





EXECUTIVE MESSAGE

The last two months has seen some significant developments in sports integrity, starting with Parliament passing the National Sports Tribunal (NST) bills in September. The NST will commence operation in March 2020, providing independent and cost effective resolutions of a wide variety of sporting disputes.

Another major development has been the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (the Macolin Convention) coming into force in September - a ground-breaking treaty and the only binding international means aimed at protecting the integrity of sport. A key requirement for Parties to the Convention is the creation of a national platform to act as the central hub for information collection and exchange.

Currently fulfilling this role in Australia is the Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU), a specialised unit within the

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) that has been operational since 2017. The SBIU has established a clear understanding of the strategic transnational organised crime threat environment to Australian sports and the wagering markets. Read our feature article for more information on the role and function of the SBIU.

To wrap up, the next Leadership in Sport Conference will be held in Canberra on the 28th and 29th of November 2019. The title of this conference is '20/20 Vision - Seeking clarity and perspective in the pursuit of transparency, accountability and inclusion in sport' and themes will include change management, responding to crisis, event security, and public-private intelligence partnerships. We hope to see you there.

ANDREW GODKIN

First Assistant Secretary Sports Integrity Adviser NISU, Dept. of Health

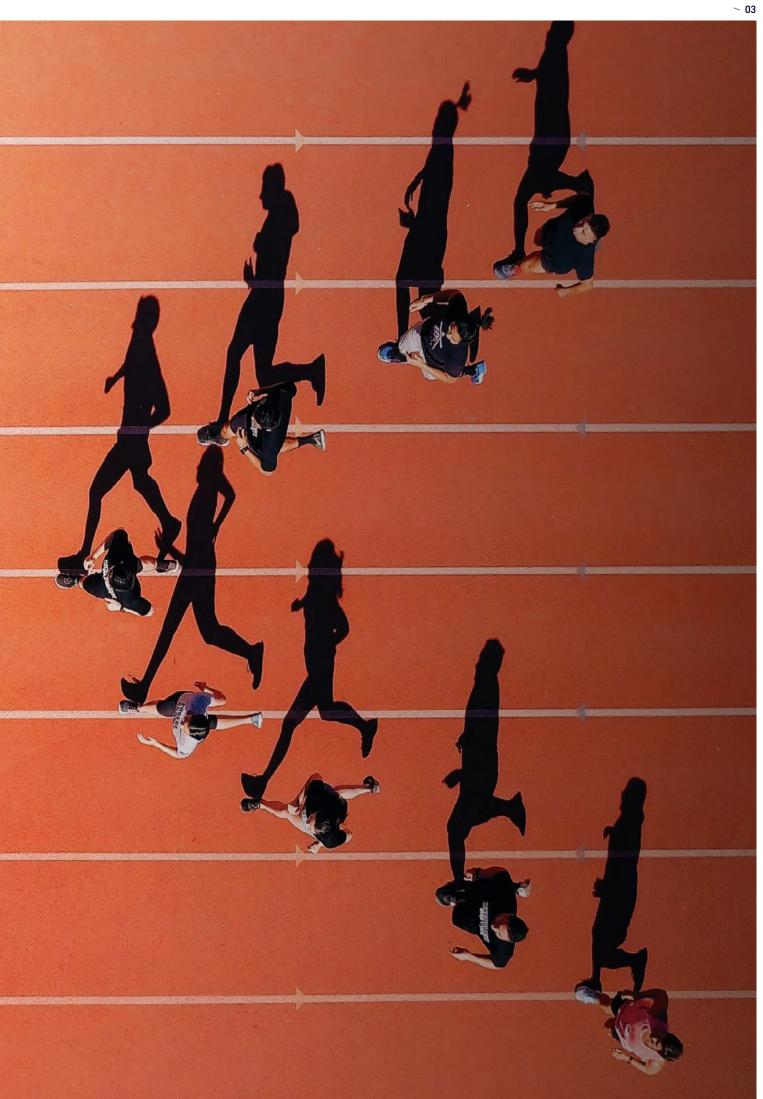
DAVID SHARPE APM OAM

CEO

KATE PALMER AM

CFO

Sport Australia



SPORTS INTEGRITY TASKFORCE UPDATE

NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL UPDATE

Parliament passed the National Sports Tribunal Bills in September 2019 enabling the National Sports Tribunal (NST) to commence in March 2020. This is a major milestone in the ongoing implementation of the <u>Government's Response</u> to the Wood Review.

With the Bills passed, the focus will now shift to other aspects of the Tribunal's legal framework – the National Sports Tribunal Rules and the CEO's Practice and Procedure Determination – which continue to be refined in collaboration with the National Sports Tribunal Advisory Group. The Taskforce has released recruitment information detailing the role of NST CEO, and will soon seek tribunal members and the employment of registry staff.

SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA

All is on track for Sport Integrity Australia to launch on 1 July 2020 and arrangements are progressing well under the joint leadership of the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) and the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA).

Sport Integrity Australia will be located on the premises currently occupied by ASADA, which recently underwent significant refurbishment. Over the coming months, the multi-level space will be reconfigured to meet the organisational and operational requirements of Sport Integrity Australia. The office will accommodate the co-location of the NISU, ASADA and relevant Sport Australia staff prior to the anticipated 1 July 2020 start date, to assist in transitional arrangements.

Legislation to establish Sport Integrity Australia was introduced into Parliament on 17 October 2019.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS WAGERING SCHEME

Phase one of the development of the Australian Sports Wagering Scheme is well underway, with consultation through the Australian Sports Wagering Scheme Advisory Group and the Sports Wagering Senior Officials Working Group progressing.

MACOLIN CONVENTION RATIFICATION

The ratification process for the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (Macolin Convention) remains ongoing. The Sports Betting Integrity Unit within the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) (a joint project of NISU and the ACIC) continues its work as Australia's de-facto National Platform for the operational purposes of the Convention.

COMMONWEALTH MATCH-FIXING OFFENCES

Recent meetings of the Commonwealth Match-Fixing Offences Advisory Group, the Law Enforcement Agency Working Group and other intergovernmental meetings have been very productive, with early drafting work on Commonwealth match-fixing offences progressing well.

Working closely with the sector, it is anticipated that legislation will be introduced into Parliament in early 2020.

CONSULTATION

Meetings of the Advisory and Working Groups are ongoing as matters develop, with further information on each group available on the <u>NISU website</u>, along with the Terms of Reference and Meeting Statements.

FEEDBACK

Your feedback on sport integrity reforms is encouraged. Please visit <u>Citizen Space</u> to complete a short questionnaire. Or for more information on sport integrity reforms, please contact the Sports Integrity Taskforce at <u>SportsIntegrityTaskforce@health.gov.au</u> or on (02) 6289 9518.





been crafted to maximise flexibility in sports' engagement with the NST's jurisdiction.

