, the sport will decide the appropriate sanction in accordance with its anti-doping policy. Athletes or support persons, ASADA, WADA or an athlete or support person's International Federation may be able to appeal the sports tribunal's decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, the ADRVP entered the names and details of 39 athletes and two support personnel onto the RoF for possible ADRVs. The total number of athletes entered onto the RoF for 2012–13 was 33.

The sports involved in RoF entries for 2013–14 were: athletics (6); Australian Rules football (2); baseball (3); bodybuilding (7); cycling (3); powerlifting (5); rugby league (5) and one entry each for BMX, football (soccer), lawn bowls, netball, sprintcars, surf life saving, swimming, tennis, weightlifting and wrestling.

Table 10 lists the substances involved in anti-doping matters for 2013–14.

TABLE 10: SUBSTANCES INVOLVED IN ANTI-DOPING MATTERS 2013–14

Prohibited List class of substance	Number of matters	Substances involved
S1. Anabolic agents	7	Clenbuterol, oxandrolone, stanozolol, testosterone, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) and boldenone
S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	3	Insulin Growth Factor (IGF) 1, IGF 2, Fibroblast Growth Factor, Follistatin, CJC-1295, Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide (GHRP) 6, Thymosin Beta 4, Hexarelin and Chorionic Gonadotrophin
S3. Beta-2 Agonists	1	Salbutamol (above threshold)
S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	5	Hydrochlorothiazide, triamterene and furosemide
S6. Stimulants	19	Methylhexaneamine, Phentermine, 1-Phenylbutan-2-amine, N, alpha-diethyl-benzeneethanamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), sibutramine, beta-methylphenethylamine and oxilofrine (methylsynephrine)
S7. Narcotics	1	Oxycodone
S8. Cannabinoids	2	Cannabis

Note: Some people commit violations involving more than one class of substance, for example, clenbuterol (category S1) and GHRP-6 (category S2). There are also matters which do not relate to any specific substance (e.g. ADRV for a failure to comply). For these reasons the number of matters in Table 10 does not equate to the 41 athletes and support personnel entered onto the RoF in 2013–14.

Table 11 provides the breakdown of RoF entries for possible ADRVs for 2013–14.

TABLE 11: BREAKDOWN OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS 2013–14

Category of anti-doping rule violation	Number of violations
Presence	32
Use/attempted use	38
Failure to comply/refusal	2
Possession	12
Trafficking/attempted trafficking	36
Violation of applicable requirements of athlete availability for out-of-competition testing (whereabouts violations)	2
Tampering	1
Administration	7

Note: Athletes frequently commit more than one ADRV at one time (that is, presence and use).

Of the 41 people entered onto the RoF in 2013–14:

- > 29 athletes or support personnel waived their right to a hearing and accepted they had committed an ADRV(s)
- > Eight athletes or support personnel exercised their right to apply for a hearing before the relevant sporting tribunal and/or the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

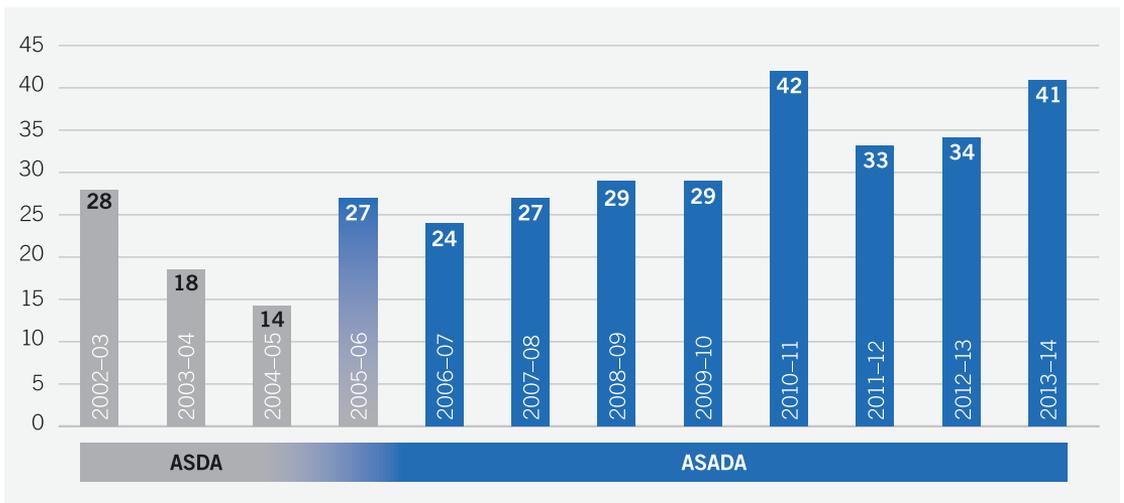
The finding that an athlete had committed an ADRV was upheld in all of these matters. The remaining matters are not yet at a stage where the athlete’s timeframe to elect a hearing has expired or a sanction has been applied.

ASADA was involved in 11 hearings at various courts and sporting tribunals during 2013–14. This involved presenting cases for consideration by tribunals and making submissions in regard to possible ADRVs and associated matters. Not all matters at the hearing stage have been the subject of a final decision as at 30 June 2014.

Further details of publicly announced entries onto the RoF are at Appendix B.

Figure 3 shows the number of athletes or support personnel recording an ADRV, from 2002–03 to 2013–14.

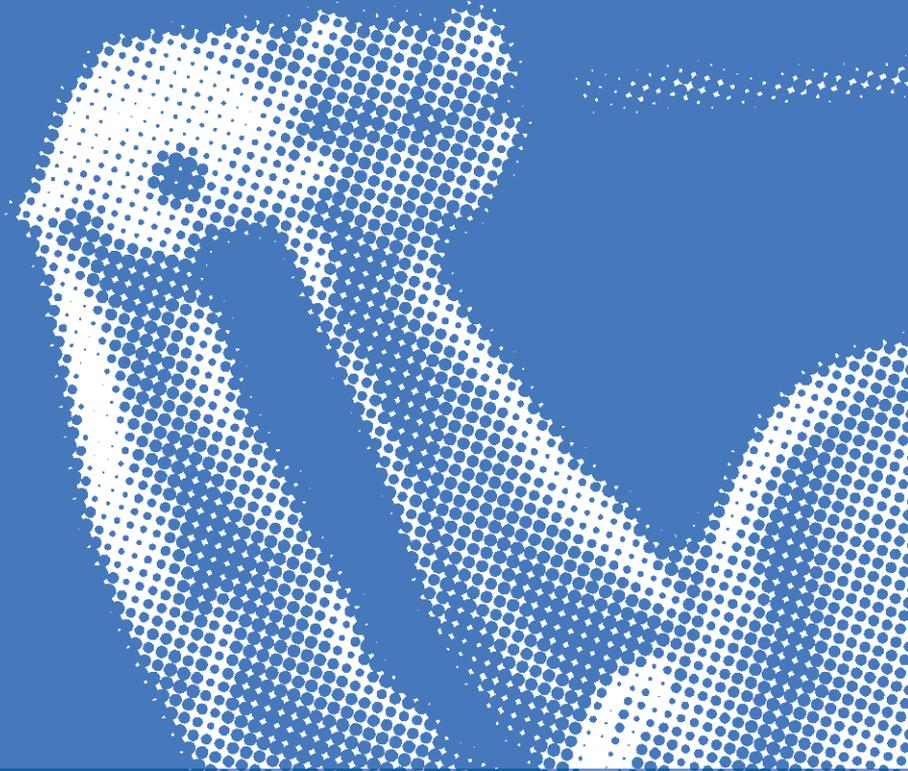
FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF ATHLETES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL RECORDING ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS



Athlete counselling service

ASADA continues to administer a counselling service to assist athletes and support personnel facing a possible sanction from sport.

We understand people who are confronting a possible ADRV face serious consequences to their career and reputation, and this can be a very difficult time. In 2011, we initiated a service providing free access to independent and confidential counselling to every person who has been notified of a possible ADRV. The counselling 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.



03

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) strives for effective corporate governance. This assists ASADA to achieve its objectives and desired outcomes and fulfils our obligations through sound:

- > strategic and business planning
- > risk management
- > financial management and reporting
- > human resource planning and control
- > 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 appropriate monitoring of activity and performance.
- > management environment — a coherent corporate planning framework, aligning vision, 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 (APS) 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 Chief Executive Instructions and financial rules that provide guidance on policies, procedures and behaviours.
- > monitoring and reporting — a focus on efficient and effective business and financial performance, achieved through regular reporting against key performance indicators and the ongoing evaluation and review of programmes and performance.

Corporate and operational planning

The goals and strategies in our Strategic Plan 2011–14 continued to be the basis from which we achieved our objectives in 2013–14.

ASADA's five organisational goals include:

- > Leadership in anti-doping programme delivery
- > Engaged, motivated, ethical and skilled people
- > Productive stakeholder relationships
- > International engagement and influence
- > Robust corporate governance and financial sustainability.

Each goal has a series of associated strategies and expected performance outcomes.

Business plans are developed from the goals and strategies in the strategic plan and articulate the key actions to be undertaken each year. Our general business planning is augmented by functional strategic plans, such as the education plan and test distribution plan.

Organisational structure and senior executive arrangements

Under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (the FMA Act) and the *Public Service Act 1999*, the CEO is accountable for ASADA's management and strategic leadership.

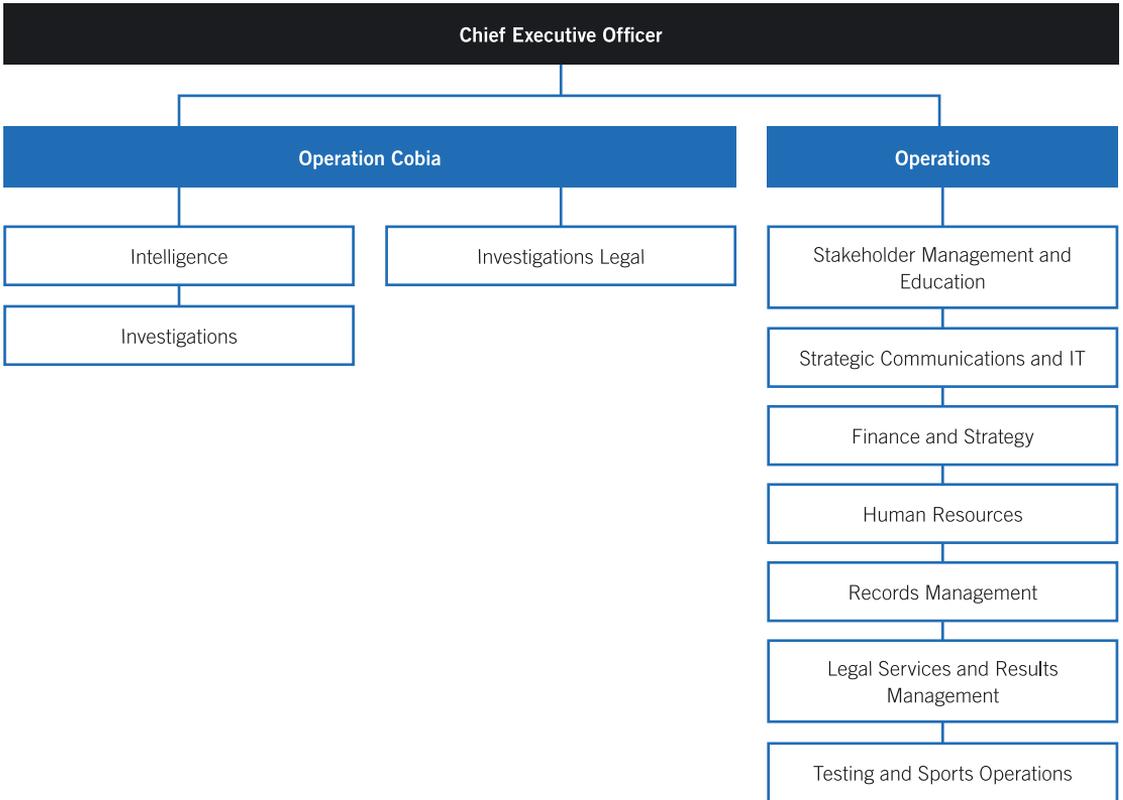
In turn, each Senior Executive General Manager is accountable for their own group's management and strategic leadership and each business unit Director is accountable for their workgroup management and strategic leadership.

In 2013–14, ASADA restructured its organisation to accommodate a shifting work priority resulting from the Operation Cobia investigation. During the period ASADA predominantly operated with two groups:

- > Operation Cobia group — this group was responsible for the ongoing Operation Cobia investigation and the analysis of intelligence and formation of evidence from the investigation.
- > Operations group — this group was responsible for education, communications, athlete services, stakeholder relationships, information technology, recordkeeping, governance, finance, procurement, facility management, security, testing, case management and the presentation of these cases to relevant tribunals.

ASADA’s structure at 30 June 2014 is set out in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AT 30 JUNE 2014



On 9 May 2014, ASADA CEO Aurora Andruska retired from the public sector following a career spanning almost 40 years. Appointed to ASADA in 2010, one of Ms Andruska’s key achievements was to successfully position Australia as an influential contributor to the international anti-doping agenda. On the announcement of her retirement, UK Anti-Doping and iNADO Chair, David Kenworthy praised her unwavering commitment to clean sport.

On 9 May 2014, the Minister for Sport appointed Ben McDevitt AM APM as the new CEO of ASADA. Mr McDevitt brings with him 30 years of experience in various national and international law enforcement roles. He served as a member of the Australian Federal Police for 22 years, rising to the rank of Assistant Commissioner. In 2002, Mr McDevitt played a key coordination role in the Australian Police response to the Bali bombings that killed 202 people including 88 Australians. In May 2003, he was selected to plan and deploy a police-led peacekeeping operation to restore law and order to the Solomon Islands. In 2006, he became the Chief Executive of the

CrimTrac Agency and five years later joined the Australian Crime Commission and subsequently served as the State Manager, Queensland. Mr McDevitt holds a Masters degree in Public Policy and Administration, a Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership and is a graduate of the Police Management Development Program and the Police Executive Leadership Program.

In May and June 2014, ASADA commenced the process of implementing the updated workforce plan and transitioning the organisation towards a new operating structure. Taking effect from 1 July 2014, the new structure is intended to address our shifting work priorities by consolidating a number of team functions. This would be achieved through the merger of select ASADA functions and the transition of other functions to shared services arrangements in 2014–15. Under the new operating structure the number of full-time equivalent staff reduced by 16.

Governance committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a central element of ASADA's governance. It is established by the CEO in accordance with section 46 of the FMA Act and Financial Management and Accountability Orders 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

The role of the Audit Committee is to provide independent assurance and assistance to the CEO in meeting responsibilities under the FMA Act. The Audit Committee operates a rolling annual programme designed to cover its responsibilities under its charter in the areas of risk management, external accountability, the control framework, legislative compliance, external audit and internal audit.

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

Representatives from the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), ASADA's internal auditors (Deloitte), the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer attend all Audit Committee meetings. There were five meetings held during 2013–14.

Workplace Health and Safety Committee

The Workplace Health and Safety (WHS) Committee is a formal structure that provides management and employees with a consultative forum to discuss and resolve WHS issues in the workplace. The Committee comprises the Chief Operating Officer, General Manager Anti-Doping Programmes and Legal Services, the Human Resources Manager and elected health and safety representatives.

The WHS Committee operates according to the defined WHS legislative requirements.

Workplace Consultative Committee

The Workplace Consultative Committee is the formal consultative body established under the ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14. The Workplace Consultative Committee is responsible for promoting cooperative workplace relations within ASADA, providing advice and assistance to employees, representing employees in the development and implementation of people-related policies, procedures and initiatives as well as resolving workplace issues in accordance with dispute resolution procedures.