It is envisaged that in time, anti-doping and other policies of national-level sporting bodies will specifically provide for the prevention and resolution of disputes through the NST. In the interim, the Government has ensured the NST's legal framework enables access to the NST's jurisdiction, case by case, in all three Divisions; the Anti-Doping Division, the General Division and the Appeals Division. The Tribunal will also provide arbitration, mediation, conciliation and case-appraisal services.

This means parties to an eligible dispute can access the Division they need, when they need it. For example, a sport may utilise the first instance Divisions (the Anti-Doping Division and the General Division) for eligible disputes. Others may wish to conduct first instance matters in-house and utilise the Appeals Division when first-instance decisions are challenged. Some sports may wish to conduct arbitration in-house but access the alternative services offered by the NST, such as mediation, conciliation and case appraisal.

Case by case access to the NST means that by agreement, parties to a dispute (usually an athlete or support person and a national level sporting body) may apply to the NST to have a matter heard, even where a sports' rules or other constitutive documents do not specifically refer to the NST, or even where they specifically refer to another method of dispute resolution.

For anti-doping matters, such an agreement will need to be between the individual, the sporting body and the CEO of ASADA (or, from 1 July 2020, the CEO of Sport Integrity Australia). This recognises the role of ASADA in approving sports' ASADA-compliant anti-doping policies.

The establishing legislative framework of the NST also enables disputes arising below the national level to be brought before the NST, provided the dispute arises under the rules of the national-level sporting body and the national-level sporting body agrees to engage the NST.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNMENT **RESPONSE TO THE WOOD REVIEW -ANTICIPATED TIMELINE**

AUGUST 2018

PUBLIC RELEASE OF THE WOOD REVIEW

FEBRUARY 2019

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE WOOD REVIEW

MACOLIN CONVENTION SIGNED → ONGOING WORK **TOWARDS RATIFICATION**

APRIL 2019

ESTABLISHMENT OF KEY PROJECT ADVISORY GROUPS AND WORKING GROUPS

JULY 2019

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS INTO PARLIAMENT **ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL**

SEPTEMBER 2019

PASSAGE OF BILLS THROUGH BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

OCTOBER 2019

INTRODUCTION OF BILL INTO PARLIAMENT **ESTABLISHING SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA,** AND BILL TO ENHANCE EXISTING ASADA CAPABILITIES

MARCH 2020

EXPECTED LAUNCH OF NATIONAL SPORTS TRIBUNAL

APRIL 2020

EXPECTED INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO ESTABLISH CRIMINAL OFFENCES FOR MATCH-FIXING INTO PARLIAMENT

JULY 2020

COMMENCEMENT OF SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA

JULY 2021

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS WAGERING SCHEME COMMENCEMENT

FEATURE ARTICLE THE SPORTS BETTING INTEGRITY UNIT

The Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU)

was successfully established within the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) in November 2017. This joint initiative of the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) and the ACIC has been realised through the effective relationship between the NISU and the ACIC since 2013.

The focus of the SBIU's work is on domestic criminal links to, vulnerabilities and exploitation of offshore unregulated and domestic wagering platforms, and the criminal infiltration (and exploitation) of the sports and racing markets within Australia and internationally. To achieve this, SBIU's primary functions are:

- collecting, analysing and disseminating information and intelligence to combat match-fixing and the manipulation of sport events in Australia
- developing actionable intelligence relating to the serious organised crime infiltration (and exploitation) of sports and racing within Australia and internationally
- maintaining a contemporaneous understanding of current and emerging criminal methodologies used to exploit the domestic and international bookmaking industry and corrupt Australian sport, including the threat posed by offshore unregulated platforms
- providing expert advice on current and emerging threats to Australian sport and racing industries
- receiving information on irregular and suspicious bets placed on Australian sport events and racing and, where appropriate, alert Australian law enforcement agencies and national sporting organisations.

While these primary functions focus on sport, by necessity the SBIU also has a close working relationship with, and supports, Australian thoroughbred greyhound and harness racing codes, and associated statutory racing integrity agencies.

The SBIU is the only dedicated sports integrity unit in the world located within a national criminal intelligence agency where national criminal intelligence powers and capabilities are focused on transnational and serious organised criminal activity linked to sports and racing corruption, and criminal links to and exploitation of domestic and unregulated offshore wagering markets.

The SBIU is staffed by dedicated specialist sports integrity and betting intelligence analysts and a dedicated financial investigator, with specialist ACIC resources including cyber-analysts and legal officers supporting the SBIU's intelligence activities. The ACIC's specialist capabilities and advanced intelligence collection powers have proved fundamental to the SBIU's work in understanding unregulated offshore wagering markets, domestic links to these markets, and threats to the integrity of Australian sport and racing.

The SBIU has dedicated significant effort since commencing operations to developing close working relationships with key stakeholders including Australian sport and racing codes, Australian and international law enforcement agencies, particularly state and territory police agencies, domestic and international bookmakers, and regulators. The high level of co-operation and close working relationship that has subsequently developed between the SBIU and primary sport and racing integrity stakeholders has encouraged greater information sharing and exchange.

As an intelligence unit, the SBIU works closely with and recognises the lead role of state and territory law enforcement agencies to investigate corruption of betting outcomes under existing state and territory legislation and the central roles of other stakeholders, aligned with the National Policy on Match-Fixing in Sport. The SBIU always works in partnership with, and supports all stakeholders in their efforts to protect the integrity of Australian sport.

The SBIU disseminates intelligence products on a broad range of integrity issues. The issues considered by the SBIU highlights the complexity and diversity of sports integrity issues across Australian sports. This diversity of response is best demonstrated through the key topics considered in the past year, including:

- unexplained wealth (by athlete or professional gambler)
- high volume/suspicious gambling behaviour
- · betting on own sport
- suspicious betting on onshore events by domestic gamblers
- suspicious betting on offshore events by domestic gamblers
- odds movements due to incorrect odds / attempted market manipulation
- general integrity concerns including match fixing
- associations of concern (including with serious organised crime entities)
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ illicit drug use or possession by athletes
- · exploitation of inside information
- undeclared income/taxation issues

The SBIU is increasingly providing direct intelligence support to Australian sports following the establishment of information sharing agreements between the ACIC and sports. These agreements are proving extremely beneficial to Australian sports with the ACIC able to provide additional insights into sports integrity threats not previously available to Australian sports integrity units.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Apart from the domestic work of the SBIU, and given the global nature of unregulated offshore wagering and threats to the integrity of sport, the SBIU has invested significant effort in working with a wide range of international partners.