The Workplace Consultative Committee comprises the Chief Operating Officer, the Human Resources Manager, four elected staff representatives and a Community and Public Sector Union representative.

Senior Management Group

Our Senior Management Group comprises of members of the Executive and ASADA's business unit Directors.

The Senior Management Group is responsible for:

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

Risk management

ASADA is committed to a comprehensive, coordinated and systematic approach to the management of risk, directing efforts towards helping managers anticipate uncertain events, exploit opportunities and respond appropriately to potential weaknesses.

Our Corporate Policy and Framework for Managing Risk and associated guidelines were first developed in 2007 and updated in 2013–14. It is consistent with the AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 – Risk management – principles and guidelines. ASADA updated its Risk Management Plan and risk profile refresh in September 2013.

Operational and financial risks

Operational and financial risk identification in ASADA occurs at several levels:

- > the Senior Management Group identifies the key strategic risks that apply across all operations and these risks are taken into account in our operations
- > General Managers and business unit Directors identify the main pressures, challenges and risks that may affect the objectives in annual operational plans for each business unit. This includes consideration of the strategic risks identified by the Senior Management Group.

Financial risk is managed through a range of specific initiatives including the following:

- > Chief Executive Instructions and associated procedural rules are available to all staff and give effect to FMA Act requirements. These instructions and rules set out responsibilities and procedures that provide an overarching framework for transparent and accountable financial management. They also contain topics relating specifically to risk management and internal accountability.
- > A system of financial delegations ensures that commitment and spending authorities rest with appropriate staff who are informed of their responsibilities.
- > The Internal Audit Plan identifies services and functions for auditing. This plan incorporates issues raised by the ANAO in its financial audits of ASADA, policy evaluations, previous internal audits, strategic risk management issues and, where appropriate, recent ANAO reports on cross-agency matters.

Monitoring of risk occurs through:

- > ongoing monitoring of significant operational risks by the members of the Executive
- > regular monitoring of workgroup operational risks by business unit Directors
- > quarterly reports to the Audit Committee on risk management.

Risk-mitigation plans have been developed for all risks identified as requiring active management. Insurable risks are covered by Comcover and Comcare.

Business continuity management

In 2013–14, the Business Continuity programme was revised and updated to bring ASADA's business continuity management in line with the ANAO better practice recommendations, and respond to a number of internal audit recommendations. The programme included the following:

- > development of a Business Continuity Policy that governs the programme and provides a framework for the development, review and testing of plans
- > review and update of ASADA's Business Continuity Plan, including associated policies and procedures
- > formation of a Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Team
- > training all staff on business continuity and testing of the Business Continuity Plan
- > conduct of a Business Impact Analysis and development of a report
- > review and update of ASADA's Disaster Recovery Plan.

Fraud risk

ASADA undertakes a variety of fraud and corruption risk management activities to meet its obligations under the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011* and the FMA Act. ASADA's Fraud and Corruption Control Plan seeks to ensure that appropriate strategies are in place within ASADA to manage fraud risks. The Plan also communicates the fraud control management and accountability arrangement in place within ASADA. The Plan was updated in September 2013.

The Fraud and Corruption Control Plan addresses the key functions and elements of:

- > preparedness
- > prevention
- > response
- > recovery.

Our Fraud and Corruption Control Plan ensures we have appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes in place. Further, it ensures we have taken all reasonable measures to minimise the incidence of fraud in the agency and to investigate and recover the proceeds of fraud against the agency. We provide annual fraud data to the Australian Institute of Criminology.

There were no instances of fraud during 2013–14.

Information technology risks

Work continued in 2013–14 to implement new technology. Mobile working options were expanded with the introduction of centrally managed virtual desktops for staff working in the field, and to support iOS devices. IT security was an area of focus during the year; the IT Security Framework was reviewed and updated, an audit of IT systems against the 2014 Australian Government Information Security Manual was conducted and appropriate strategies implemented to address areas of non-compliance.

Ethical standards

ASADA is committed to promoting and supporting the APS Values and Code of Conduct, as set out in the *Public Service Act 1999*. Our Performance Management System adheres to the APS Values and Code of Conduct as a key performance requirement for all staff.

One goal of our strategic plan commits us to 'robust corporate governance and financial sustainability'. The strategies under this goal include:

- > implement financial sustainability and accountability frameworks to guide and support planning and decision making

- > develop corporate governance and quality management frameworks to ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and manage risk
- > review the efficiency and effectiveness of ASADA's structure, administrative arrangements, processes and systems to meet the current and future needs of the organisation
- > safeguard the privacy, security and confidentiality of individuals through robust policies and procedures.

Our Chief Executive Instructions include guidance on ethical issues, such as conflicts of interest and receiving gifts and benefits.

Social justice and equity impacts

Athletes, support personnel, sporting organisations and other stakeholders need equitable access to the full range of our services. We recognise this need and commit to ensuring this occurs through our Customer Service Charter. We work with these groups to match services to individual circumstances, explain decisions and advise people of their rights and responsibilities.

We have mechanisms in place for people to make complaints and procedures to ensure these complaints are dealt with. Complainants are advised of the action taken in response to their complaint and of the further avenues of recourse available if they are still dissatisfied.

Internal audits

Our internal audit services are provided by Deloitte and monitored by the Audit Committee. Deloitte completed its contractual services at the end of June 2014. Following a tender process, Protiviti was engaged as the new Internal Audit provider from 1 July 2014 for a period of three years.

The 2011–14 Strategic Internal Audit Plan which was endorsed by the Audit Committee addresses:

- > identified strategic risks
- > the Fraud and Corruption Control Plan
- > the results of the Certificate of Compliance processes
- > feedback from the Executive team and the Senior Management Group.

During 2011–12, the Audit Committee endorsed the inclusion of ISO 9001 Standard in the scope of all audits conducted by Deloitte. This complements a rolling programme of audits conducted internally.

The following internal audits were conducted during 2013–14:

- > Operating model review
- > IT Security
- > Risk management review and risk profile refresh.

Records management

ASADA's records management practices comply with the *Archives Act 1983* and are reviewed regularly to maintain compliance. ASADA completed the final whole-of-agency Check-up 2.0 assessment, achieving 'excellent levels' for its digital records management.

Quality management

Compliance with ISO 9001

ASADA is committed to continual improvement of its management framework to support its purpose. In addition to its legislative obligations, ASADA voluntarily participates in the ISO 9001 quality management system certification programme.

The ISO 9001 certification covers the quality management system associated with the planning and provision of a doping control programme and related activities in accordance with the:

- > World Anti-Doping Code (the Code)
- > International Standard for Testing
- > International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)
- > Guidelines for Bodies Operating Certification of Quality Systems for Doping Control Programmes.

The services and related activities are:

- > collection of athletes' urine and/or blood samples as per the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for Testing
- > management of TUEs in accordance with the Code's International Standard for TUEs
- > procurement of secure transport and phlebotomy services
- > procurement of contract analyses for detection of banned substances or methods as per the Code's Prohibited List
- > reporting of results of sample analysis in accordance with relevant legislation and standards and user-pays agreements
- > investigation of potential anti-doping rule violations
- > presentation of cases to anti-doping tribunals
- > anti-doping education to athletes and support persons.

As part of ASADA's annual certification audit programme, a re-certification audit of the quality management system was conducted in March 2012 based on the ISO 9001 Standard. The completion of this audit resulted in ASADA being re-certified as meeting the requirements of ISO 9001. The three-year period of certification is due to expire in April 2015, subject to ongoing satisfactory surveillance audits.

An independent surveillance audit was conducted in March 2014 resulting in successful continuation of the certification. The purpose of the audit was to:

- > verify compliance of ASADA's manual and associated procedures and practices to the requirements of ISO 9001:2008
- > ensure that ASADA's management system has procedures in place to identify applicable legal, statutory and contractual obligations
- > evaluate the ability of ASADA's management system to meet its specified objectives
- > identify any areas of potential improvement.

ASADA is committed to the continuous improvement of the quality management system and to maintaining ISO 9001 certification.

Customer Service Charter

ASADA is committed to understanding the needs of athletes, support personnel, sporting organisations and other stakeholders and where appropriate, meeting those needs to a consistent standard.

Our Customer Service Charter sets out the standard of service that people who deal with us can expect, as well as ways in which customers can help us improve our service.

The charter explains how people can access our services and provides assurances that we will treat people with respect and courtesy. It also explains their options, including their rights and responsibilities.

The charter also indicates that feedback is welcome and explains how people can comment on our services. It can be found on the ASADA website <www.asada.gov.au>.

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

ASADA is subject to external scrutiny through judicial decisions, the Commonwealth Auditor-General, Parliamentary Committees and Commonwealth Ombudsman reports. ASADA's internal procedures and policies are required to meet international standards in accordance with ISO 9001 compliance re-certification.

Our work complies with the Code, which is applied by most countries following the unanimous adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport by the UNESCO General Conference in 2005. The Code is the document that applies consistent regulations regarding anti-doping across all sports and all countries. It provides a framework for anti-doping policies, rules, and regulations for sport organisations and public authorities.

Ultimately, all decisions made by ASADA can be reviewed by WADA or a relevant International Federation. This means if WADA or the International Federation disagrees with any anti-doping decision made by ASADA or an individual sport, they can appeal that decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Decisions and reports

Judicial decisions

In 2013–14, ASADA was a party to six applications filed in the Court of Arbitration for Sport involving athletes challenging anti-doping rule violations and/or their sanction. In two matters the anti-doping rule violations were upheld and a sanction imposed, one matter was withdrawn by the athlete, two matters have decisions pending and one matter was resolved prior to a hearing with the anti-doping rule violations and sanction accepted by the athlete. Additionally, two matters were filed in sporting tribunals, one of the matters is yet to be heard and in the other matter the anti-doping rule violations were established and sanction imposed. ASADA appealed the sanction and the appeal was dismissed.

Decisions of administrative tribunals

Four matters were before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal involving people challenging the entry of their details onto the Register of Findings (RoF). One of these matters was withdrawn and three matters remain ongoing as at 30 June 2014.

Decisions by the Australian Information Commissioner

The Australian Information Commissioner made no decisions in relation to ASADA in 2013–14.

Commonwealth Auditor-General reports

ASADA received an unmodified audit report on its 2013–14 financial statements with no instances of ratable findings. As a result of the outcome of its interim audit, the Auditor-General did not issue an audit report. There were no Auditor-General reports specifically on the operations of ASADA. We continue to implement recommendations (as appropriate) from reports of the Auditor-General dealing with issues relevant to all Australian Public Service agencies.

Parliamentary Committee reports

There were no relevant reports.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

During 2013–14, the Commonwealth Ombudsman investigated one complaint against ASADA that was resolved during the period. This matter did not result in a formal report from the Ombudsman. No matters remain open at 30 June 2014.

Freedom of information

Agencies 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. This information can be found on ASADA's website <www.asada.gov.au>. Documents released in response to FOI requests can be found on the Disclosure Log at <www.asada.gov.au/about/foi/disclosure_log.html>.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

At 30 June 2014, ASADA employed a total of 289 staff comprising 62 ongoing, 4 non-ongoing, and 223 employees engaged on a casual basis in field testing and education.

Tables 29 to 33 in Appendix F depicts our employee profile.

Workforce planning

During 2013–14, ASADA conducted a strategic review of its future priorities and capability requirements. The review resulted in the development of an updated workforce plan realigning available resources to better achieve ASADA's outcomes. In March 2014, the government endorsed the updated workforce plan and provided additional funding for the purposes of an organisational restructure.

Implementation of the new workforce plan commenced in early June 2014 and included the following key elements:

- > strengthening of our intelligence gathering, investigations and legal capabilities in response to a global focus by the anti-doping community in this area
- > repositioning our capability in the areas of testing, athlete services and communications
- > aligning with government policy by transitioning to shared and managed service arrangements for corporate service functions
- > implementing a revised Executive management structure.

Attraction and retention

ASADA continues to attract and retain highly skilled, experienced and passionate people by offering challenging and fulfilling work, competitive salaries and flexible working conditions. Recruitment activities during 2013–14 were considerably lower than in previous years. This was partially influenced by the interim recruitment arrangements implemented in October 2013. Ongoing staff movements into ASADA consisted of five new engagements which were focused on the priority area of investigations to ensure we were able to meet our strategic objectives.

Staff turnover during 2013–14 was at a rate of eight per cent, which equates to five ongoing staff members. Employees separating from ASADA were from both the APS and Executive Level classifications. Reasons for this separation were movement to other government agencies or gaining employment in the private sector. ASADA continues to review its management arrangements and support functions to ensure ongoing productivity and efficiency.

Employment agreements

The nominal expiry date of the ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14 is 30 June 2014. During 2013–14, planning commenced for the new enterprise bargaining process. As with the current agreement the new one will cover all ASADA employees below Senior Executive Service (SES) Level, including ASADA's casual workforce.

Section 24(1) determinations

In 2013–14, the terms and conditions of employment of the SES employees were set by determination under section 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

In addition, at 30 June 2014, section 24(1) determinations covered four non-SES employees where the remuneration available under the enterprise agreement differed from the remuneration available following the termination of an Australian Workplace Agreement in previous years, or a determination granted by ASADA or another agency.

Table 33 at Appendix F, includes the total employees covered by section 24(1) determinations.

Non-salary benefits

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2013–14 included:

- > free influenza vaccinations
- > an employee assistance programme
- > a health and fitness allowance
- > study assistance.

Performance pay

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

Australia Day medallion

ASADA awarded one Australia Day medallion in January 2014. This was presented to Special Counsel Darren Mullaly for his significant contribution to ASADA over many years of service.



2014 AUSTRALIA DAY MEDALLION RECIPIENT
DARREN MULLALY

Learning and development

Our Performance and Career Enrichment Scheme continues to provide the basis for corporate training initiatives. We continue to support the ongoing development of employee skills and qualifications via a study leave programme, which in turn results in a more active and engaged workforce.

General staff training in 2013–14 focused on leadership skills, work health and safety, and the core knowledge required by people across ASADA and the APS including:

- > Public Interest Disclosure Act awareness training
- > business continuity training
- > management essentials
- > leadership capabilities
- > influencing skills
- > strategic thinking
- > Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association Conference
- > CPA Congress
- > health and safety representative training
- > first aid officer training
- > injury management forum
- > FBT compliance and risk management.

Commonwealth Disability Strategy

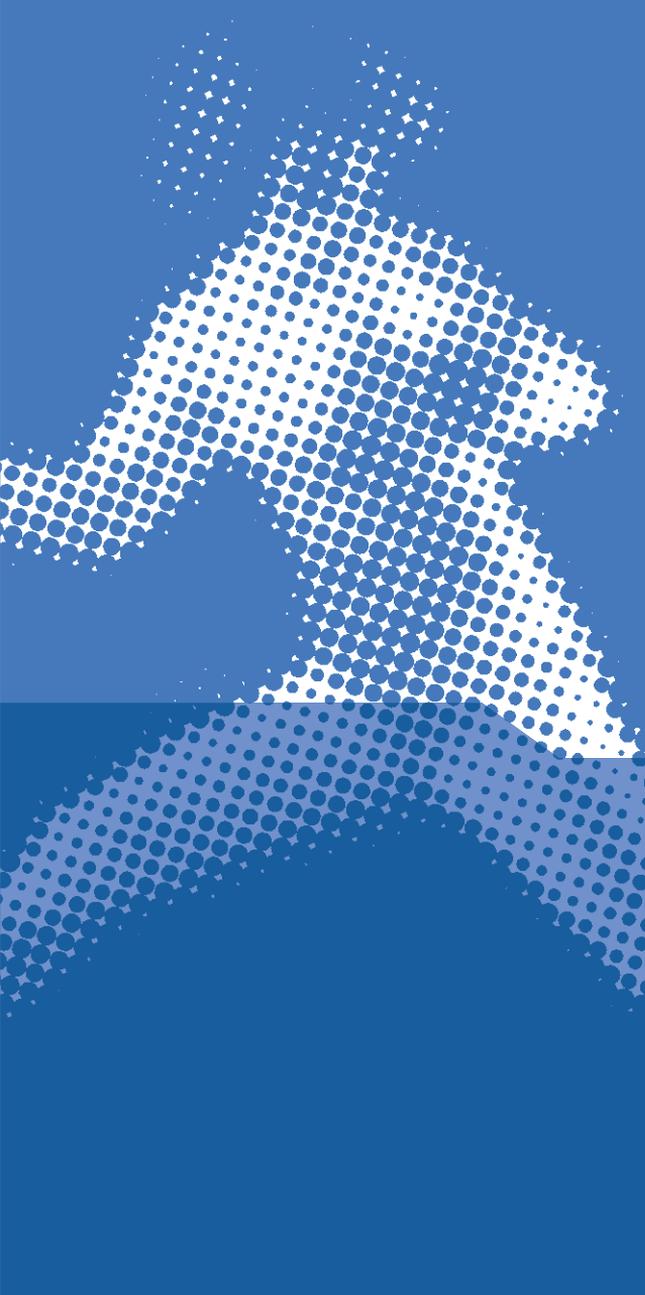
Since 1994, Commonwealth departments and agencies have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007–08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service Report and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at <www.apsc.gov.au>. Since 2010–11, departments and agencies 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 reports will be available in late 2014, and can be found at <www.dss.gov.au>.

Workplace health and safety

Information regarding workplace health and safety is included at Appendix G.





04

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2013–14

The comprehensive loss (prior to depreciation and amortisation costs) attributable to ASADA's operations for 2013–14 was \$1.25 million (in comparison to comprehensive income of \$0.05 million in 2012–13 after adjustment for surpluses arising from asset revaluations). This result is consistent with ASADA's obligations to operate within a maximum comprehensive loss of \$2 million approved by the Minister for Finance.

ASADA's operating environment continued to experience significant changes during the financial year. Of particular note were changes to our organisational structure and ongoing response to the Operation Cobia investigation and related activity.

During 2013–14, ASADA carried out a number of key activities aimed at ensuring it operated within the parameters approved by the Minister for Finance. These included:

- > strong engagement with the National Integrity of Sport Unit within the Department of Health and government on emerging resource issues resulting in additional short-term resources to assist ASADA
- > rigorous financial monitoring and forecasting processes
- > the implementation of appropriate loss mitigation strategies.

Key factors contributing to our 2013–14 financial result include:

- > a net increase of \$1.12 million in funding from the Australian Government comprising the 2013–14 additional budget measure (over three years) and resources to assist in ASADA's organisational restructure.
- > an increase of \$0.79 million in revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of services comprising:
 - \$0.48 million in revenues received under Memorandums of Understanding to assist in meeting incremental costs arising from Operation Cobia
 - a \$0.31 million (19 per cent) increase in revenues from the provision of contracted sample collection, transport and analysis services to professional sports.
- > an increase of \$3.22 million (21 per cent) in overall operating expenses (excluding unfunded depreciation and amortisation costs) comprising of:
 - an increase in employee costs of \$1.18 million (13 per cent) reflecting full-year staffing costs arising from increased funding from government in response to the Australian Crime Commission investigation (including an enhanced intelligence and investigations capability) combined with \$0.58 million in restructuring expenses
 - a 33 per cent (\$2.04 million) net increase in supplier costs, primarily resulting from increased use of external legal (\$1.62 million), consultants (\$0.22 million) and sample collection, transport, storage and analysis services (\$0.16 million).

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Non-financial assets are mainly comprised of computer 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 2013–14, ASADA continued to maintain a conservative approach to capital investment. The addition of \$0.16 million (\$0.23 million in 2012–13) was consistent with our Capital Management Plan, which aims at ensuring a sustainable asset replacement strategy. During the period ASADA also deferred its capital investment while it carried out a review of its requirements as a consequence of a number of strategic decisions. These decisions included:

- > entering into shared service arrangements with the Department of Health

- > the commencement of planning to migrate from agency specific software platforms
- > the enhanced investment required to move ASADA to a 'PROTECTED' Information Technology environment to support our enhanced intelligence gathering capabilities and relationships with law enforcement and other partners.

PURCHASING

In 2013–14, with one exception reported in the Certificate of Compliance, ASADA complied with the purchasing guidance in the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines.

ASADA has a range of purchaser/provider arrangements, the most significant of which is with the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (part of the National Measurement Institute), the only laboratory in Australia with World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accreditation to conduct sample analysis for doping control in sport. The laboratory provides analytical and scientific services for our detection programme.

ASADA has a number of additional purchaser/provider arrangements including blood collection and pathology services, the supply of collection and testing equipment, and the provision of legal, investigative, educational and training services.

Our procurement framework guides staff in considering value for money, encouraging competition and using resources efficiently and effectively.

ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS

Consultants

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

The most common reasons for engaging consultancy services are:

- > unavailability of specialist in-house resources in the timeframe
- > the need for an independent review
- > specialist skills and knowledge not available in-house.

During 2013–14, five new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$295,455. In addition, six ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the 2013–14 financial year, involving total expenditure of \$259,131.

TABLE 12: EXPENDITURE ON NEW AND EXISTING CONSULTANCY CONTRACTS 2013–14

Consultant	Description	Amount
A	New contracts during the period	5
B	Total expenditure on new consultancy contracts (GST inclusive)	\$295,455
C	Number of ongoing (that is, pre-existing) consultancy contracts active during the period	6
D	Total expenditure on ongoing consultancy contracts during the period (GST inclusive)	\$259,131

TABLE 13: TRENDS IN CONSULTANCIES

Consultancies	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Existing consultancy contracts	1	6	6
New consultancy contracts	5	4	5
Total consultancy contracts	6	10	11
Total expenditure (GST inclusive)	\$273,316	\$280,708	\$554,586

A list of consultancy services valued at \$10,000 or more is available on our website at <www.asada.gov.au>.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website <www.tenders.gov.au>.

Competitive tendering and contracting

ASADA's objectives in outsourcing services are to obtain value for money, encourage innovation and improve accountability and performance in the service delivery process, in line with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines.

Auditor-General access

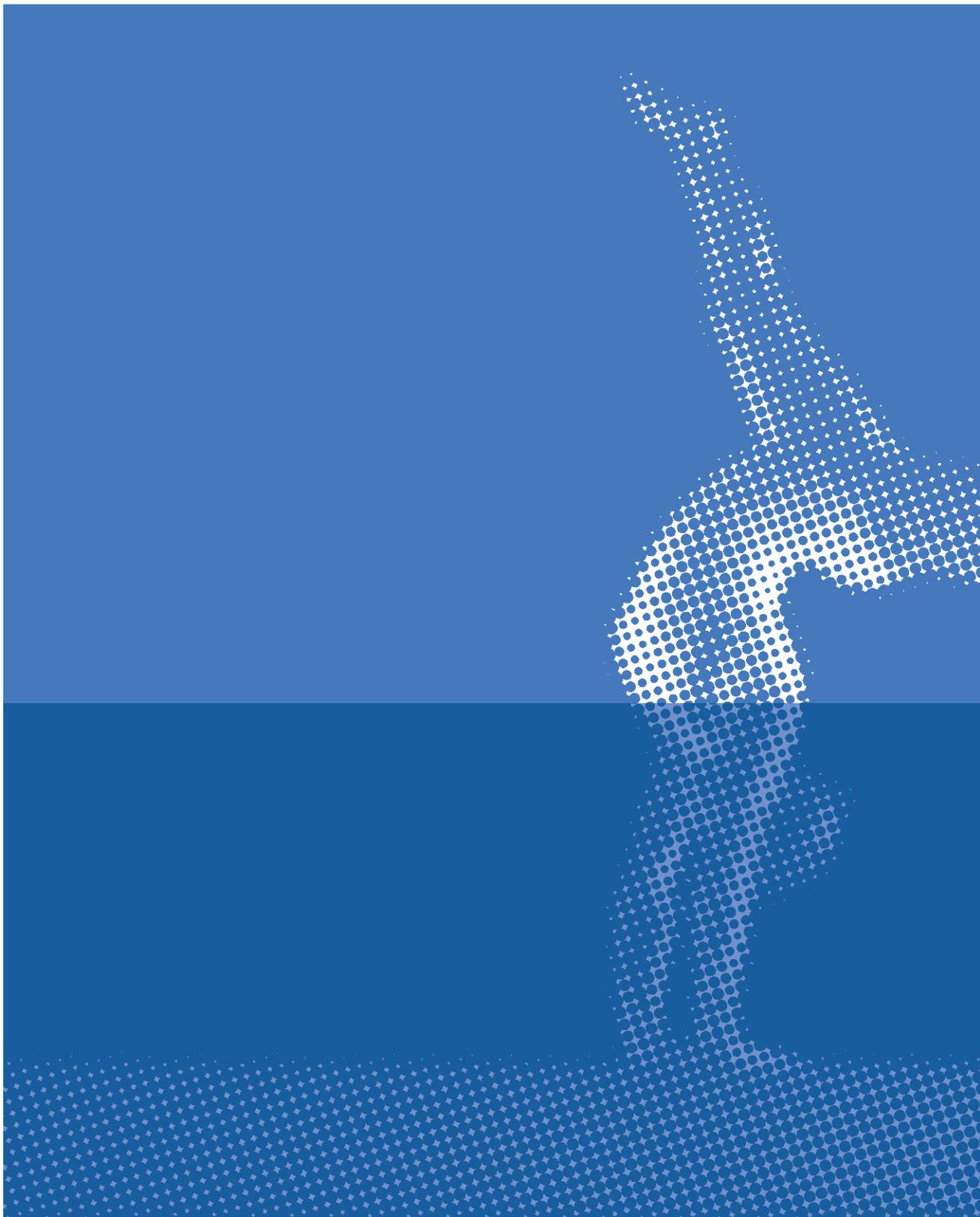
ASADA has not entered into any contracts that exclude the Auditor-General from having access to our contractors.

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 PROGRAMMES

ASADA did not issue any grants in 2013–14.



05

**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Sport

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2014, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Statement of Financial Position; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; and Notes to and forming part of the financial statements comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Chief Executive's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies

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used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders, including the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Mark Vial
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

5 September 2014

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Australian Government

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, as amended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. McDevitt'.

Signed.....

B McDevitt AM APM
Chief Executive

5 September 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Fitzgerald'.

Signed.....

S Fitzgerald
Chief Financial Officer

5 September 2014

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	3A	10,312	9,133
Supplier	3B	8,234	6,193
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	694	728
Write-down and impairment of assets	3D	-	13
Total expenses		19,240	16,067
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	3,212	2,418
Other revenue	4B	-	7
Total own-source revenue		3,212	2,425
Gains			
Gains	4C	33	34
Total gains		33	34
Total own-source income		3,245	2,459
Net cost of services		15,995	13,608
Revenue from Government	4D	14,048	12,927
Deficit attributable to the Australian Government		(1,947)	(681)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	93
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government		(1,947)	(588)

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	159	403
Trade and other receivables	6B	6,030	4,988
Total financial assets		6,189	5,391
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	7A	779	1,009
Property, plant and equipment	7B,C	298	385
Intangibles	7D,E	295	507
Inventories	7F	145	111
Other non-financial assets	7G	112	149
Total non-financial assets		1,629	2,161
Total assets		7,818	7,552
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	988	994
Other payables	8B	398	488
Total payables		1,386	1,482
Provisions			
Employee provisions	9A	3,046	2,166
Other provisions	9B	1,343	220
Total provisions		4,389	2,386
Total liabilities		5,775	3,868
Net assets		2,043	3,684
EQUITY			
Parent Entity Interest			
Contributed equity		2,337	2,033
Reserves		243	242
Retained surplus		(537)	1,409
Total equity		2,043	3,684

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	1,409	2,090	242	149	2,033	1,707	3,684	3,946
Adjustments	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Adjusted opening balance	1,410	2,090	243	149	2,033	1,707	3,686	3,946
Comprehensive income								
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	93
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	(1,947)	(681)	-	-	-	-	(1,947)	(681)
Total comprehensive income	(1,947)	(681)	-	93	-	-	(1,947)	(588)
Transactions with owners								
Contributions by owners	-	-	-	-	304	326	304	326
Departmental capital budget	-	-	-	-	304	326	304	326
Sub-total transactions with owners	(537)	1,409	243	242	2,337	2,033	2,043	3,684
Closing balance as at 30 June								

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		13,974	13,163
Sales of goods and rendering of services		1,951	2,498
Net GST received		386	332
Other		342	-
Total cash received		<u>16,653</u>	<u>15,993</u>
Cash used			
Employees		(9,616)	(9,184)
Suppliers		(7,309)	(6,296)
Other		(7)	(52)
Total cash used		<u>(16,932)</u>	<u>(15,532)</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10	<u>(279)</u>	<u>461</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(48)	(116)
Purchase of intangibles		(117)	(113)
Total cash used		<u>(165)</u>	<u>(229)</u>
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		<u>(165)</u>	<u>(229)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		200	81
Total cash received		<u>200</u>	<u>81</u>
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		<u>200</u>	<u>81</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>(244)</u>	<u>313</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>403</u>	<u>90</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	6A	<u>159</u>	<u>403</u>

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Schedule of Contingencies

as at 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Contingent assets		
Claims for damages or costs	-	55
Total contingent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>
Net contingent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and contingent assets listed above are disclosed in Note 11, along with information on significant remote contingencies and contingencies that cannot be quantified.

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Schedule of Commitments
as at 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
BY TYPE	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	<u>298</u>	268
Total commitments receivable	<u>298</u>	268
Commitments payable		
Operating leases	<u>2,056</u>	2,459
Other	<u>1,219</u>	491
Total other commitments	<u>3,275</u>	2,950
Total commitments payable	<u>3,275</u>	2,950
Net commitments by type	<u>2,977</u>	2,682
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
GST Recoverable		
One year or less	<u>120</u>	86
From one to five years	<u>178</u>	182
Total GST recoverable	<u>298</u>	268
Total commitments receivable	<u>298</u>	268
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	<u>590</u>	562
From one to five years	<u>1,466</u>	1,897
Total operating lease commitments	<u>2,056</u>	2,459
Other Commitments		
One year or less	<u>725</u>	384
From one to five years	<u>494</u>	107
Total other commitments	<u>1,219</u>	491
Total commitments payable	<u>3,275</u>	2,950
Net commitments by maturity	<u>2,977</u>	2,682

Note: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

Leases for office accommodation.

Lease payments are subject to annual increases in accordance with lease agreements. Details of lease commitments are as follows: the initial period of the Authority's ten year office accommodation lease (to October 2017) on its Canberra premises is still current. The Authority's existing lease on its Sydney premises ends in December 2014 and the Authority has advised the lessor that the option to renew for a further year will not be exercised.

Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to senior executive officers or fleet drivers.

No contingent rentals exist. There are no renewal or purchase options available to the Authority.

Leases in relation to storage facilities.

The Authority has various lease agreements ranging from one month to three years for the provision of facilities for the storage of sample collection inventory designated as necessary to fulfil supply contracts. The Authority may vary its original designated requirements at no penalty.