On 1 February 2019, Australia signed the Macolin Convention, and was the first non-European country to become a signatory. A key requirement of the Macolin Convention is the creation of a national platform to act as the central hub for information collection and exchange.



SIGNIFICANTLY,
THE SBIU HAS
ESTABLISHED AND
MAINTAINS A CLEAR
UNDERSTANDING
OF THE STRATEGIC
TRANSNATIONAL
ORGANISED CRIME
THREAT ENVIRONMENT
TO AUSTRALIAN
SPORTS AND THE
WAGERING MARKETS.

NATIONAL PLATFORM

The SBIU is currently performing the functions of Australia's National platform and is an active member of the Group of Copenhagen, the network of national platforms established under the Macolin Convention. Presently the Group of Copenhagen comprises 29 countries, and continues to grow. This function includes issuing Australia's first ever betting 'alert' recommending increased surveillance on a particular match, for disparate betting patterns and irregular movements in the markets.

The relationships forged through working with international partners has resulted in the SBIU having significant and diverse reach around the world. Just some of the international activities of the SBIU include:

- Supporting international integrity initiatives to protect the integrity of major international sporting events, working in collaboration with international sporting federations and the Group of Copenhagen. Recent examples include the Men's and Women's FIFA Football World Cups held in Russia and France, and the European Hockey Championships in Belgium.
- Participating in international working groups including:
- The Council of Europe Working Group on Competition Manipulation which is considering the scope of the definition of competition manipulation as defined in the Macolin Convention
- -The EUROPOL Sports Corruption Expert Working Group
- The Interpol International Match-Fixing Taskforce
- Asian Racing Federation Anti-Illegal Wagering Taskforce
- Leading the Council of Europe's Keep Crime Out of Sport - Sports Risk Assessment Methodology project.
 This project is piloting the NISU's Sports Integrity
 Threat Assessment Methodology (SITAM) in Norway,
 Portugal, Georgia and Belgium to assess the threat to and vulnerability of sports in these countries.

PARTNERSHIPS AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES

The SBIU continues to work with a wide range of stakeholders to further enhance information sharing and the SBIU's relationships with the numerous stakeholders involved in protecting the integrity of Australian sport. The responses to the sports integrity frameworks are a significant focus of the SBIU. The SBIU and the ACIC are working closely with the Sports Integrity Taskforce to embed some of the functions and capabilities developed by the SBIU into Sport Integrity Australia. An advanced sports integrity intelligence capability will be retained within the ACIC following the formation of Sport Integrity Australia.

The SBIU can be contacted at SBIU@acic.gov.au.

ANTI-DOPING

HOT TOPICS

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT ACCEPTS A NEW METHOD TO DETECT PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

In a first, in March 2019 two Belgium athletes were convicted of anti-doping rule violations (ADRV) based on the steroidal values in their blood serum. The Sole Arbitrator found that when an analytical method is not approved by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), it does not mean that it cannot serve as a reliable means of proof under International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) Rule 33.1. It means rather that if the analytical method is not (yet) WADA-approved, the presumption of scientific validity is not applicable. To read the full article visit lawinsport.com.

WADA PUBLISHES 2020 LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND METHODS

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) published the 2020 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (List); the 2020 Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes; and the 2020 Monitoring Program. The List, which was approved by WADA's Executive Committee (ExCo) on 23 September 2019, comes into force on 1 January 2020. For more information visit wada-ama.org.



AN OVERVIEW OF THE ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PROCESS

Media reporting of recent high-profile anti-doping cases has unfortunately added a layer of confusion about the anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) process. To deal with this, ASADA would like to address the misinformation in the public domain while at the same time help demystify the process for stakeholders.

ASADA is bound by the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and its legislation when managing an ADRV. During the ADRV process ASADA does not comment about individuals, which can result in information voids that is filled by the media and often causes more confusion for our stakeholders on the process due to inaccurate reporting.

The Code and ASADA's legislation ensures that an athlete or support person has their privacy protected while a matter is being reviewed. It is important to remember that in all potential ADRV cases it is the athlete or support person's reputation – and sometimes career – that is at stake.

A reality of ASADA's processes is that the agency will take into account the welfare of athletes and athlete support persons in making decisions. ASADA also considers the important need to balance the public's interest in knowing about an individual matter, with its ability to maintain an operational advantage, and conduct a thorough investigation into potential doping activity in Australian sport.

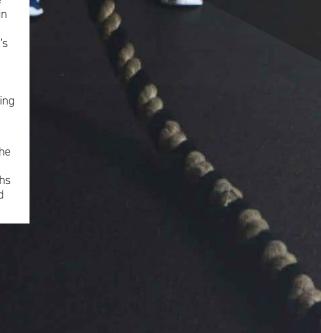
ASADA has a duty of care to be both thorough and accurate in every step of the ADRV process. This may result in delays to the process, however this far outweighs the consequences to both the athlete and ASADA if not done right.

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

FACT: A positive doping test is necessary to establish only one of the ten possible ADRVs an athlete or support person can commit under the Code. Therefore, each potential ADRV brought before ASADA is unique in both its circumstances and the time it takes to reach a conclusion.

There are 10 ADRVs. All 10 ADRVs apply to athletes, and ADRVs 5 to 10 apply to athlete support personnel.

- 1 Presence
- 2 Use
- B Evading, refusing
- 4 Whereabouts failures
- 5 Tampering or attempted tampering
- 6 Possession
- 7 Trafficking or attempted trafficking
- 8 Administration, aiding, abetting
- 9 Complicity
- 10 Prohibited Association.





a matter may take through to its conclusion for a positive test. The exact detail of the process will depend upon the anti-doping policy of the relevant sport. It is important to note that the process for an investigation-led ADRV is different to this process—more information on this process can be found on the <u>ASADA</u> website.

PHASE 1: TESTING

ASADA conducts testing of Australian athletes in accordance with the WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Samples are collected from athletes and sent to a WADA-accredited lab for analysis.

PHASE 2:

WADA-ACCREDITED LABORATORY

The WADA-accredited laboratory analyses samples in accordance with the WADA *International Standard for Laboratories*. At no stage in the process is information provided to the laboratory that identifies an athlete to a particular sample.

ASADA receives reports of any adverse analytical findings (AAF), that is, a positive anti-doping test result.

PHASE 3: ASADA

If an athlete records an AAF and does not have a Therapeutic Use Exemption, ASADA notifies the athlete, national sporting organisation, International Federation and WADA about the details of the potential ADRV.

A letter is sent to the athlete to inform them that the 'A' sample has returned a positive result. The letter also informs the athlete that the 'B' sample will be analysed, unless the athlete waives their right to the analysis.