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is an Australian Government controlled Authority. The objective of ASADA is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

ASADA is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating 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 ASADA in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for ASADA's administration and programs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (FMOs) for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations 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 and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMOs, assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to ASADA or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under Agreements Equally Proportionately Unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

ASADA has made the following judgments that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:

- The fair value of leasehold improvements and property, plant and equipment have been taken to be the market value of similar assets as determined by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office (AVO). The last valuation was undertaken by AVO as at 30 April 2013.
- ASADA has established a provision for legal and related costs in accordance with AASB 137 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets) arising from proceedings before the Federal Court of Australia (Refer Note 9B). The provision is based upon actual costs invoiced to the Authority after the balance date and estimates of third party costs provided by the Authority's contracted provider.

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. New standards, revised standards, interpretations and amending standards that were issued prior to the balance date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact, and are not expected to have a future financial impact on ASADA. However additional disclosure will be required as a result of amendments to AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements**

ASADA has reviewed new standards, revised standards and interpretations/amending standards that were issued prior to the signing of the financial statements and are applicable to future reporting periods and considers that none are expected to have a material future financial impact on ASADA.

1.5 Revenue**Revenue from Government**

Amounts appropriated for departmental outputs for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue 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.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Other Types of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- ASADA retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to ASADA.

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

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

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

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

1.6 Gains**Resources Received Free of Charge**

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains 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.

1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner**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.

Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received from or relinquished to another Australian Government Agency or authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Other Distributions to Owners

The FMOs require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend. ASADA is not required to distribute dividends to Government.

1.8 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability. Other long-term employee benefits are measured as the net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of ASADA is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will apply 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 the Australian Government shorthand method. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. ASADA recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

Permanent and part-time staff of ASADA are eligible members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap). Alternatively staff may elect for superannuation contributions to be forwarded to an eligible defined contribution scheme of their choice.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution plan.

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 by the Department of Finance as an administered item.

ASADA makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of ASADA's employees. ASADA accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents a combination of outstanding contributions for the final complete fortnight of the year and accrued superannuation relating to the partial fortnight covering 2013-14 and 2014-15.

1.9 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

ASADA does not have any finance leases.

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

Lease incentives in the form of rent free periods are recognised as liabilities with lease payments allocated between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

1.10 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash held by outsiders, and demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.11 Fair Value Measurement

ASADA deems transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy to have occurred the end of the reporting period.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**1.12 Financial Assets****Receivables**

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'receivables'. Trade and other receivables are measured at their nominal value less any allowance for impairment.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. If there is an indication that receivables may be impaired, ASADA makes an estimation of the receivables' recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount.

1.13 Financial Liabilities

ASADA's financial liabilities consist of trade creditors and accruals and other payables. These liabilities are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts for which ASADA expects the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent the goods and services have been received.

1.14 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.15 Financial Guarantee Contracts

ASADA does not have any financial guarantee contracts.

1.16 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.

1.17 Property, Plant and Equipment**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 furniture and fittings, 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).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by ASADA where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of ASADA's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Purchases of intangible assets are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for:

- purchased software costing less than \$10,000,
- internally developed software costing less than \$20,000, and
- enhancements to existing software costing less than \$2,000.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. 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.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

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 improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2014	2013
Leasehold Improvements	Lease Term	Lease Term
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
Furniture and fittings	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2014. 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 value.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if ASADA were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were noted.

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.

1.18 Intangibles

ASADA's intangibles comprise purchased software and internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful life of ASADA's software is 3 years (2012-13: 3 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2014. None were found to be impaired.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**1.19 Inventories**

Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition are assigned as follows:

- raw materials and stores - purchase cost on a first in first out basis; and
- finished goods and work-in-progress - cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration are initially measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

1.20 Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and payables.

1.21 Recent Decision on Commonwealth Expenditure

The Australian Government continues to have regard to developments in case law, including the High Court's most recent decision on Commonwealth expenditure in *Williams v Commonwealth* (2012) 288 ALR 410, as they contribute to the larger body of law relevant to the development of Commonwealth programs. In accordance with its general practice, the Government will continue to monitor and assess risk and decide on any appropriate actions to respond to risks of expenditure not being consistent with constitutional or other legal requirements.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 2: Events After the Reporting Period

There were no events occurring after the balance date that should be brought to account or noted in the 2013 - 14 financial statements.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 3: Expenses

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	7,325	6,973
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	623	525
Defined benefit plans	823	787
Leave and other entitlements	962	762
Separation and redundancies	579	86
Total employee benefits	10,312	9,133
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Consultants	504	281
Contractors	261	312
Freight & Postage	127	146
HR - recruitment and training	156	120
IT services	420	403
Legal	2,056	438
Testing - sample analysis, storage and external collection expenses	3,100	2,939
Travel	384	469
Other	680	576
Total goods and services	7,688	5,684
Goods and services are made up of:		
Provision of goods – external parties	278	254
Rendering of services – related entities	4,200	2,950
Rendering of services – external parties	3,210	2,480
Total goods and services	7,688	5,684
Other supplier expenses		
Minimum lease payments	483	480
Workers compensation expenses	63	29
Total other supplier expenses	546	509
Total supplier expenses	8,234	6,193
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Property, plant and equipment	128	196
Leasehold Improvements	237	220
Total depreciation	365	416
Amortisation:		
Intangibles - purchased computer software	47	50
Intangibles - internally developed software	282	262
Total amortisation	329	312
Total depreciation and amortisation	694	728

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 3: Expenses

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		
Asset write-downs and impairments from:		
Revaluation decrement - Furniture and fittings	-	6
Write down of Intangibles - Internally Developed Software	-	19
Increase/(decrease) in doubtful debt provision	-	(12)
Total write-down and impairment of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 4: Income

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000

OWN-SOURCE REVENUE**Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services**

Provision of goods - external parties	-	8
Rendering of services - related entities	1,230	750
Rendering of services - external parties	1,982	1,660
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u>3,212</u>	<u>2,418</u>

Note 4B: Other Revenue

Other Revenue	-	7
Total other revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>

GAINS**Note 4C: Gains**

Resources received free of charge - ANAO	33	34
Total other gains	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT**Note 4D: Revenue from Government****Appropriations:**

Departmental appropriations	14,048	12,927
Total revenue from Government	<u>14,048</u>	<u>12,927</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 5: Fair Value Measurement

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.
The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 5A: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period by hierarchy for assets in 2014

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			
	Fair Value \$'000	Level 1 Inputs \$'000	Level 2 Inputs \$'000	Level 3 Inputs \$'000
Non-financial assets				
Buildings/Leasehold Improvements	779	-	-	779
Property, plant and equipment	298	-	298	-
Total non-financial assets	1,077	-	298	779

Fair value measurements - highest and best use differs from current use for non-financial assets

The highest and best use of all non-financial assets are the same as their current use.

ASADA does not hold liabilities at fair value.

Note 5B: Level 1 and Level 2 Transfers for Recurring Fair Value Measurements

ASADA's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred can be found in Note 1. No assets were transferred between level 1 and level 2 during 2014 (2013: Nil)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 5: Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd)**Note 5C: Valuation Technique and Inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 Fair Value Measurements****Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements - valuation technique and the inputs used in 2014**

	Category (Level 2 or Level 3)	Fair Value		Inputs Used
		\$'000	Valuation Techniques ¹	
Non-financial assets				
Leasehold Improvements	Level 3	779	Depreciated Replacement Cost	No reliable market information, specialised assets. Depreciated replacement cost assessment. Depreciation rate being 10%.
Property, plant and equipment	Level 2	298	Market Comparables	Quoted prices, sale price or buying price of comparable assets.

Note:

1. No change in valuation technique occurred during the period.

Recurring and non-recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - valuation process

In 2012-13 ASADA procured valuation services from the Australian Valuation Office (AVO). ASADA tests the valuation model at least once every 3 years. The valuation methodology used by the AVO was developed in compliance with the requirements of AASB 13.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 5: Fair Value Measurement (Cont'd)

Note 5D: Reconciliation for Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for assets 2014

	Non-financial assets	
	Buildings/Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening Balance	1,009	1,009
Additions	7	7
Depreciation expense	(237)	(237)
Closing Balance	779	779

ASADA's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred can be found in Note 1. No transfers in or out of levels occurred during 2014 (2013: Nil).

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 6: Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 6A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	159	403
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>159</u>	<u>403</u>
Note 6B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and Services:		
Goods and services - related entities	763	-
Goods and services - external parties	895	777
Total receivables for goods and services	<u>1,658</u>	<u>777</u>
Appropriations receivable:		
For existing programs	4,341	4,163
Total appropriations receivable	<u>4,341</u>	<u>4,163</u>
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	31	53
Total other receivables	<u>31</u>	<u>53</u>
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>6,030</u>	<u>4,993</u>
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	-	(5)
Total impairment allowance account	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>6,030</u>	<u>4,988</u>
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	6,030	4,988
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>6,030</u>	<u>4,988</u>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	5,934	4,860
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	70	120
31 to 60 days	1	10
More than 90 days	25	3
Total receivables (gross)	<u>6,030</u>	<u>4,993</u>
The impairment allowance account is aged as follows:		
Overdue by:		
31 to 60 days	-	(2)
More than 90 days	-	(3)
Total impairment allowance account	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2012: 30 days).

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 6: Financial Assets**Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:****Movements in relation to 2014**

	Goods and services \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	(5)	(5)
Amounts written off	5	5
Closing balance	-	-

Movements in relation to 2013

	Goods and services \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	(17)	(17)
Amounts recovered and reversed	14	14
Amounts written off	(2)	(2)
Closing balance	(5)	(5)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7A: Land and Buildings		
Leasehold improvements:		
Fair value	2,207	2,200
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,428)</u>	<u>(1,191)</u>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>779</u>	<u>1,009</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>779</u>	<u>1,009</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for land and buildings.

No land or buildings are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 7B: Property, Plant and Equipment**Infrastructure, plant and equipment**

Fair value	1,345	1,304
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,100)</u>	<u>(982)</u>
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>245</u>	<u>322</u>

Furniture and Fittings

Fair value	520	520
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(467)</u>	<u>(457)</u>
Total other property, plant and equipment	<u>53</u>	<u>63</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>298</u>	<u>385</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment.

No property, plant or equipment is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. On 30 April 2013, an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office (AVO), conducted the revaluations.

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment 2014

	Building/Leasehold improvements \$'000	Other Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$'000	Other Infrastructure, furniture and fittings \$'000	Total other infrastructure, PP&E, F&F \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2013					
Gross book value	2,200	1,304	520	1,824	4,024
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,191)	(952)	(457)	(1,439)	(2,630)
Net book value 1 July 2013	1,009	322	63	385	1,394
Additions:					
By purchase	7	41	-	41	48
Depreciation expense	(237)	(118)	(10)	(128)	(365)
Net book value 30 June 2014	779	245	53	298	1,077
Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by:					
Gross book value	2,207	1,345	520	1,865	4,072
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,428)	(1,100)	(467)	(1,567)	(2,995)
Net book value 30 June 2014	779	245	53	298	1,077

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
 for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7C (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment 2013

	Building/Leasehold improvements	Infrastructure and equipment	Other infrastructure, plant and equipment	Other infrastructure, furniture and fittings	Total other infrastructure, PP&E, F&F	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2012						
Gross book value	2,145	1,164	116	498	1,662	3,807
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,005)	(833)	4	(362)	(1,195)	(2,200)
Net book value 1 July 2012	1,140	331		136	467	1,607
Additions:						
By purchase or internally developed	-	116	-	-	116	116
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	89	4	4	-	4	93
Revaluation decrements recognised in the operating results	-	-	-	(6)	(6)	(6)
Depreciation expense	(220)	(129)	(129)	(67)	(196)	(416)
Net book value 30 June 2013	1,009	322		63	385	1,394
Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:						
Gross book value	2,200	1,304		520	1,824	4,024
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,191)	(982)		(457)	(1,439)	(2,630)
Net book value 30 June 2013	1,009	322		63	385	1,394

1. The amount of \$89,277 in revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income for building/leasehold improvements is sum of a \$54,777 increase in the gross replacement costs and a \$34,500 decrease in accumulated depreciation resulting from the AVO valuation as at 30 April 2013. The net amount of \$3,958 in revaluation and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income for other infrastructure, plant and equipment represents an increase of \$24,004 in the gross replacement costs and a \$20,046 increase in accumulated depreciation resulting from the AVO valuation.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7D: Intangibles		
Computer software:		
Internally developed – in progress	100	-
Internally developed – in use	1,680	1,662
Purchased	494	494
Accumulated amortisation	(1,979)	(1,649)
Total computer software	295	507
Total intangibles	295	507

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

No intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
 for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7E: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles 2014

	Computer software internally developed \$'000	Computer software purchased \$'000	Other intangibles internally developed \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2013				
Gross book value	1,662	494	-	2,156
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,223)	(426)	-	(1,649)
Net book value 1 July 2013	439	68	-	507
Additions:				
By purchase or internally developed	-	-	100	100
Internally developed	17	-	-	17
Amortisation	(282)	(47)	-	(329)
Net book value 30 June 2014	174	21	100	295
Net book value as of 30 June 2014 represented by:				
Gross book value	1,679	494	100	2,273
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,505)	(473)	-	(1,978)
Net book value 30 June 2014	174	21	100	295

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

Note 7E (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles 2013

	Computer software internally developed \$'000	Computer software purchased \$'000	Other intangibles internally developed \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2012				
Gross book value	1,263	425	497	2,185
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(961)	(376)	-	(1,337)
Net book value 1 July 2012	302	49	497	848
Additions:				
By purchase or internally developed	-	69	22	91
Internally developed	399	-	(399)	-
Write down of Intangibles	-	-	(19)	(19)
Amortisation	(262)	(50)	-	(312)
Work-in-progress costs previously capitalised but now expensed	-	-	(101)	(101)
Net book value 30 June 2013	439	68	-	507
Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:				
Gross book value	1,662	494	-	2,156
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,223)	(426)	-	(1,649)
Net book value 30 June 2013	439	68	-	507

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7F: Inventories		
Inventories held for distribution	<u>145</u>	<u>111</u>
Total inventories	<u>145</u>	<u>111</u>

No items of inventory were recognised at fair value less cost to sell.

All inventories are expected to be sold or distributed in the next 12 months.

Note 7G: Other Non-Financial Assets

Prepayments	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>
Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 8: Payables

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 8A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	988	994
Total suppliers payables	988	994
Suppliers payables expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	524	433
External parties	464	561
Total	988	994
Total suppliers payables	988	994

ASADA's policy is to settle all supplier payments in accordance with Commonwealth government policy or within contracted settlement terms.

Note 8B: Other Payables

Wages and salaries	256	241
Superannuation	85	85
Lease incentive	18	24
Prepayments received/unearned income	28	112
Other	11	26
Total other payables	398	488
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	380	470
More than 12 months	18	18
Total other payables	398	488

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 9: Provisions

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 9A: Employee Provisions		
Leave	1,866	1,816
Separations and redundancies	621	-
Other	559	350
Total employee provisions	3,046	2,166

Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	1,265	978
More than 12 months	1,781	1,188
Total employee provisions	3,046	2,166

Note 9B: Other Provisions

Provision for restoration obligations	199	220
Provision for legal costs	1,144	-
Total other provisions	1,343	220

Other provisions are expected to be settled in:

More than 12 months	1,343	220
Total other provisions	1,343	220

	Provision for restoration \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2013	220	220
Amounts reversed	(21)	(21)
Closing balance 30 June 2014	199	199

Provision for restoration obligations

ASADA currently has one agreement for the leasing of premises which has provisions requiring the entity to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. ASADA has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Provision for Legal Costs

ASADA's provision for legal costs reflects a present legal obligation at 30/06/2014, arising from proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	159	403
Balance sheet	159	403
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(15,995)	(13,608)
Add revenue from Government	14,048	12,927
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation / amortisation	694	728
Net write down of non-financial assets	-	25
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(936)	32
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(34)	(4)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	37	(19)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	880	201
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(6)	364
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	(90)	(184)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	1,123	(1)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(279)	461

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 11: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

	Claims for		Total	
	damages or costs		2014	2013
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contingent assets				
Balance from previous period	55	55	55	55
Assets recognised	(20)	-	(20)	-
Expired	(35)	-	(35)	-
Total contingent assets	-	55	-	55
Net contingent assets (liabilities)	-	55	-	55

Quantifiable Contingencies

As at 30 June 2013 ASADA had one contingent asset, having received a court order for the recovery of \$55,100 in costs in respect of legal proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia. ASADA during 2013-14 accepted a settlement offer, with no further enforcement action.