ASADA will first notify the athlete of the 'B' sample analysis result as soon as possible after advice is received from the laboratory. Generally, this can occur about a week after the analysis. ASADA will then notify, as required, the national sporting organisation, International Federation, WADA and Sports Australia.

A provisional suspension may be imposed on the athlete, in line with the relevant sport's anti-doping policy ASADA then presents information to the independent Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) about a potential violation of the Code.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE WHO, WHAT AND WHEN

The Code provides, amongst other things, a discretion for an anti-doping organisation with results management responsibility (such as ASADA) to publicly identify an athlete who is asserted to have committed an ADRV, provided certain Code provisions (particularly under Article 7) have been satisfied.

ASADA is the anti-doping organisation with results management responsibility for any AAFs where it has conducted sample collection. That means, under the Code, the public announcement (in the majority of instances) is ultimately regulated by ASADA and not the national sporting organisation or International Federation.

The timing of the public notification of an AAF is dealt with by ASADA on a case by case basis, dependent upon the individual circumstances of the matter.

PHASE 4: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

The ADRVP is a decision-making body independent from ASADA whose members are appointed by the Minister for Sport. The ADRVP assess information presented to them by the athlete, ASADA and any other relevant party. After due consideration the ADRVP decides whether to make an assertion that there has been a possible ADRV by the athlete.

An athlete can appeal a decision made by the ADRVP to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

PHASE 5: SPORTS TRIBUNAL

If the ADRVP makes an assertion that a possible ADRV has been committed, the athlete is given the opportunity to have a hearing before a sports tribunal. Athletes can waive their right to a hearing. In these cases, the sport's antidoping policy will provide what the appropriate outcome may be.

The sports tribunal is responsible for the determination of the matter and for imposing any relevant sanction under the sport's anti-doping policy. Depending on the sport's anti-doping policy and whether an athlete has waived their right to a hearing, athletes may be able to appeal to their sport's anti-doping tribunal and the Court of Arbitration of Sport.

ASADA can publicly release information regarding an athlete's ban once a final determination has been made (pending any appeals) by the relevant sport or the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Sanctions for violations can range from a warning, to a short suspension, to a lifetime ban.

From 1 July 2020 anti-doping will form part of the Sport Integrity Australia portfolio.

CANNABIDIOL -WORTH THE RISK?

While Cannabidiol (CBD) is no longer a prohibited substance it is important for athletes to be aware that CBD oil often still contains some concentration of the banned substance tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Therefore, the use of CBD oil is at an athlete's own risk.

ASADA's advice to athletes is that while CBD is not banned, the use of CBD products is still very risky, says Dr Naomi Speers, ASADA's Chief Science Officer.

"Athletes should be aware that they are strictly liable for any prohibited substance found in their sample," she says.

If an athlete uses a CBD product which results in them testing positive to Cannabinoids they will face a lengthy sanction as well as other consequences such as damaging their own reputation and their team's reputation.

"CBD use also carries some risk such as dry mouth, diarrhoea, reduced appetite, drowsiness and fatigue. CBD can also interact with other medications you're taking, such as blood thinners," she says. Speers says CBD is one of more than 115 identified cannabinoids produced naturally by the cannabis plant.

"It's very difficult to extract only CBD from the cannabis plant, so most CBD oils or extracts actually contain a mixture of compounds, all derived from the cannabis plant."

It is impossible to ascertain whether THC or other cannabinoids are in a CBD product just from looking at the label.

Due to many differences between individuals, strains of cannabis and the manufacturing of products, ASADA is not able to offer advice on clearance times of THC containing products.

THC is fat soluble, which means that it can be stored in the body for a long period of time and released slowly, although not consistently, depending on an individual's metabolism.

If an athlete is prescribed THC for the management of a medical condition they may be eligible to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). Information for Medical Practitioners about the prescription of Cannabinoids can be found on the WADA website. Information on the TUE process can be found on the ASADA website.

Athletes should also be aware that while THC and CBD are legal in some countries, this does not change their status in sport.





A RECENT STUDY FOUND THAT 21% OF CBD PRODUCTS CONTAINED THC1



SUPPLEMENTS SCOOP

The issue of Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs (PIED) is a complex and ever evolving sports integrity issue. The National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU), in-line with our international obligations under the UNESCO Convention, has sought to limit the availability of PIEDs, either supplied as independent drugs or contained within supplements in Australia.

national and international colleagues to have sixteen PIEDs successfully added to the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (Poisons Standard) by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA). This means the unauthorised use, possession or trafficking of these substances is now illegal with penalties applicable under relevant state and territory legislation.

Many of the substances added to the Poisons Standard are untested on humans and may pose a significant risk to health. The substances scheduled have included peptides selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), growth hormone secretagogues and amphetamine like stimulants that have been found in supplements, or are often misidentified as supplements. A further two amphetamine like substances were recommended for scheduling by the TGA in September 2019.

The scheduling of these substances has had an impact on the sale of PIEDs in Australia, with jurisdictional regulators now able to seize products containing these substances. Subsequently, there are indications the behaviour of supplement manufacturers and retailers is changing and products that were once easy to obtain have become more difficult to access

MATCH-FIXING & GAMBLING

HOT TOPICS

FEARS OF MATCH-FIXING GROW AS GRASSROOTS NZ FOOTBALL MATCHES ATTRACT MILLIONS IN ONLINE BETS

Sports administrators and coaches fear the risk of match-fixing in New Zealand football has escalated, as lower grade games with players as young as 15, attract millions of dollars in bets on international online gambling sites. Punters anywhere in the world can bet on the outcomes of games played by teams such as Queenstown Rovers, Dunedin's Roslyn Wakari or Christchurch's Cashmere Technical Reserves, as well as place 'spot bets' on anything from the number of corners in a game to the last team to score. To read the full article visit stuff.co.nz/sport.

FOOTBALL TOPS GLMS SUSPICIOUS BETTING ACTIVITY REPORTS IN Q3

The Global Lottery Monitoring System (GLMS) sent out a total of 209 alerts to its members during the three months to the end of September, with 190 these attributed to suspicious activity in the global football betting market. Basketball and tennis followed in a distant joint second with five alerts each in the quarter, then American football with four, e-sports on two and one each for handball, ice hockey and table tennis. Europe accounted for the bulk of alerts, with 166 generated in Q3 of which 156 were in relation to football betting. Asia followed with 20 alerts, all for football, with South America coming third with 10. In contrast, just three alerts were registered for the whole of Africa, while there were no suspicious betting alerts at all for the Oceania region during the quarter. To read the full report visit glms-sport.org.

TABCORP SIGN LANDMARK NFL DEAL

Australia's American football community may currently be small, but that has not stopped Tabcorp from striking a deal to become the National Football League's (NFL) official betting partner in Australia. This is the first such deal the NFL has signed anywhere in the world. As part of the deal, Tabcorp secured the rights to air NFL RedZone on the Sky Racing channel, which is broadcast into thousands of licensed venues around the country. Broadcast rights expert Colin Smith said the deal could be a sign of things to come.

"More dollars flowing into the NFL, but more people will watch the NFL as well. Which means, over time when the next rights deal comes up, it's worth more" he said. To read the full article visit smh.com.au.



SPORTS CONTROLLING BODY STATUS WHY AND HOW?

A Sports Controlling Body (SCB) is the approved entity enabling National Sporting Organisations (NSOs) to enter into agreements with betting providers and to receive a share of the revenues derived from betting on their events under relevant state-based legislation. The legislative framework emphasises the integrity of sporting events. It requires SCBs to have in place processes designed to ensure the integrity of events they organise.

Becoming a SCB may not be for every sport. The current and potential availability of domestic betting markets on events your sport organises is the primary determining factor. However, attaining SCB status may be considered if markets do exist.

WHY BECOME A SCB?

Becoming an SCB empowers a peak sports organisation to control aspects of sports betting in relation to events within that sports jurisdiction. Generally speaking, if there is a SCB for an event, domestic Wagering Service Providers (WSPs) are not permitted to offer markets on that event unless the WSP has a Product Fee and Integrity Agreement (PFIA) in place with that SCB. PFIA's generally permit sports organisations to:

- · approve what bet types WSPs may offer
- enter into information sharing agreements with WSPs to ensure SCB's are aware of potential related issues, to address them appropriately
- receive a financial return (product fees) from WSPs based on betting on their sport. Product fees can then be used to assist sports with funding integrity capability initiatives

HOW DOES A SPORT BECOME A SCB?

The obligations of a SCB and the role of the state regulator in approving and overseeing these are set out in the relevant NSW or Victorian Act. It requires assessment and approval from the relevant state regulator to become a SCB and for SCBs to have and maintain sports betting integrity processes and policies.

Sports organisations need to apply to the relevant state, which has a fee attached (currently \$2,600 in NSW and \$3,136 in Victoria). In determining whether the applicant is the most appropriate person or body to be the SCB for the event, the sport organisation must, generally, demonstrate that they:

- control the event that is the subject of the application
- have appropriate integrity measures in place, such as integrity policies and resources.

An NSO may apply to have their SCB status mutually recognised by the other state. There is no fee attached to this application.

Once SCB status has been assigned, the sports organisation then needs to negotiate with WSPs product fee and information sharing agreements (in line with relevant legislation).

OBLIGATIONS OF A SCB

Depending on what state regulator has assigned a sport SCB status some reporting may be required, including the following:

- arrangements with betting providers
- changes to integrity policies or rules, and expertise or resources
- suspected or actual breaches of policies or rules
- action taken, and results of investigations of suspected or actual breaches.

Match-fixing and related corrupt conduct is a criminal matter. Criminal matters are dealt with by the relevant state police body and not the state regulator.

More information can be found on the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation website or the Liquor and Gaming NSW website or email assurance. integrity@liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au. Additionally, for any general advice please contact NISU at NISU@health.gov.au or call at (02) 6289 9518.

A VICTORIAN CASE STUDY WITH ROSS KENNEDY, CHAIR VCGLR

As Chair of the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR), Ross Kennedy knows the importance of ensuring integrity of betting on sports events in a state that prides itself as the sporting capital of the world.

'The VCGLR has oversight over the processes and systems put in place by Sports Controlling Bodies including Tennis Australia, Cricket Australia and the AFL, for example.'

'It's a common misconception that we regulate individual matches.'

'Under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003, Sports Controlling Bodies are required to notify us in writing if they become aware of a breach or suspected breach of policies, rules, codes of conduct or other mechanisms designed to ensure integrity of the relevant sports betting event, within set timeframes.'

A Sports Controlling Body must also notify the VCGLR in writing of the action taken to investigate any breach or suspected breach and the result of any such investigation on its completion.

'We conduct regular reviews and audits of Sports Controlling Bodies and the AFL, for example, has updated and strengthened its policies and procedures in response to recommendations made by the VCGLR to enhance its capacity to ensure the integrity of betting on the AFL competition.'

ILLICIT DRUGS

HOT TOPICS

DETAILS OF BASEBALLERS DEATH COULD TRIGGER LEGAL BATTLE

In July 2019 Major League Baseball (MLB) player Tyler Skaggs was found deceased in his hotel room while touring with his team, the Los Angeles Angels. An autopsy found that Skaggs died after choking on his vomit with a toxic mix of alcohol and the painkillers fentanyl and oxycodone in his body, which are illegal to possess in the US without prescription. Skaggs' family have since hired legal representation after learning that "circumstances surrounding Tyler's death ... may involve an employee of the Los Angeles Angels." Subsequently, the MLB have initiated its own investigation into the matter. It has since been reported that this incident has also prompted the MLB to discuss the existing policy of testing players for opioids. To read the full article visit LAtimes.com/sports



THE PRACTICE OF MIXING DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES TO GET SIMILAR EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL DRUGS, SUCH AS ECSTASY OR COCAINE, BUT POSING LESS RISK OF BREACHING ILLICIT DRUG RULES HAS BEEN REPORTED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS ACROSS SEVERAL SPORTS IN RECENT YEARS.



A 'LEGAL' HIGH

When we talk about illicit drugs in sport it is not uncommon for people to focus on those of illegal status that dominate the headlines - cocaine, ecstasy, ice, and cannabis. However, this risks overlooking the dangers that the abuse or misuse of prescription drugs can pose to athletes and sports organisations.

ADDICTION TO PRESCRIPTION MEDS

For some athletes, the use of prescription pain killers, usually opioids such as oxycodone and codeine, or non-opioids such as tramadol, is as routine as pulling on their team uniform to compete. While the initial intention is to treat pain, use can insidiously escalate into an addiction and may lead to dependency on harder, illegal drugs. In recent years, stories have emerged from around the world of athletes becoming addicted to painkillers following daily use to manage training and playing demands. Such addiction continued well into retirement, where the usual supports and expertise once available in the team environment are no longer provided. In extreme cases the addictions resulted in relationship breakdowns, bankruptcy and homelessness.

Reliance on sleeping tablets has also been raised as an issue. It has been reported that some high profile Australian athletes have developed a dependency after taking them while competing, to legitimately combat jet lag, post-surgery discomfort, or adrenaline after late night competition.

A 'LEGAL' HIGH

The practice of mixing drugs and substances to get similar effects of illegal drugs, such as ecstasy or cocaine, but posing less risk of breaching illicit drug rules has been reported on numerous occasions across several sports in recent years. For example, it has been reported that some people believe that mixing sleeping tablets with energy or alcoholic drinks can produce that effect without the risk of testing positive from an illicit drug test and to avoid other negative effects, particularly those from using alcohol alone, such as dehydration, weight gain, or a nasty hangover.