Unquantifiable Contingencies

At 30 June 2014, the Authority is a respondent in a matter before the Federal Court of Australia. Depending on the outcome of the litigation, parties to the matter may seek costs. Due to uncertainty in the outcome of legal matters, the contingent asset or liabilities which may arise from the matter are unquantifiable.

On 20 November 2013, ASADA received a cost order as a result of a matter determined by the Federal Court of Australia. At 30 June 2014 the cost order is subject to independent assessment and is currently unquantifiable.

Significant Remote Contingencies

ASADA had no significant remote contingencies as at the reporting

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration**Note 12A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expenses for the Reporting Period**

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	898,868	773,466
Motor vehicle and other allowances	48,813	36,926
Total short-term employee benefits	947,681	810,392
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	170,686	166,369
Total post-employment benefits	170,686	166,369
Other long-term employee benefits:		
Annual leave accrued	10,812	23,421
Long-service leave	13,040	24,354
Total other long-term employee benefits	23,852	47,775
Total senior executive remuneration expenses	1,142,219	1,024,536

1. Note 12A is prepared on an accrual basis.

2. Note 12A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where total remuneration expensed as a senior executive was less than \$195,000.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 12B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives during the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2014

	Substantive senior executives No.	Reportable salary ² \$	Contributed superannuation ³ \$	Reportable allowances ⁴ \$	Bonus paid ⁵ \$	Total reportable remuneration \$
Average annual reportable remuneration¹						
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
Less than \$195,000	1	31,709	5,090	-	-	36,799
\$255,000 to \$284,999	1	228,125	46,365	-	-	274,490
\$315,000 to \$344,999	1	255,447	67,481	-	-	322,928
\$375,000 to \$404,999	1	345,334	54,398	-	-	399,732
Total number of substantive senior executives	4					

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2013

	Substantive senior executives No.	Reportable salary ² \$	Contributed superannuation ³ \$	Reportable allowances ⁴ \$	Bonus paid ⁵ \$	Total reportable remuneration \$
Average annual reportable remuneration¹						
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
\$255,000 to \$284,999	1	223,078	41,165	-	-	264,243
\$285,000 to \$314,999	1	241,259	64,794	-	-	303,053
\$375,000 to \$404,999	1	282,952	110,139	-	-	393,092
Total number of substantive senior executives	3					

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band.
2. 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
 - a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
 - b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' for tax purposes);
 - c) exempt foreign employment income; and
 - d) salary sacrificed benefits.
3. The 'contributed superannuation' amount is the average cost to the entity for the provision of superannuation benefits to substantive senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period.
4. 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
5. 'Bonus paid' represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The 'bonus paid' within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year.

Note 12: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 12C: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Other Highly Paid Staff during the Reporting Period

During 2013-14 and 2012-13 there were no Other Highly Paid Staff whose total remuneration was higher than the \$195,000 threshold.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial statement audit services were provided free of charge to ASADA by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).		
Fair value of the services provided		
Financial statement audit services	33	34
Total	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>

No other services were provided by the ANAO.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 14: Financial Instruments

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 14A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	159	403
Trade receivables	1,658	772
Total	1,817	1,175
Carrying amount of financial assets	1,817	1,175
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Suppliers payables	988	994
Total	988	994
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	988	994

Note 14B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

ASADA did not incur any income or expense associated with financial assets in 2013 - 14.

Note 14C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

ASADA did not incur any income or expense associated with financial liabilities in 2013 - 14.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14D: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying amount 2014 \$'000	Fair value 2014 \$'000	Carrying amount 2013 \$'000	Fair value 2013 \$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	159	159	403	403
Trade receivables	1,658	1,658	772	772
Total	1,817	1,817	1,175	1,175
Financial Liabilities				
Supplier payables	988	988	994	994
Total	988	988	994	994

The net fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14E: Credit Risk

ASADA is exposed to minimal credit risk as its financial assets consist only of cash and trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from the potential default of a debtor. The amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables.

The following table illustrates the entity's gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	159	403
Trade receivables	1,658	772
Total	1,817	1,175

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not past due nor impaired 2014 \$'000	Not past due nor impaired 2013 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2014 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2013 \$'000
Cash and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	159	403	-	-
Trade receivables	1,562	644	96	128
Total	1,721	1,047	96	128

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14E: Credit Risk (Cont'd)

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2014

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade receivables	70	1	-	25	96
Total	70	1	-	25	96

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2013

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade receivables	120	8	-	-	128
Total	120	8	-	-	128

Note 14F: Liquidity Risk

ASADA's financial liabilities are supplier payables and other payables. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that ASADA will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is unlikely as ASADA is an appropriated Authority, with approximately 85% of its revenue coming from this source. The remaining 15% of the revenue comes from user-pays testing, which incurs suppliers expenses (associated laboratory, pathology and inventory costs). Thus a reduction in user-pays testing activity would result in an associated reduction in supplier expenses.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2014

	On demand	within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other liabilities						
Supplier payables	-	988	-	-	-	988
Total	-	988	-	-	-	988

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013

	On demand	within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other liabilities						
Supplier payables	-	994	-	-	-	994
Total	-	994	-	-	-	994

ASADA had no derivative financial liabilities in either 2014 or 2013.

Note 14G: Market Risk

ASADA holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to significant market risks. ASADA is not exposed to "interest rate risk", "currency risk" or "other price risk".

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 15: Financial Assets Reconciliation

		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>	Notes		
Total financial assets as per statement of financial position		6,189	5,391
Less: non-financial instrument components			
Appropriations receivable	6B	4,341	4,163
Other receivables	6B	<u>31</u>	<u>53</u>
Total non-financial instrument components		<u>4,372</u>	<u>4,216</u>
Total financial assets as per financial instruments note		<u>1,817</u>	<u>1,175</u>

Note 16: Appropriations

Table A: Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive)

	2014 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2014 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ³ \$'000
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act					
	Annual Appropriation ⁴ \$'000	Appropriations reduced ¹ \$'000	AFM ² \$'000	Section 30 \$'000	Section 31 \$'000	Section 32 \$'000		
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	14,752	-	-	-	2,293	-	17,045	(52)
Total departmental	14,752	-	-	-	2,293	-	17,045	(52)

Notes:

- Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1, 3 & 5) 2012 - 13; sections 10, 11, and 12 and under Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 & 6) 2012 - 13; sections 12, 13, and 14. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However, the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of a departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by parliament.
- Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) - Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1, 3 & 5) 2012 - 13; section 13 and Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 & 6) 2012 - 13; section 15.
- The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied for 2013 - 14 is the result of the operating deficit attributable to ASADA.
- The Annual Appropriation amount includes \$400,000 recognised as revenue in 2013-14 as prior-year output.

	2013 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2013 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ³ \$'000
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act					
	Annual Appropriation ⁴ \$'000	Appropriations reduced ¹ \$'000	AFM ² \$'000	Section 30 \$'000	Section 31 \$'000	Section 32 \$'000		
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	12,898	-	-	-	2,498	-	15,396	(313)
Total departmental	12,898	-	-	-	2,498	-	15,396	(313)

Notes:

- Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1, 3 & 5) 2011 - 12; sections 10, 11, and 12 and under Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 & 6) 2011 - 12; sections 12, 13, and 14. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However, the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of a departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by parliament.
- Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) - Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1, 3 & 5) 2011 - 12; section 13 and Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 & 6) 2012 - 13; section 15.
- The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied for 2012-13 is the result of the operating surplus attributable to ASADA and \$45,000 in appropriation reduction as per below note.
- At 30 June 2013, advice had been issued on behalf of the Prime Minister that there would be a reduction in appropriation of \$45,000 but a determination had not been issued by the Finance Minister. Table A does not, therefore, reflect this reduction. The determination was subsequently issued by the Finance Minister on 5 August 2013.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
 for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 16: Appropriations

Table B: Departmental and Administered Capital Budgets (Recoverable GST exclusive)

	2014 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2014 (current and prior years)		
	Appropriation Act	FMA Act	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$'000	Payments for non-financial assets ³ \$'000	Payments for other purposes \$'000	Total payments \$'000
	Annual Capital Budget \$'000	Appropriations reduced ² \$'000	Section 32 \$'000			Variance \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget ¹	304	-	304	(165)	-	(165)
						139

Notes:

1. Departmental and Administered 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. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriations, please see Table A: Annual appropriations.
2. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2012-13; sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 or via a determination by the Finance Minister.
3. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchases of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.

	2013 Capital Budget Appropriations			Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2013 (current and prior years)		
	Appropriation Act	FMA Act	Total Capital Budget Appropriations \$'000	Payments for non-financial assets ³ \$'000	Payments for other purposes \$'000	Total payments \$'000
	Annual Capital Budget \$'000	Appropriations reduced ² \$'000	Section 32 \$'000			Variance \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget ¹	326	-	326	(229)	-	(229)
						97

Notes:

1. Departmental and Administered 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. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriations, please see Table A: Annual appropriations.
2. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2011-12; sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 or via a determination by the Finance Minister.
3. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchases of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.

Note 16: Appropriations

Table C: Unspent Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive)

Authority	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL		
Appropriation ACT No.1 2011 - 12	-	200
Appropriation ACT No.1 2012 - 13	589	4,366
Appropriation ACT No.1 2013 - 14	3,240	-
Appropriation ACT No.5 2013 - 14	671	-
Total	4,500	4,566

Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund

Section 83 of the Constitution provides that no amount may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund except under an appropriation made by law. The Department of Finance provided information to all agencies in 2011 regarding the need for risk assessments in relation to compliance with the statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations, including special accounts. ASADA undertook a risk assessment as at 30 June 2014, including potential risks relating to long service leave, goods and services tax and payments under determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal. No breaches were found. ASADA has assessed as at 30 June 2014 that it has no spending activities having a high or medium constitutional risk. Breaches of Section 83 are assessed as part of the Certificate of Compliance process each financial year.

2012-13 Likely breaches of Section 83 of the Constitution

During the 2012-13 financial year, there were two instances of likely breaches of Section 83. ASADA currently provides secretarial services to the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) including the payment of remuneration and allowances to committee members in accordance with determinations under the Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973. During the 2012-13 financial year, the Authority processed two overpayments resulting from delayed advice on the resignation of a committee member. The overpayments were identified upon formal advice of the resignation and were promptly recovered. The Authority sought independent legal advice from the Australian Government Solicitor which indicated that the two payments are likely to have involved breaches of Section 83 of the Constitution and have been included in the Authority's 2012-13 Certificate of Compliance.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 17: Compensation and Debt Relief

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Compensation and Debt Relief		
Additional employer funded superannuation entitlements to casual employees were provided in special circumstances relating to APS employment pursuant to section 73 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> (PS Act).	-	206,863
No waivers of amounts owing to the Commonwealth Government were made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> (2013: nil).	-	-
No payments were provided under the Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration (CDDA) Scheme during the reporting period (2013: nil).	-	-
No ex-gratia payments were provided for during the reporting period (2013: nil).	-	-

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 18: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 18: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental				
Expenses	19,240	16,067	19,240	16,067
Own-source income	3,245	2,459	3,245	2,459
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	15,995	13,608	15,995	13,608

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2014

Note 19: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Total comprehensive income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations ^{1,2}	(1,253)	140
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<u>(694)</u>	<u>(728)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>(1,947)</u>	<u>(588)</u>

1. From 2010-11, the Commonwealth government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements, where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses ceased. Entities now receive a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

2. For the 2013-14 financial year, ASADA has received approval from the Minister for Finance to incur a maximum comprehensive loss of \$2,000,000, prior to depreciation and amortisation.



06

ASADA ADVISORY GROUP

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OVERVIEW

The ASADA Advisory Group was established in May 2011 to act as an advisory forum for ASADA's CEO on anti-doping matters. They also provide advice more broadly on matters relating to engagement with sporting bodies and providing one-on-one advice to the CEO in specific areas relating to the individual member's area of expertise. The group comprises experts in sport, health, law and law enforcement.

ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

Brian Ward OAM — Chair

Brian Ward is a graduate of the University of Melbourne. He was admitted to practice in 1970. He is the founder and current Managing Director of the highly regarded Melbourne-based corporate law firm, Brian Ward and Partners Pty Ltd. Over his long period in practice, Mr Ward was professionally engaged in many of the seminal developments in sport. He is a foundation member of the Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association. He has presented papers at international law conferences, has published widely on this subject and is an occasional lecturer in the Master of Laws programme at his alma mater. In 2008, Mr Ward was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for services to the community and in particular, the Red Cross.

John Drury PSM — Member

John Drury was formerly Deputy CEO of the Australian Customs Service where he worked in both regional and central office positions. In 2003, Mr Drury was awarded the Public Service Medal in the Australia Day Honours list for outstanding public service in the development of standards in the Australian Customs Service, including cargo management and border control procedures. Mr Drury has extensive experience and knowledge in both law enforcement and regulatory environments, which has been extremely useful in light of the increasing role of the investigative and intelligence work that ASADA undertakes.

Anne Gripper — Member

Anne Gripper has an extensive history of working with key national and international organisations on anti-doping issues. Ms Gripper is currently the CEO of Triathlon Australia and was formerly the Director of the Anti-Doping Foundation at the International Cycling Union (UCI) and General Manager of Operations at the Australian Sports Drug Agency (the forerunner to ASADA).

Professor David Handelsman — Member

Professor David Handelsman is the Professor of Reproductive Endocrinology and Andrology at the University of Sydney, Director of the ANZAC Research Institute and Head of the Andrology Department at Concord Hospital. Professor Handelsman has been adviser to ASDMAC since 1999, served on the Australian Government's Anti-Doping Research Panel since 2002 and is a member of the World Anti-Doping Agency's Health, Medical and Research Committee.

Steve Moneghetti AM — Member

While best known for his sporting achievements, Steve Moneghetti also has an Engineering Degree and a Diploma in Teaching. He chaired the State Review into Physical and Sport Education in Victorian Schools and is currently a consultant to Nike Australia. Mr Moneghetti is Chef-de-Mission at the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, a role he previously held at the 2010 Commonwealth Games. Steve brings both an athlete and administrator's view to the Advisory Group.

Kate Palmer — Member

Ms Palmer was appointed Chief Executive of Netball Australia in November 2007. Since then she has overseen the relocation of the national netball headquarters from Sydney to Melbourne, led Australia's successful bid for the 2015 World Netball Championships, and increased corporate and government partnerships as well as successful broadcast and digital strategies. A Williamson Fellow, Ms Palmer is currently a Trustee of the MCG, an International Netball Federation Director, Chair of the Victorian Institute of Sport and an Ambassador for disability organisation Connect GV.

RESOURCES

The Advisory Group meets on request of the ASADA CEO. There are also occasions where the CEO will consult with individual members of the Advisory Group, as allowed for in the legislation and Members Charter, to seek advice in their particular sphere of expertise.

TABLE 14: ADVISORY GROUP ATTENDANCE 2013–14

Position	Name	Appointment expires	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Brian Ward OAM	25 March 2015	2	2
Member	John Drury PSM	25 March 2015	2	2
Member	Anne Gripper	25 March 2015	2	2
Member	Professor David Handelsman	25 March 2015	2	2
Member	Steve Moneghetti	25 March 2015	2	2
Member	Kate Palmer	25 March 2015	2	2

The Advisory Group is funded from an ASADA appropriation. A breakdown on the 2013–14 expenses is provided in Table 15.

TABLE 15: ADVISORY GROUP EXPENSES 2013–14

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	3.8
Meetings	6.8
Administration and communication	0.0
Total	10.6



07

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

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OVERVIEW

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) was established on 1 January 2010 under Part 5 of the ASADA Act. From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 the ADRVP held 26 meetings.

FUNCTIONS

Section 40 of the ASADA Act provides for the establishment of the ADRVP. In addition to the functions of the ADRVP mentioned in paragraphs 41(1)(b) and (c) of the Act, the ADRVP has the following functions under the NAD scheme:

- a. to consider a submission made to it by a participant in relation to:
 - i. an adverse analytical finding; or
 - ii. a possible non-presence anti-doping rule violation
- b. to receive and consider information and material that:
 - i. is given to it by the CEO or a member of the ASADA staff; and
 - ii. relates to a participant mentioned in paragraph (a)
- c. to consider whether to make a finding that an adverse analytical finding has occurred and to make a finding of that kind
- d. to consider whether to make a finding that it is possible that an athlete or support person has committed a non-presence anti-doping rule violation and to make a finding of that kind
- e. to make entries on the Register of Findings.

MEMBERS

Professor Andrew McLachlan —Chair

Andrew McLachlan is the Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney and Concord Hospital, with expertise in clinical pharmacology and drug analysis. He has been involved with ASADA (and its predecessor, the Australian Sports Drug Agency) since 1999. Professor McLachlan has authored over 185 research papers related to medicines. He is actively involved in training pharmacists and other health professionals, and serves as the Chair of the Human Research Ethics Committee and on expert committees related to the evaluation of medicines.

Andrew Hughes APM — Member⁴

Andrew Hughes served in the Australian Federal Police (AFP) for over 32 years. He held a range of senior operational positions, including overall responsibility for the AFP's national and international investigations at Assistant Commissioner level. Between 2003 and 2006 he was the Commissioner of the Fiji Police and between 2007 and 2009 he was the Police Adviser to the United Nations and Director of the UN Police Division. He also served as an Executive Committee member of Interpol. He is currently the Inspector of Transport Security for the Australian Government.

Tracey Gaudry — Member⁵

Tracey Gaudry is the CEO of the Amy Gillett Foundation whose objective is to reduce the incidence of injury and death caused by the interaction between cyclists and motorists. Ms Gaudry is also President of the Oceania Cycling

⁴ Andrew Hughes completed his appointment with the ADRVP on 31 March 2014

⁵ Tracey Gaudry completed her appointment with the ADRVP on 31 March 2014

Confederation Management Committee, Union Cycliste Internationale. She has spent the past decade working in executive roles following a highly successful professional cycling career, amassing multiple National Championships and international victories, competing at two Olympic Games, and being ranked third in the world at the height of her career. Ms Gaudry is a former member of the Australian Institute of Sport Ethics Committee and the ACT Academy of Sport Technical Advisory Panel.

Hayden Opie — Member

Hayden Opie is the Director of Studies of the Sports Law Programme at the University of Melbourne. He pursues research and teaching interests in all areas of sports law and is recognised internationally for his work in the field. He has been researching and writing on legal aspects of anti-doping since 1987 and has served on various committees and advisory boards in the anti-doping field. He is the founding President of the Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association.

Dr Diana Robinson — Member

Dr Diana Robinson is a practising Sport and Exercise Physician with more than 20 years of clinical experience. She has been an Australian Team Doctor for the Commonwealth Games and was Medical Director of Triathlon at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. She was Medical Director of Triathlon Australia from 1993 to 2002. She has been involved with the International Triathlon Union (ITU) Doping Commission and the ITU Medical Commission. Diana has been the Chair of Training of the Australasian College of Sports Physicians, is a member of the Court of Examiners and is currently the Project Manager for the Specialist Training Programme Education Projects. She has represented the ACSP at the EMEAC (Enhanced Medical Education Advisory Committee) and the MTRP (Medical Training Review Panel). She has been the medical director of the Uncle Toby's Surf Life Saving Ironman Series, the Devondale Women's surf lifesaving series, the Triathlon Grand Prix, and many international World Cup and World Championship Triathlons. She has also worked with rugby league, rugby union, track cycling, women's hockey, judo, rowing, tennis, gymnastics, sailing, ballet and modern dance at an elite level. Diana was the Warringham Rugby Union Chief Medical Officer for seven years. Dr Robinson has an interest in women in sport and has been a member of a Ministerial Taskforce for Women in Sport and the Active Girls Role Model Programme aimed at curbing the sport drop-out rate by teenage girls.

Dr Michelle Gallen – Member⁶

Dr Michelle Gallen has legal qualifications including a PhD in sports law, focusing on anti-doping. She has previously worked as a senior advisor and policy manager for ASADA, along with roles in sporting event management, sporting facility development and sports law consulting. She has held positions on a variety of sports-related boards including state and national sporting organisations, selection committees, appeals panels and ministerial advisory bodies. Michelle represented Australia as a swimmer, raced at elite level in Olympic distance triathlon and finished Ironman as an age-grouper.

Karen Harfield – Member⁷

Karen Harfield began her policing career in 1992 and progressed through a range of roles in the United Kingdom eventually becoming Chief Superintendent with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies. Other roles have included Detective Chief Inspector with the National Crime Squad and Director of Intelligence and Crime Support with Warwickshire Police. At the Australian Crime Commission, Ms Harfield held the roles of National Manager Performance and Governance, Executive Director of Performance and Stakeholder Relations and Executive Director of Fusion, Target Development and Performance. Ms Harfield is recognised as a senior law enforcement leader with proven experience in: operational command (including covert policing and intelligence); organisational

⁶ Michelle Gallen completed her appointment with the ADRVP on 31 March 2014

⁷ Karen Harfield completed her appointment with the ADRVP on 31 March 2014

strategic development; performance management; multi-agency collaboration; and gender/diversity matters. With command-level experience in firearms, CBRN and public order operations, Ms Harfield is a qualified senior investigating officer and covert operations authorising officer. Ms Harfield is currently the National Director Intelligence for the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service.

Paul Carey – Member

Paul Carey joined the NSW Police in 1973. In 1990, Mr Carey transferred to the Police Headquarters and performed a number of programme and policy development roles until 1994. During 1995, he relieved as the Chief of Staff to Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. In 1996 he became the Patrol Commander at Manly and the following year the Local Area Commander at St Marys until his transfer to Kogarah in 1999. Mr Carey was appointed as the Local Area Commander of City Central in 2003 and performed these duties until 2007. During his time at City Central Mr Carey was the Operational Commander for numerous major public demonstrations, public protests and community celebrations including: ANZAC Day; New Years Eve; dignitary visits; APEC; and the Harbour Bridge 75th Anniversary. In 2008, Mr Carey was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner and the Commander of Professional Standards. Mr Carey is a qualified Counter Terrorism Commander, a 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 has 31 years' experience in the APS commencing as a Senior Investigator with Telecom Australia in 1983 before moving to the Attorney General's (AG) portfolio. He remained within the AG's portfolio since 1985, apart from a four-year attachment to the Department and Foreign Affairs and Trade as a Political Counselor in the Australian Embassy, Washington D.C. Mr Thorn was promoted into the SES in 1997 and has worked in various SES positions within the AG's portfolio focusing on national security issues. He has been 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 co-ordination of Commonwealth and state responses to national security threats. In 2012, Mr Thorn was awarded the Public Service Medal for services to national security.

Professor Peter Fricker OAM – Member

MBBS FACSP FRACP (Hon.) FFSEM(UK)(Hon.) GAICD

Professor Peter Fricker joined the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) in 1981 as its first sports physician. In 1983, he joined the AIS as 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 to six Commonwealth Games (1986–2006) and five Olympic Games (1988–2004). He serves as Chair of the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee, has served as Chair of the Medical Commission of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, as a Member of ASDMAC, a Member of the National Anti-doping Research Panel, as advisor to WADA on anti-doping research, and as 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 currently consulting in Sports Medicine, Sports Science, Physical Activity and Health, serves on the Boards of Robert de Castella's Smart Start for Kids and the Indigenous Marathon Project Foundation, is a Councillor of the Australian Pharmacy Council, and holds professorial appointments at Griffith University (Gold Coast), the University of Canberra and Victoria University, amongst other professional appointments.

TABLE 16: ADRVP ATTENDANCE 2013–14

Position	Name	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Professor Andrew McLachlan	26	21
Member	Andrew Hughes APM	20	15
Member	Tracey Gaudry	20	10
Member	Hayden Opie	26	20
Member	Dr Diana Robinson	26	25
Member	Dr Michelle Gallen	20	18
Member	Karen Harfield	20	13
Member	Paul Carey	6	6
Member	Stuart Thorn PSM	6	5
Member	Professor Peter Fricker OAM	6	5

RESOURCES

The ADRVP is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2013–14 expenses is provided in Table 17.

TABLE 17: ADRVP EXPENSES 2013–14

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	82.4
Meetings	1.7
Administration and communication	0.0
Total	84.1

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION — ADRVP

Agencies 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. This information can be found on ASADA's website <www.asada.gov.au>.

TABLE 18: ADRVP FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Matters on hand (start 2013–14)	Requests received (2013–14)	Requests finalised (2013–14)	Requests outstanding (end 2013–14)
0	0	0	0



08

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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OVERVIEW

The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) was established under section 52 of the ASADA Act and clause 5 of the NAD scheme.

ASDMAC performs its functions in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), the International Standard for TUEs, the ASADA Act and the NAD scheme.

During the year, Professor Ken Fitch, an inaugural member and long standing chair of ASDMAC completed his appointment and retired. Dr Charles Howse was appointed in May 2014.

ASDMAC processed 374 TUE applications in 2013–14.

FUNCTIONS

Clause 5.01 NAD scheme — functions of ASDMAC

Under the NAD scheme, ASDMAC's functions are as follows:

- > ASDMAC may give an athlete approval, in accordance with the Code and the International Standard for TUEs, to use a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes.
- > ASDMAC may develop and implement its own procedure for the issuing of TUEs in accordance with the International Standard for TUEs.
- > If an athlete has an approval for the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes, ASDMAC may investigate the sample analysis result for a sample given by the athlete to find out whether the athlete has complied with the conditions of the approval.
- > ASDMAC may investigate an atypical finding or an adverse analytical finding for a sample given by an athlete to find out whether the atypical finding or adverse analytical finding was caused by naturally occurring levels of the substance concerned.
- > ASDMAC may review the procedures adopted by a sporting administration body for approving the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
- > ASDMAC may provide advice relating to TUEs and ASDMAC functions to ASADA, sporting administration bodies, participants or other TUE committees.
- > If ASADA consults with ASDMAC about whether an approval for the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes was given:
 - by ASDMAC, or
 - by a TUE committee, or
 - because of a decision by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) following a review or appeal, ASDMAC may investigate the approval and give its opinion to ASADA.
- > ASDMAC may participate in a review or an appeal that is related directly or indirectly to a decision made by ASDMAC to:
 - approve the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes, or
 - refuse to approve the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes.

THERAPEUTIC APPROVALS FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

ASDMAC operates as the Australian Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee, providing approval for therapeutic use of prohibited substances to certain athletes if:

- > their NSOs anti-doping policy allows for, or permits, the athlete to seek approval to use a medication prohibited in sport for a legitimate therapeutic purpose
- > there is no alternative and permitted therapeutic substance available that could be prescribed to treat the athlete's medical condition
- > there is no evidence that the athlete will gain a performance enhancement effect by using the substance.

MEMBERS

Professor Ken Fitch AM — Chair⁸

MBBS, MD, DSc (Hons), FRACGP, FACRM, FACSM, FASMF, FACSP

Professor Ken Fitch is an Adjunct Professor at the School of Sports Science, Exercise and Health, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Western Australia; a Member of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Medical Commission; Chairman of the IOC Games Group; Chairman, IOC's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Chairman of the Therapeutic Use Committee of the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation; Chairman of the Therapeutic Use Committee of the Commonwealth Games Federation; a Member of the Australian Doping Research Panel; a Member of the International Cricket Council (ICC) Anti-Doping Panel; a Member of the Therapeutic Use Committee of the Professional Golfers Association European Tour; the Emeritus Consultant Physician for Sports Medicine at the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Royal Perth Hospital; and a Member of the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee.

Dr Susan White — Member⁹

MBBS (Hons), FACSP, FASMF

Dr Susan White is a Sports Physician at the Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre in Melbourne; a Member of the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee; was the Deputy Medical Director for the Australian Olympic Team in London 2012; Chief Medical Officer of Swimming Australia; is on the Editorial Boards of the Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine and the British Journal of Sports Medicine; is a Member of the Anti-Doping Panel of Cricket Australia; the Australian Football League Tribunal (Anti-Doping); the WADA TUE Expert Group; Team Physician for the Australian Swim Team; and Team Physician Melbourne Vixens Netball Team.

Dr Peter Harcourt OAM — Member

MBBS, FACSP, FASMF, Dip Obs

Dr Peter Harcourt is the Sports Physician Chair of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association; Medical Coordinator for the Victorian Institute of Sport; a Director of Sports Medicine Australia; Clinical Convenor for the Health Services Group (WorkSafe and Transport Accident Commission) Victoria; Chief Medical Officer for Basketball Australia; Medical Director of the Australian Football League; Anti-Doping Medical Officer of Cricket Australia; Chair of the International Cricket Council Medical Committee and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Chairman of the Federation Internationale de Basketball Medical Council and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Member of the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission; Team Physician for the Melbourne Victory Football Club; and Senior Fellow of the Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne.

⁸ Professor Fitch completed his appointment with ASDMAC on 28 February 2014.

⁹ Dr White was appointed Acting Chair from 1 March 2014 until 31 May 2014 and then as Chair from 1 June 2014.

Dr Grace Bryant OAM — Member

MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FASMF, FACSP, FFESM (UK)
Sports Physician

Dr Grace Bryant is the Chief Medical Officer of the Australian Women's Water Polo team; Team Physician for the Men's and Women's Australian Olympic teams in London 2012; Team Physician for the National Netball Competition; Member of the Medical Commission of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association; Chief Medical Officer for the Australian Commonwealth Games team for Glasgow 2014; Member of the Education Committee of Sports Medicine Australia (NSW Branch); and a Member of the International Netball Medical Panel.

Dr Carolyn Broderick — Member

MBBS (Hons), FACSP, PhD

Dr Carolyn Broderick is a staff specialist in sport and exercise medicine at the Children's Hospital at Westmead; senior lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of NSW; a member of the Medical Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee; Medical Director of the Australian Youth Olympic Team Nanjing 2014; headquarters doctor for the Australian team for the London 2012 Olympic Games; Team Physician Australian Women's Tennis (Fed Cup) team; member IOC panel on Age Determination in Elite Adolescent Athletes; and a member of the Sports Medicine Australia (SMA) Scientific Committee.

Dr Andrew Potter — Member

MBBS, DRCOG, FACSP, FASMF

Dr Andrew Potter is a Sport and Exercise Medicine Physician in private practice in association with Orthopaedics-SA at Ashford, Adelaide; a Senior Visiting Medical Officer in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Flinders Medical Centre and Repatriation and General Hospital; Senior Medical Officer at the Adelaide Football Club; a medical consultant to Thoroughbred Racing SA; President of the AFL Medical Officers Association; a member of the Court of Examiners of the Australasian College of Sports Physicians; coordinator of the Sports Medicine in General Practice course for Sports Medicine Australia, SA Branch.