However, this behaviour carries some risk. Using drugs in this way can cause serious side effects, particularly if over-dosing or adverse reactions to multi-drug combinations occurs, such as seizures, heart rhythm disturbances, stomach ulcers, or, potentially fatal, slow breathing.

STRATEGIES TO MINIMISE ABUSE OR MISUSE

Some Australian sports organisations have implemented policies to limit, monitor, and treat misuse or abuse of prescription medications. In 2012 the Australian Olympic Committee introduced a ban on the use of prescription sedatives, such as Stilnox, at Olympic events. In 2013 the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) introduced the AIS Medications Policy that resulted in a 75% reduction in the overall use of sleeping medication (almost no use of Stilnox) and where sleeping medication was required, more reliance on melatonin or short-acting benzodiazepines. The National Rugby League announced in 2015 that its illicit drug policy would include monitoring and treatment strategies for some prescription drugs, which would shape future policy in this area.

If contemplating adding prescription drugs to an existing policy, sports may consider the following:

- developing guidelines for how official team or club doctors prescribe certain substances. For example, dispensing limited numbers of pills rather than whole courses, to minimise opportunities for misuse
- mandating team or club doctors to provide specific advice to athletes on the use, effect and risk of prescribed medications, risks, and ensure informed consent is provided. This may include written instructions on safe and appropriate use with each dispensing of medication
- · mandating athletes to advise the club, team doctor or sporting organisation (according to the circumstances of the sport) of prescriptions sourced from other physicians (to prevent 'doctor shopping')
- implementing a trial to determine use rates to help shape policy development
- determining the range of prescription drugs that an illicit drug policy, and lab analysis, would cover
- · designing treatment programs when cases of misuse or abuse have been identified
- determine if and what sanctioning regimes should apply

If you want further information about developing policies regulating prescription medication use in your sport, please contact NISU at NISU@health. gov.au or call at (02) 6289 9518.

The use of prescription drugs is illegal if not sourced from a General Practitioner or authorised health care professional and not used for a specific condition. It is also illegal for someone to provide prescription drugs to someone else. It is important that teams, clubs, or squads adhere to the applicable state and federal legislation in relation to the storage and supply of medicines.

MEMBER PROTECTION

HOT TOPICS

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELAYING STRICTER RULES FOR TRANS ATHLETES BECAUSE SCIENTISTS CAN'T AGREE

Plans by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to introduce stricter guidelines for transgender athletes before the Tokyo 2020 Games have been delayed because the panel of scientists advising the IOC is struggling to reach agreement on such a divisive issue.

The scientists had been expected to recommend halving the permitted testosterone levels for trans women competing in elite sport. However, the release of the new guidelines has been delayed due to the sensitive and political nature of the subject. To read the full article visit the Guardian.com/sport.

INTEGRITY FUNCTIONS TRANSITIONING TO SPORT INTEGRITY AUSTRALIA

Sport Australia has commenced work to prepare for the transition of integrity functions to Sport Integrity Australia.

Sport Australia CEO, Kate Palmer, believes that Sport Integrity Australia is an important step toward creating a safe, clean and inclusive sporting environment in our country.

"Sports and athletes currently need to interact with multiple agencies. Sport Integrity Australia will reduce the burden, giving all stakeholders a single point of reference on sport integrity matters," Palmer said.

"The new agency will provide greater support to sport around member protection issues such as abuse, bullying, harassment, discrimination, dispute resolution and complaint handling. This is about streamlining the way integrity matters are managed so poor behaviour can be addressed before it escalates into more serious misconduct," Palmer said.

THE NEW AGENCY WILL PROVIDE GREATER SUPPORT TO SPORT AROUND MEMBER PROTECTION ISSUES SUCH AS ABUSE, BULLYING, HARASSMENT, DISCRIMINATION, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND COMPLAINT HANDLING.



COMPLAINT HANDLING AND MEMBER PROTECTION PROJECT

Sport Australia, in partnership with the Sports Integrity Taskforce and the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU), is undertaking a project to review and update the Integrity Policy Framework, Member Protection Policy and Complaint Handling Process to ensure a seamless transition to Sport Integrity Australia, commencing July 2020.

Sport Australia CEO, Kate Palmer said this is a first for Australian Sport.

"We are exploring how complaints and misconduct are managed at all levels of sport from club through to national level. The project will bring together cross jurisdictional partners, practitioners and representatives from sport to review both policy and practice," Palmer explained.

This innovative project aims to address the issues raised by sporting organisations and participants around the current member protection policy and complaint handling procedure and ensure the new system is proportionate to the seriousness of the matter, at the relevant level of the sport.

Andrew Godkin, head of NISU, agrees that this project is an important piece in the transition to Sport Integrity Australia.

"The project is critical to the success of the new integrity commission. Establishing Sport Integrity Australia is complex, but by working together as a sector, we are seeing the first phase of transition is progressing smoothly," Godkin said.

For more information about the transition to Sport Integrity Australia or the sport integrity reforms more broadly, contact the Sports Integrity Taskforce at SportsIntegrityTaskforce@health.gov.au or on (02) 6289 9518.

STRENGTHENING SPORT

HOT TOPICS

RACING NSW AND POLICE JOIN FORCES TO REIN IN CHEATS

Racing NSW and NSW Police have struck a deal to embed a senior detective with the racing regulator, in what is believed to be the first partnership of its kind for any sport in Australia.

Racing NSW chief executive Peter V'landys said the deal would be a forerunner for other sports and has NSW racing leading the way in integrity measures. "A detective sergeant will be working for Racing NSW and the NSW Police with the full powers of the police. The benefits for the police is they will see firsthand what happens in the racing industry". To read the full article, visit smh.com.au.

A DETECTIVE SERGEANT WILL BE WORKING FOR RACING NSW AND THE NSW POLICE WITH THE FULL POWERS OF THE POLICE. THE BENEFITS FOR THE POLICE IS THEY WILL SEE FIRSTHAND WHAT HAPPENS IN THE RACING INDUSTRY



SPORT INTEGRITY THREAT ASSESSMENTS

The National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) has developed the Sport Integrity Threat Assessment Methodology (SITAM) to assess and rate the threat to the integrity of individual sports in Australia. Individual sports are assessed based on an agreed set of threat variables (e.g. presence of wagering markets, player remuneration and international links), with each variable assigned a rating from high to nil, and a corresponding numerical value assigned to each variable.