Dr Charles Howse — Member¹⁰

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

Dr Howse is a Specialist Sports Physician working in private practice in Canberra. Other roles include Lieutenant Commander RAN Reserve; Deputy Doping Control, IOC Medical Commission, Sydney Olympics; Sports Physician, Commonwealth Games, Melbourne 2006; Sports Physician, Volleyball venue, London Olympics 2012; Member AIS Ethics Committee; Professional Services Review Panel; Sports Physician Tennis Australia, ACT; Team Physician Australian Mens Volleyball Team; and Medical Officer Prime Ministerial overseas delegations.

ASDMAC held four meetings during 2013–14.

TABLE 19: ASDMAC MEMBERS

Position	Name	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Professor Ken Fitch AM	28 February 2014	3	3
Member	Dr Susan White	24 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt OAM	24 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Grace Bryant OAM	30 June 2015	4	4

¹⁰ Dr Charles Howse was appointed as a Member of ASDMAC on 29 May 2014.

Position	Name	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Member	Dr Carolyn Broderick	11 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Andrew Potter	24 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Charles Howse	30 May 2016	1	0

RESOURCES

ASDMAC is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2013–14 expenses is provided in Table 20.

TABLE 20: ASDMAC EXPENSES 2013–14

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	146.1
Meetings and conferences	33.3
Administration and communication	91.2
Total	270.6

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

TABLE 21: 2013–14 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

Sport	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval not required	TOTAL
Archery	3					3
Athletics	12				2	14
Australian football	16	1	2	1	8	28
Baseball	6	2			1	9
Basketball	9	1			5	15
Billiards	1					1
Bocce	1				1	2
Body building	2			3	4	9
Boxing	1			1	1	3
Canoeing	1					1
Cricket	3				1	4
Croquet	1					1
Cycling	19	1	3	3	8	34

Sport	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval not required	TOTAL
Darts	11		1		2	14
Diving	1					1
Dragon boating	11	1			1	13
Eightball	1				1	2
Equestrian	1					1
Fencing	6		1			7
Football	3					3
Gymnastics	4			1	2	7
Handball					3	3
Hockey	9				2	11
Ice hockey	1				1	2
Ice skating	3					3
Judo	1					1
Lawn bowls	9					9
Motor sports	12	3	2	1	1	19
Netball	5				3	8
Outrigging	1					1
Polocrosse	1				3	4
Powerlifting	4	1	2			7
Roller skating				1		1
Rowing	8				1	9
Rugby league	16	1			1	18
Rugby union	3	1	1		9	14
Sailing	4			1		5
Shooting	5	1			1	7
Snowboarding	3		1			4
Softball	3				1	4
Squash	1					1
Surf life saving	3	1	1			5
Swimming	25		1	1	5	32
Taekwondo	1					1
Tennis	3					3

Sport	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval not required	TOTAL
Tenpin bowling	4				1	5
Touch football	1					1
Triathlon	5	1	2		2	10
Volleyball	2				1	3
Water polo	8				1	9
Weightlifting	2					2
Grand Total	256	15	17	13	73	374

TABLE 22: SUBSTANCES AND METHODS APPROVED FOR THERAPEUTIC USE 2013–14

Acetazolamide	hCG	Oxycodone
Adrenaline	Hydrochlorothiazide	Packed Red Blood Cells
Anastrozole	Hydrocortisone	Prednisolone
Atenolol	Indapamide	Prednisone
Bisoprolol	Insulin	Predsol Enama
Budesonide	Intravenous infusions	Probenecid
Buprenorphine	IV Hydrocortisone	Risperidone
Danazol	Letrozole	Salbutamol
Desmopressin	Lisdexamfetamine	Sodium Chloride
Dexamethasone	Methadone hydrochloride	Sodium Chloride injection
Dexamphetamine	Methlyphenidate	Spirolactone
Exemestane	Metoprolol	Tamoxifen
Fentanyl	Minerin	Terbutaline
Fruzemide	Modafinil	Testosterone
Goserelin	Morphine	Tibolone

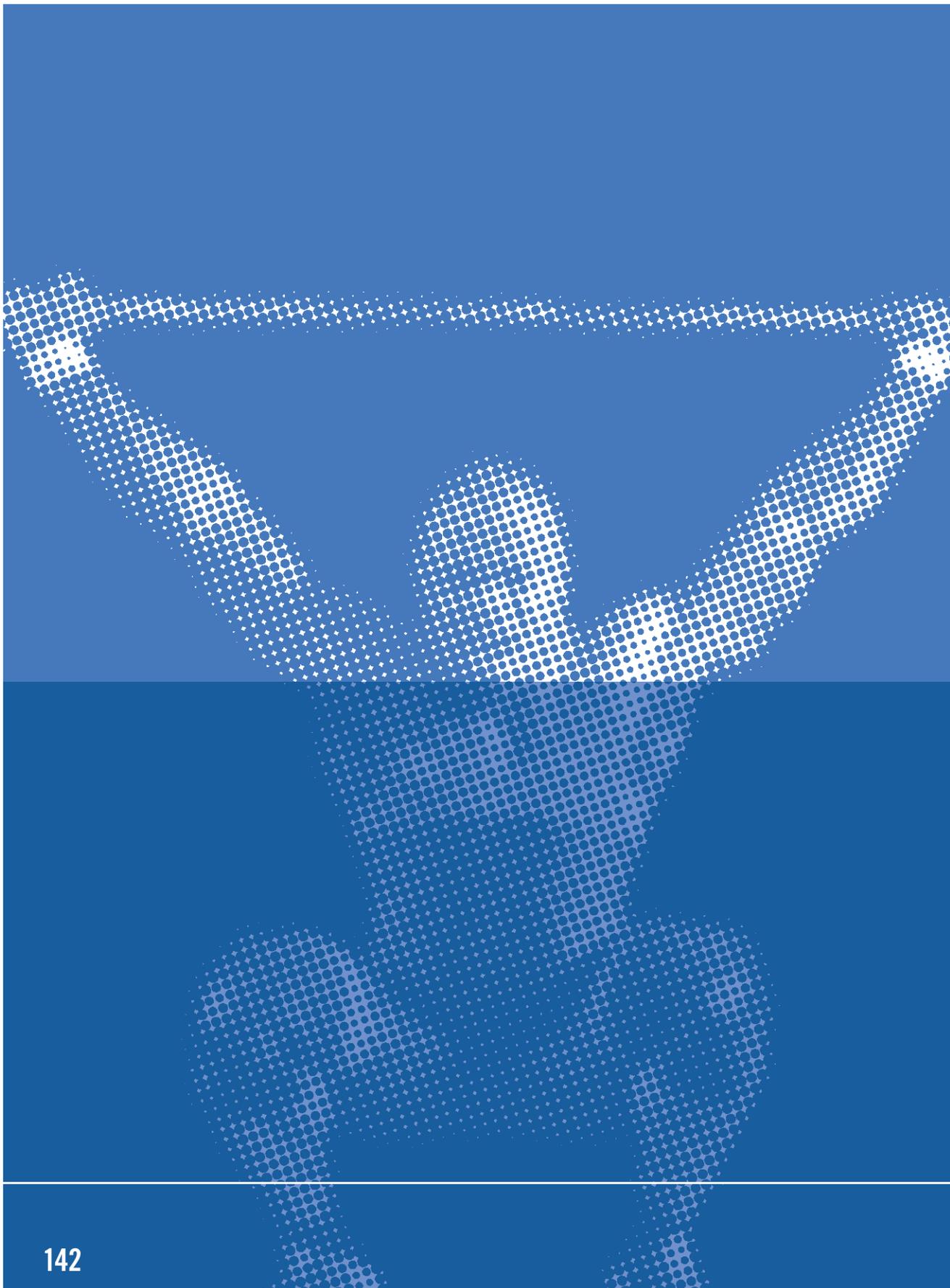
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION — ASDMAC

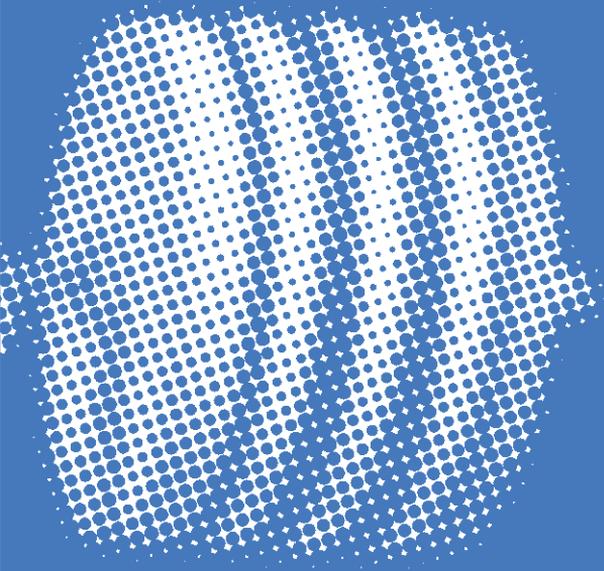
Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the IPS requirements. This information can be found on ASDMAC's website <www.asdmac.gov.au>.

TABLE 23: ASDMAC FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Matters on hand (start 2013–14)	Requests received (2013–14)	Requests finalised (2013–14)	Requests outstanding (end 2013–14)
0	0	0	0

ASDMAC did not receive applications for internal review, nor had matters referred to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in 2013–14.





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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX A: DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS 2001–02 TO 2013–14

TABLE 24: DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS

Year	In-comp	% In-comp	Out-of-comp	% Out-of-comp	Total	User-pays	% User-pays	Govt-funded	% Govt-funded
01–02	2,486	36%	4,383	64%	6,869	3,020	44%	3,849	56%
02–03	1,960	31%	4,303	69%	6,263	2,707	43%	3,556	57%
03–04	2,443	37%	4,172	63%	6,615	2,819	43%	3,796	57%
04–05	1,741	28%	4,393	72%	6,134	2,285	37%	3,849	63%
05–06	2,814	37%	4,771	63%	7,585	3,038#	40%	4,547*	60%
06–07	2,916	42%	4,037	58%	6,953	2,376	38%	4,264	62%
07–08	3,168	48%	3,469	52%	6,637	2,395	36%	4,242	64%
08–09	3,122	42%	4,376	58%	7,498	3,286	44%	4,212	56%
09–10	2,591	39%	4,113	61%	6,704	2,876	43%	3,828	57%
10–11	2,749	39%	4,341	61%	7,090	3,225	45%	3,865	55%
11–12	2,640	37%	4,556	63%	7,196	3,200	44%	3,996	56%
12–13	2,421	33%	4,955	67%	7,376	3,209	44%	4,167	56%
13–14	2,215	34%	4,325	66%	6,540	3,037	46%	3,503	54%

Notes:

Includes 1,005 user-pays tests conducted at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. Doping control statistics from 2001–02 to 14 March 2005 were collected by the Australian Sports Drug Agency and reported in its annual reports.

* Government-funded tests for 2005–06 included 282 tests conducted under a specific Australian Government-funded testing programme in connection with the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

APPENDIX B: PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS 2013–14

Under the ASADA Act and the NAD scheme, ASADA is authorised to publish information from the Register of Findings (RoF) when:

- > we consider the publication to be in the public interest or we have the consent of the individual involved
- > a decision has been handed down by the relevant tribunal and appeal period is completed, or a tribunal process has been waived, or there is no tribunal process for the matter.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel Register of Findings (RoF)

Table 25 is an extract from the RoF showing matters that were both entered onto the RoF in 2013–14 and concluded with a sanction imposed in 2013–14.

Tables 26 and 27 show matters commenced in 2011–12 and 2012–13, and finalised in 2013–14.

Forty-one entries have been made onto the RoF for 2013–14. Twenty of these matters are concluded and had been publicly announced at 30 June 2014. The remaining 21 matters consist of those finalised but are yet to be announced and on-going matters where the final outcome is pending due to further results management process, such as hearings and the issuing of infraction notices.

Our website at <www.asada.gov.au> has more information about individual sanctions.

TABLE 25: PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Bodybuilding (ANB)	1, 3-Dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine)	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	Two-year sanction
Powerlifting	Hydrochlorothiazide	S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	Presence and Use	Six-month sanction
Football	D-amphetamine and D-methamphetamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	15-month sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Furosemide	S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bowls	Metabolite of Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	Three-month sanction
Cycling	N/A		Failure to comply	Two-year sanction
Queensland Rugby League	Salbutamol (above threshold)	S3. Beta-2 Agonists	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Wrestling	Oxycodone	S7. Narcotics	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Clenbuterol Stanozolol	S1. Anabolic agents; S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and related substances	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Swimming	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Powerlifting	Metabolite of cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	Three-month sanction
BMX	Salbutamol, Triamterene and Hydrochlorothiazide.	S3. Beta-2 Agonists S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	Presence and use	Nine-month sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	beta-methylphenethylamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Athletics	N/A		Failure to comply	16-month sanction
AFL	Oxilofrine (methysynephrine)	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	18-month sanction
Baseball	D-methamphetamine and D-amphetamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
Baseball	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
Sprintcars	Testosterone or its precursors	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Netball	Sibutramine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	1-Phenylbutan-2-amine and N, alpha-diethyl-Benzene-ethanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction

TABLE 26: ENTRIES ON REGISTER OF FINDINGS 2012–13 WHERE THE OUTCOMES WERE TO BE ADVISED

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Darts	Hydrochlorothiazide	S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	Presence and use	Six-month sanction
Cycling	Phentermine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
AFL	Oxycodone and its metabolite Oxymorphone	S7. Narcotics	Presence and use	15-month sanction
Rugby League	Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide (GHRP-6), CJC-1295, Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)	S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and related substances	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Athletics	N, alpha-diethyl-Benzene-ethanamine and 1-Phenylbutan-2-amine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Rugby League	1-Phenylbutan-2-amine and N, alpha-diethyl-benzene-ethanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Stanozolol, Three metabolites of stanozolol, Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Powerlifting	N, alpha-diethyl-benzene-ethanamine and 1-Phenylbutan-2-amine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Weightlifting	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Athletics	N/A	N/A	Violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing	20-month sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Methylhexaneamine, Phentermine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Swimming	1, 3-dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine), N, alpha-diethyl-benzene-ethanamine and 1-Phenylbutan-2-amine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction

TABLE 27: ENTRIES ON REGISTER OF FINDINGS 2011–12 WHERE THE OUTCOMES WERE TO BE ADVISED

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
AFL	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Attempted use and possession	18-month sanction
Bodybuilding	1, 3-Dimethylpentylamine (methylhexaneamine)	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	Two-year sanction
Canoeing	Sibutramine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Reprimand and no period ineligibility
Queensland Rugby League	Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide 6 (GHRP-6)	S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and related substances	Attempted use	Two-year sanction
Wrestling	Metabolites of Nandrolone, Norandrostenedione or Norandrostenediol	S1. Anabolic agents; S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and related substances	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Queensland Rugby League	Metabolite of cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	Three-month sanction
NSW Rugby League	Methylenedioxyamphetamine and its metabolite Methylenedioxyamphetamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Weightlifting	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Possession and use	Two-year sanction

APPENDIX C: INTERNATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ARRANGEMENTS

TABLE 28: GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements	Type of arrangement	Purpose of arrangement
International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	IADA is an intergovernmental non-binding alliance between ten nations, including Australia, which works closely with national anti-doping organisations to co-operatively pursue and promote anti-doping in sport	Develops common anti-doping practices among each of the IADA member nations Harmonises existing practices where possible Ensures that the practices employed are identifiable as world best practice and use this standard to influence other sporting nations to follow suit
Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	Multi-lateral government agreement which has to date been ratified by 52 states — it is also open to non-member states of the Council of Europe and has been adopted by four of these including Australia	Provides for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programmes (not including drug testing services)
UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport	Multi-lateral government agreement to apply the force of international law to anti-doping: 176 governments have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to this international instrument	Obliges parties to adopt appropriate measures at the national and international levels that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code

APPENDIX D: POWERS OF THE MINISTER TO GIVE DIRECTIONS TO THE ASADA CEO

Under section 24 of the ASADA Act, the Minister can give the CEO the following directions:

1. The Minister may, by legislative instrument, give directions to the CEO in relation to the performance of his or her functions and the exercise of his or her powers.