The SITAM process involves three steps. The first is the completion of a questionnaire that is sent to the sport, which allows sports to self-assess against a range of questions covering possible threats to integrity. The second step involves a face to face meeting with a NISU analyst, with the purpose of exploring the responses and issues in greater detail, and thirdly is the development of a final Sports Integrity Threat Overview (SITO) report by the NISU which is provided to the sport.

To date, 29 NSOs have completed the SITAM process, eight of which having recently completed a follow-up assessment. In identifying when and which sports are to undertake a SITAM, NISU considers a range of factors including whether the sport has yet to undertake the process; the overall threat rating of NSOs who have undertaken the process in the past; and if a sport's threats and vulnerabilities have noticeably changed.

General feedback from sports having completed the assessment process indicates that the SITAM program has been a valuable tool to identify threats to the sport. Many of the sports indicated that the SITO has assisted their executive and boards to understand the integrity threats, which has subsequently led to increased focus on more effective resourcing to combat those threats.

For more information on the SITAM process or if you would like your sport to participate please email nisu@health.gov.au

SNAPSHOT OF GLOBAL ISSUES



■ GAMBLING

ANTI-DOPING























5

10

EQUESTRIAN AUSTRALIA

An Equestrian Australia competitor has been provisionally suspended pending the outcomes of current criminal proceedings brought against them.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL USA

New England Patriots released superstar Antonio Brown after rape and threat claims have been made

BASEBALL

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Two former major league baseball players, Octavio Dotel and Luis Castillo, were arrested in the Dominican Republic as authorities closed in on a notorious drug trafficking ring in what prosecutors say is the largest operation targeting organized crime in the history of the Dominican Republic.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

New England Patriots three-time Super Bowl champion Patrick Chung was indicted for cocaine possession by a New Hampshire grand jury earlier this month.

ICE HOCKEY USA

Washington Capitals player Evgeny Kuznetsov tested positive for cocaine while representing the Russian national team in May, earning a four-year ban from international play from the IIHF. The NHL has since banned him for inappropriate conduct for three matches.



FOOTBALL ENGLAND

Leeds United player Jordan Stevens has been suspended from all football and football related activity with immediate effect for a period of six weeks after placing 59 bets on football matches.



RUGBY UNION

Wales' World Cup assistant coach Rob Howley was sent home from the tournament in Japan over a possible breach of betting rules.

BELGIUM

Belgian police have arrested a player's agent as part of an international money laundering and corruption investigation in soccer. The agent is suspected of collecting undue commissions over players' transfers.

ATHLETICS

SENEGAL

8 *

Habib Cisse, former legal adviser to disgraced IAAF ex-president Lamine Diack has been banned and fined \$25,000, after being found guilty of helping to cover up doping violations by Lilya Shobukhova "and other Russian athletes".

TENNIS BRAZIL

9

The TIU banned Diego Matos for life from professional tennis after being found guilty of match-fixing. Matos was also fined \$125,000 and ordered to repay illicit winnings of \$12,000.















15

FOOTBALL IRELAND

Irish police are investigating alleged match-fixing in the top level League of Ireland competition after the Irish FA was alerted to unusual betting patterns on matches played this year.

FOOTBALL SPAIN

Forty players, coaches and team officials have been in court in Valencia to defend themselves in the case involving a top-tier Spanish league game between Levante and Zaragoza at the end of the 2010-11 season

OGUL IRAN

Former world champion Saeid Mollaei has revealed he is seeking asylum after confirming Iranian officials threatened to hurt him and his family if he did not withdraw or deliberately lose at the World Championships recently.

CRICKET PAKISTAN

Irfan Ahmed and Nadeem Ahmed have been banned from cricket for life by the ICC for match-fixing, and their team mate Haseeb Amjad has been banned for five years.

TENNIS CHILE

Juan Carlos Saez has been banned for eight years for matchfixing. Saez refused to cooperate with a TIU investigation and also failed to report "a corrupt approach" at a tournament.



FOOTBALL **NIGERIA**

Former Nigeria coach Samson Siasia has been banned for life by FIFA for agreeing to "receive bribes in relation to the manipulation of matches."



CRICKET CANADA

Umar Akmal has reported that he was approached to fix matches in the Global T20 Canada by an Indian bookmaker and a former Pakistan international who is with the Winnipeg Hawks, Akmal's



TENNIS RUSSIA

Tennis official Svetlana Tervaeva was handed a six-month suspension and a \$1,000 fine for "failing to report a corrupt approach".



FOOTBALL KYRGYZSTAN

Three Kyrgyz players and one Tajik had been "found guilty of being involved in a conspiracy to manipulate match(es)" during the Asian Football Cup tournaments in 2017 and 2018 and have been banned for life.



FOOTBALL SIERRA LEONE

Former Sierra Leone FA official Abu Bakarr Kabba bas been banned by FIFA for five years and fined US\$50,000 after being found guilty of "having accepted and received bribes in relation to the manipulation of international matches"



FOOTBALL

Former Botswana Football





team, as an official.







25

30

35

40

20

BOTSWANA

Association (BFA) general secretary Mooketsi Kgotlele has been banned for life by FIFA after being found guilty of having accepted bribes in relation to the manipulation of international matches.



BELGIUM

UEFA has removed Belgian club Mechelen from the 2020/2021 Europa League group stage after reviewing its investigation of alleged match-fixing in Belgium last year.

FOOTBALL AUSTRALIA

Property developer John Koury pleaded guilty in a Queensland court to receiving information from an insider at a Melbourne soccer club to place a bet on a National Premier League Under-20 match that would have reaped \$43,300.

WEIGHTLIFTING EGYPT

After seven positive doping tests for weightlifters in 2016 Egypt have been banned from the World Championships and could also be suspended from Tokyo 2020. The World Championships are the most important qualifying event for Tokyo 2020.

POWERLIFTING UZBEKISTAN

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has banned Uzbekistani powerlifter Navruzbek Abdurasulov for four years after testing positive to a metabolite of DHCMT in April.



BRAZIL

ATHLETICS

Discus thrower Andressa Oliveira de Morais has been provisionally suspended following a positive drugs test revealing the presence of the prohibited substance SARM S22



31

ATHLETICS RUSSIA

Yekaterina Medvedeva has received an eight-year ban from the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) for testing positive to androsterone



RUGBY UNION WALES

Welsh Rugby Union player Kyle Perry has been banned for four years after testing positive to boldenone in November 2018

Former 800m world champion

Maryna Arzamasova has been

provisionally suspended after

testing positive for Ligandrol.



RUGBY UNION SOUTH AFRICA

International star Aphiwe Dyantyi has been formally charged with a doping offence after reportedly testing positive to metandienone, methyltestosterone and Ligandrol in July.

9 CYCLING BELIZE

Edgar Nissani Arana has been banned for four years after testing positive to EPO.