Note: For variation and revocation, refer to subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

2. However, such a direction must not relate to:
 - a. a particular athlete, or a particular support person, who is subject to the National Anti-Doping scheme, or
 - b. the testing of a particular athlete under an anti-doping testing service, or safety checking service, being provided by the CEO under contract on behalf of the Commonwealth.
3. The CEO must comply with a direction under subsection (1).
4. Subsection (3) does not apply to the extent that the direction relates to the CEO's performance of functions or exercise of powers under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* or as an Agency Head under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

APPENDIX E: ASADA AND CEO FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DELEGATIONS

This appendix lists the functions, powers and delegations of ASADA and its CEO under the ASADA Act.

For an explanation of abbreviations used in this section, see the 'List of abbreviations' at the end of this report.

CEO's functions

Under section 21 of the ASADA Act, the CEO has the following functions:

- a. such functions as are conferred on the CEO by Part 2 of the ASADA Act
- b. such functions as are conferred on the CEO by the NAD scheme
- c. to advise the ASC about sports doping and safety matters that should be included in any agreement under which the ASC gives money to a sporting organisation
- d. to support, encourage, develop and implement initiatives that increase the skills and knowledge of people involved in sporting activities about sports doping and safety matters
- e. to support and encourage the sporting community to develop and implement comprehensive programmes, and education initiatives, about sports doping and safety matters
- f. to support, encourage and conduct research about sports doping and safety matters
- g. to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information about sports doping and safety matters
- h. to encourage the development of ways for the States and Territories, and sporting organisations, to carry out initiatives about sports doping and safety matters
- i. to cooperate with the States and Territories, and with sporting organisations, to carry out initiatives about sports doping and safety matters
- j. to cooperate with an organisation of a foreign country in the Oceania region that has functions that are the same as, or similar to, those of the CEO
- k. to provide the following services under contract on behalf of the Commonwealth:
 - i. anti-doping testing services
 - ii. safety checking services
 - iii. other services (including educational services) relating to sports doping and safety matters
- (ka) to make resources and facilities (including secretariat services and clerical assistance) available to the Advisory Group for the purposes of enabling the Advisory Group to perform its function
- (kb) to make resources and facilities (including secretariat services and clerical assistance) available to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) for the purposes of enabling the ADRVP to perform its functions
- l. to make resources and facilities (including secretariat services and clerical assistance) available to the ASDMAC for the purposes of enabling the ASDMAC to perform its functions
- m. such other functions as are conferred on the CEO by this Act or any other law of the Commonwealth
- n. to advise the Minister about matters relating to any of the above functions
- o. to do anything incidental to or conducive to the performance of any of the above functions.

CEO's powers

Under section 22 of the ASADA Act, the CEO has the power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of his or her functions. In exercising his or her power, the CEO must comply with section 44 of the FMA Act.

APPENDIX F: STAFFING STATISTICS AT 30 JUNE 2014

TABLE 29: FULL-TIME, PART-TIME AND CASUAL STAFF AT 30 JUNE 2014

Ongoing employee				Non-ongoing employee				Casual employee		Total
Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		Casual		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
32	24	0	6	1	3	0	0	136	87	289

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2014, including temporary re-assignment into the agency. These figures include the ASADA CEO.

TABLE 30: ONGOING, NON-ONGOING AND CASUAL STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION GROUPS AND LOCATION AT 30 JUNE 2014

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	CEO	Total
ACT	15		2	5	15	11	14	8	2	1	73
NSW	58		2	3		1					64
NT	3		1								4
QLD	47		5	1							53
SA	18		2								20
TAS	15		2								17
VIC	33		2	3				1			39
WA	16		3								19
Total	205		19	12	15	12	15	8	2	1	289

Note: This table indicates ongoing and non-ongoing staff totalling 66 and casual staff totalling 223 employed by ASADA at 30 June 2014.

TABLE 31: SES STAFF AT 30 JUNE 2014

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

TABLE 32: SALARY RANGES OF EMPLOYEES

Classification	Collective agreement		Section 24(1) determinations	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
EL2	\$114,418	\$138,067	\$138,689	\$153,417
EL1	\$101,210	\$110,307	\$115,238	\$115,572
APS6	\$88,090	\$96,137		
APS5	\$78,350	\$87,241		
APS4	\$69,457	\$78,349		
APS3	\$58,615	\$65,748		
APS2	\$48,053	\$56,742		
APS1	\$38,456	\$45,608		

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF STAFF IN THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT OR SECTION 24(1) DETERMINATIONS

Classification	Collective agreement	Section 24(1) determinations	Total
SES	0	2	2
EL2	6	2	8
EL1	13	2	15
APS 2–6	263	0	263
Total	282	6	288

Note: Excludes the CEO whose terms and conditions of employment are set by the Remuneration Tribunal.

APPENDIX G: WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

ASADA continues to review and enhance work, health and safety policies and guidelines in consultation with all staff to ensure the ongoing health and wellbeing of our employees. Highlights of 2013–14 include:

- > election of a new Health and Safety Committee
- > appointment and training of new Health and Safety Representatives
- > free annual flu vaccinations offered to all full- and part-time employees
- > Employee Assistance Programme made available to all full- and part-time employees.

The Work Health and Safety Committee continues to play a key role in reviewing the many policies and guidelines that have been updated throughout the year.

ASADA received six internal incident reports, none of which resulted in incapacity. There were no notifiable incidents and no investigations conducted during the year under Part 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

APPENDIX H: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

Under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, Table 34 lists payments (if applicable) made during 2013–14 resulting from advertising and market research contracts.

During 2013–14, no payments were made to advertising agencies, market research or polling companies, direct mail, or for media advertising over the reporting threshold of \$12,400 (GST inclusive).

TABLE 34: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

Organisation	Service provided	Payment made in 2013–14 (\$)
Advertising agencies		
n/a		n/a
Total advertising agencies		n/a
Market research		
n/a		n/a
Total market research		n/a
Polling		
n/a		n/a
Total polling		n/a
Direct mail		
n/a		n/a
Total direct mail		n/a
Media advertising		
n/a		n/a
Total media advertising		n/a
Total		n/a

APPENDIX I: 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

Section 3A of the EPBC Act sets out the principles of ecologically sustainable development. We have considered these principles in relation to our activities and administration, and have taken action as appropriate.

The effect ASADA has on the environment is the energy-consuming impact of two office spaces and leased vehicles.

Measures taken to minimise environmental impact

We operate offices that remain well lit during the day on safety and security grounds. However, the following measures have been implemented to minimise our environmental impact:

- > 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
- > electricity contract includes 10 per cent green power
- > continuing the lease of smaller, more fuel-efficient motor vehicles
- > recycling ink jets in printers.

ASADA continues to monitor its compliance with the Australian Government's ICT Sustainability Plan 2010–15.

APPENDIX J: EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

Table 35 shows how the 2013–14 Budget appropriations translate to total resourcing for ASADA activities, including revenue from government (appropriation) and other resources available to be used and the total costs of the programme.

TABLE 35: EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

	Budget* 2013–14 \$'000 (a)	Actual Expenses 2013–14 \$'000 (b)	Variation 2013–14 \$'000 (a) – (b)
Outcome 1: Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian Sport, through deterrence, detection and enforcement to eliminate doping			
Programme 1.1: Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement			
Departmental appropriation ¹	16,191	17,260	(1,069)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	595	727	(132)
Operating deficit (surplus) ²	1,200	1,253	(53)
Total for Programme 1.1	17,986	19,240	(1,254)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	17,986	19,240	(1,254)
		2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)		73	80

* Full year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2012–13 Budget.

1 Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

2 For the 2013–14 financial year, ASADA has received approval from the Minister for Finance to incur a maximum operating deficit of \$2,000,000 prior to depreciation and amortisation.

APPENDIX K: ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2013–14

TABLE 36: ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2013–14

		Actual available appropriation for 2013–14 \$'000 (a)	Payments made 2013–14 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining 2013–14 \$'000 (a) – (b)
Ordinary annual services¹				
Departmental appropriation ^{2, 3}		14,352	14,352	0
Prior year departmental appropriation		4,566	66	4,500
s 31 relevant agency receipts		2,679	2,679	0
Total		21,597	17,097	4,500
Total ordinary annual services	A	21,597	17,097	
Departmental non-operating				
Equity injections		–	–	
Total				
Total other services	B	–	–	
Total available annual appropriations and payments		21,597	17,097	
Total resourcing and payments				
A+B		21,597	17,097	
Total net resourcing and payments for ASADA		21,597	17,097	

1 Appropriation Bill (No 1) 2013–14 and Appropriation Bill (No 3) 2013–14 [and Appropriation Bill (No 5) 2013–14 if necessary]. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and s 31 relevant agency receipts.

2 Includes an amount of \$0.30 million in 2013–14 for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

3 Includes an amount of \$0.4 million as a prior year output recognised as appropriation revenue in 2012–13.

APPENDIX L: CORRECTION OF ERROR IN THE 2012–13 ANNUAL REPORT

The following error was detected after the publication of the 2012–13 Annual Report.

Page 63—Parliamentary Committee reports

It was incorrectly reported that there were no relevant reports on the operations of ASADA by a Parliamentary committee in 2012–13. This information should read: In March 2013, the Senate Standing Committee on Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport prepared a report on the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Amendment Bill 2013.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
GLOSSARY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABP	Athlete Biological Passport
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ADRV	Anti-Doping Rule Violation
ADRVP	Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel
AFL	Australian Football League
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
AOC	Australian Olympic Committee
APC	Australian Paralympic Committee
APS	Australian Public Service
ASADA	Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
ASADA Act	<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006</i>
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDMAC	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
AWOS	Athlete Whereabouts Online System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERA	Continuous erythropoietin receptor activator
DCO	Doping Control Officer
EL	Executive Level
EPO	Erythropoietin
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
FOI	Freedom of information
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement
iNADO	Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IST	International Standard for Testing
n/a	Not applicable
NAD	National Anti-Doping
NAD scheme	National Anti-Doping scheme
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NRL	National Rugby League
NSO	National sporting organisation
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PIED	Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs
Prohibited List	The List of Prohibited Substances and Methods
RADO	Regional Anti-Doping Organisations
RoF	Register of Findings
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SES	Senior Executive Service
the Code	World Anti-Doping Code
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WHS	Workplace Health and Safety

GLOSSARY

Adverse analytical finding

A report from a laboratory or other approved testing entity that identifies, in a specimen, 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

An organisation that is responsible for adopting and executing rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the doping control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other major event organisations that conduct testing at their events, the World Anti-Doping Agency, International Sports Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Athlete

See the National Anti-Doping scheme definition for the legal definition. For the purposes of doping control, an athlete is 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, an athlete is a person participating in sport under the authority of any organisation that has signed or accepts the World Anti-Doping Code.

Athlete Biological Passport

Introduced into Australia's testing programme in July 2012 the ABP is an electronic record of an athlete's biological values that is developed over time from multiple collections of blood samples. From 1 January 2014, WADA introduced a Steroidal Module addition to the Athlete Biological Passport programme.

Athlete support personnel

This includes, but is not limited to, any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel, working with or treating athletes in or preparing for sports competition.

Chaperone

An ASADA staff member working under the direction of a Doping Control Officer. They are responsible for notifying athletes of their selection for doping control, keeping the athlete in sight at all times from notification until the completion of the sample collection process. The Chaperone will be the sole party to witness the provision of the sample leaving the athlete's body into a collection vessel.

Code (the)

The Code is the short form of the World Anti-Doping Code.

Doping control

The process that includes test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management, hearings and appeals.

Doping Control Officer

An ASADA staff member who is responsible for the entire doping control session. They undertake all paperwork during the session, manage and direct the Chaperones, distribute athlete allocations and ensure the doping control session is completed in line with policies and procedures.

In-competition test

Unless provided for otherwise in the rules of an international federation, or other anti-doping organisation, an in-competition test is a test which occurs when an athlete is selected for testing in connection with a specific competition.

Marker

A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method.

Metabolite

Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor

A person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of their country of residence.

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, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's national Olympic committee or its designee. ASADA is Australia's National Anti-Doping Organisation.

No-advance-notice test

A doping control test that takes place with no advance warning to the athlete and where the athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through to sample provision.

Non Analytical Positive

Terminology sometimes used to describe an anti-doping rule violation other than the presence of a prohibited substance, or its metabolites, or markers in an athlete's bodily specimen.

Out-of-competition test

Any doping control test that is not undertaken during a competition.

Prohibited List

The List identifies the substances and methods prohibited in sport. The Prohibited List is one of the four WADA International Standards and is mandatory for signatories to the World Anti-Doping Code.

Prohibited method

Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited substance

Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Register of Findings

A register established under the ASADA Act, and maintained by the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) under the National Anti-Doping scheme, on which ADRVP enters the relevant details and its findings.

Registered Testing Pool

Pool of top level athletes established separately by each International Federation (IF) and National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) who are subject to both in-competition and out-of-competition testing as part of that IF's or NADO's test distribution plan. These athletes must also provide daily whereabouts information to ASADA.

Sample/specimen

Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.

Target testing

Selection of athletes for testing in which specific athletes or groups of athletes are selected on a non-random basis for testing at a specified time.

Testing

The parts of the doping control process involving test distribution planning, sample collection, sample handling, and sample transport to the laboratory.

Trafficking

To traffic is to sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to an athlete either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by persons other than an athlete's support personnel) of a prohibited substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

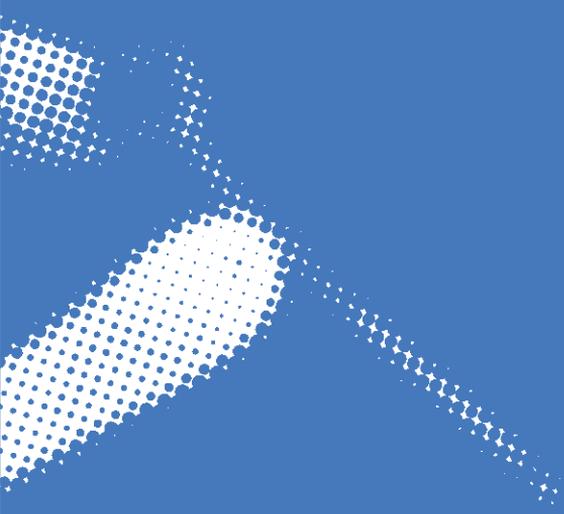
UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport

The International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO Convention) was developed by governments under the aegis of UNESCO and unanimously adopted by UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005. It is a legal tool enabling governments to align domestic policy with the World Anti-Doping Code. The purpose of the Convention is to promote the prevention of, and the fight against, doping in sport, with a view to its elimination.

World Anti-Doping Code (the Code)

The Code is the document that harmonises regulations regarding anti-doping in sport across all sports and all countries of the world. The Code provides a framework for anti-doping policies, rules, and regulations for sport organisations and public authorities.





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