SPAIN

Spanish age-group IRONMAN athlete, Juan Antonio Gomez Gonzalez has been banned for four years after testing positive to clenbuterol in April.

Russian race walker

BOBSLEIGH

ENGLAND

and exogenous testosterone in June. It was her second ADRV.

Nathan Togun, has been banned

for four years after testing

stanozolol in October 2018.

positive to metabolites of

ATHLETICS

BELARUS

*

CANOEING

CANADA Top Canadian Olympic medal contender Laurence Vincent Lapointe has been provisionally

suspended after testing positive to Ligandrol.

ATHLETICS RUSSIA

Race walker Sergey Bakulin has been banned for eight years for doping after abnormalities in his biological passport.



VOLLEYBALL CHINA

Yang Fangxu was banned for four years after testing positive for EPO in August 2018.



FLOORBALL LATVIA

Linda Dadajeva has been banned for four years after testing positive to Meldonium in April



TRIATHLON AUSTRIA

Florian Lienhardt has been provisionally suspended after testing positive to EPO in May.

SKIING RUSSIA

Cross-country skier Nadezhda Fedorova has been banned for four years by the IPC after testing positive to oxandrolone metabolites in October 2018.

WEIGHTLIFTING RUSSIA

The International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) confirmed that twelve top Russian weightlifters have been suspended and charged with doping offenses. WADA has been analysing an extensive archive of data obtained in January from the Moscow Anti-Doping Laboratory in Moscow, and has started handing over its results to sports federations, triggering multiple new charges.



AUSTRALIA

TRIATHLON

Age-group triathlete Stephen Thompson has been banned for four years after testing positive to EPO in September 2018.



MOTORSPORT ENGLAND

Driver and team owner Nick Leventis has been banned for four years by the FIA after testing positive to anabolic steroids anastrozole and drostanolone in October 2018



TENNIS BRAZIL

Beatriz Haddad Maia has been provisionally suspended after testing positive to metabolites of SARM S-22 and SARM LGD-4033 in June



Analysis of a sample from male player Donell 'DJ' Cooper revealed that he was pregnant. Subsequently he was banned by FIBA for two years for fraud.

COMING UP

NOVEMBER 5-7 NOVEMBER 2019

WORLD CONFERENCE OF DOPING IN SPORT

Representatives from the sport movement, public authorities and anti-doping organisations; along with, athletes, their entourage, the media and other anti-doping experts will converge in Katowice, Poland to take stock of the evolution of Clean Sport; and, engage in high-level discussion and debate about the global anti-doping program, its practices and processes. The final draft of the 2021 World Anti-Doping Code is also tabled here. **Katowice, Poland**

,

28-29 NOVEMBER 2019 LEADERSHIP IN SPORTS CONFERENCE

20/20 Vision - Seeking clarity and perspective in the pursuit of transparency, accountability and inclusion in sport.

University of Canberra, Canberra



THE PARTNER AGENCIES WHAT WE DO

SPORTS INTEGRITY TASKFORCE

The Sports Integrity Taskforce is responsible for the overall management of the implementation activities of the Government Response to the Review of Australia's Sports Integrity Arrangements. This includes the establishment of Sport Integrity Australia, the National Sports Tribunal, matters relating to the ratification of the Macolin Convention, domestic adoption of policy and programs in relation to match-fixing, and working with ASADA to progress the enhancements of antidoping capabilities.

SportsIntegrityTaskforce@health.gov.au (02) 6289 1585

NISU

NISU provides national oversight, monitoring and coordination of efforts to protect the integrity of sport in Australia from threats of match-fixing, doping and other forms of corruption through relationships with state and territory, national, and international partners. Working closely with the Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU), NISU identifies integrity vulnerabilities of sports, and provides advice and support to them to ensure a robust integrity framework is adopted across the sporting codes.

NISU@health.gov.au

SPORT AUSTRALIA

Sport Australia plays a lead role in assisting the sport industry to formulate policies, practices, programs and resources to address contemporary integrity issues and enhance ethical conduct in Australian sport. SA assists and supports sport with dispute resolution and complaints handling, child safeguarding, the national redress scheme, member protection (discrimination, harassment, abuse and bullying), sexual misconduct, inclusion and diversity, participant safety, and sports science and sports medicine

integrity@sportaus.gov.au (02) 6214 1888

ASADA

ASADA is Australia's national anti-doping agency and is the Australian Government body responsible for protecting the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport through activities aimed at minimising the risk of doping. ASADA works with sports, athletes, support personnel and government entities to provide a comprehensive anti-doping program focussed on three fundamental pillars: engagement and partnerships; intelligence; and education and awareness.

<u>asada@asada.gov.au</u> 13 000 ASADA (13 000 27232).

SPORTS BETTING INTEGRITY UNIT

The Sports Betting Integrity Unit (SBIU) is the central hub for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of betting related information and intelligence through partnerships with primary stakeholders responsible for the protection of the integrity of Australian sport. The SBIU is the key domestic and international contact for all sports betting related issues and is acting as Australia's National Platform under the Macolin Convention.

SBILIMacic dovia

RESOURCES

EDUCATION

ILLICIT DRUGS IN SPORT

https://idis.ausport.gov.au

KEEP SPORT HONEST (KSH)

https://elearning.sport.gov.au

ASADA ONLINE LEARNING

https://elearning.asada.gov.au

SPORT AUSTRALIA LEARNING ONLINE LEARNING PORTAL

Covers child protection, harassmen and discrimination, member protection information officer, and complaint handling courses https://learning.ausport.gov.au

USEFUL LINKS

NISU WEBSITE

https://www.health.gov.au

SPORT AUSTRALIA WEBSITE

https://origin.sportaus.gov.au

ASADA WEBSITE

https://www.asada.gov.au

SPORT INTEGRITY TASKFORCE

FEEDBACK

- Do you have a story about an integrity issue that you want to share with the sports community through future publications?
- · Do you have ideas on what topics we might include?
- Do you want to talk to us directly about a topic and how it might relate to your sport?
- Did you find it useful or informative?
- · Are there ways for us to improve it?

Send us an email to sport.integrity.matters@health.gov.au

All feedback is appreciated.

© Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Department of Health 2019

PERMITTED USES

This publication is not for general distribution.

You may download, display, print and reproduce the whole or part of this publication in unaltered form for your personal use or, if you are part of an organisation, for internal use within the organisation to perform your duties or functions of your role. You or the organisation must not use the reproduction for any commercial purpose and retain this copyright notice and all disclaimer notices as part of that reproduction.

This publication is copyright. Apart from uses permitted by the *Copyright Act 1968* and this copyright notice, all other rights (including all commercial rights) are expressly reserved.





SPORT INTEGRITY MATTERS

ISSUE O