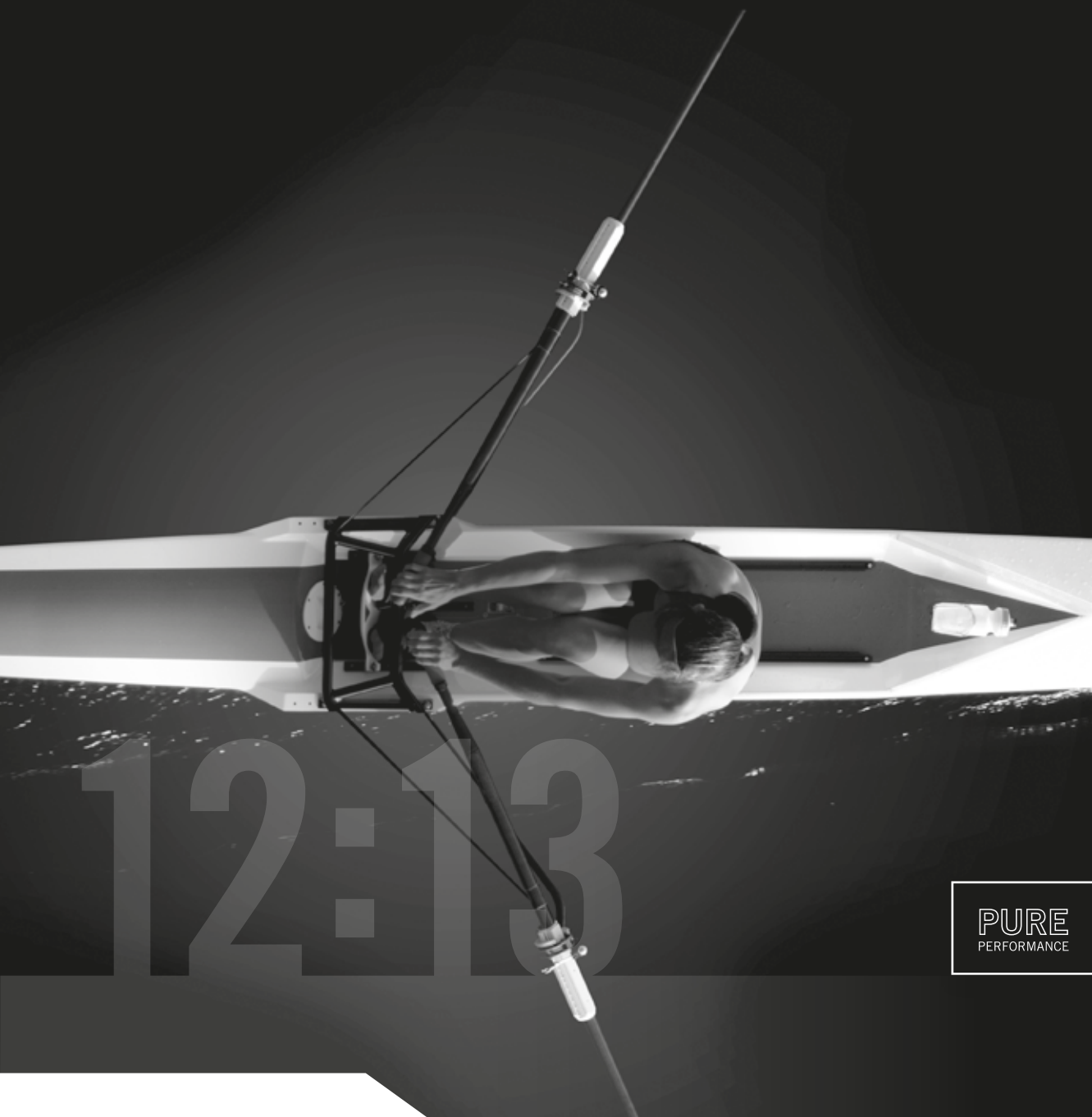




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Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
2012:13 ANNUAL REPORT







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Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

2012–13 Annual Report

Canberra

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

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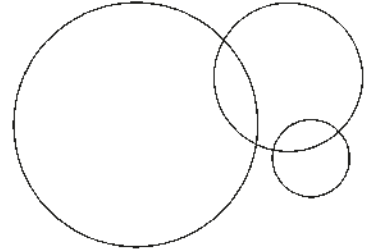
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30 October 2013



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 that includes audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

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 subsection 74(1) 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

Aurora Andruska PSM
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 2013. It has been prepared for the Minister for Sport, to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia.

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ASADA CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AURORA ANDRUSKA PSM

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Our purpose is to protect Australia's sporting integrity and the health of Australian athletes. Everything we do is focussed on this outcome.

The integrity of Australian sport has come under serious threat in 2012–13. This is a major challenge for the entire Australian sporting community. For some time now many in the anti-doping global community were becoming increasingly aware of the greater interplay between sports doping and issues of organised crime. Such developments have led ASADA to place a much greater emphasis on partnership strategies with law enforcement bodies and government agencies. As ASADA moves forward we will look for new opportunities to work with these groups on activities like joint taskforces and interagency cooperative exercises.

During the year we initiated two large-scale investigations. The first was an investigation into Australian cycling and the other arose out of the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) Project Apero findings.

INVESTIGATION ARISING FROM THE ACC'S PROJECT APERIO

In 2011 we were assessing intelligence about the possible use of prohibited substances in sport. Through our intelligence we identified possible criminal links regarding the distribution of these substances in sport. As a result of these links ASADA involved the ACC, which was also investigating similar activities, and supported them through their investigation.

On 7 February 2013, the ACC released the findings of its 12-month investigation into the integrity of Australian sport and the relationship between professional sporting bodies, prohibited substances and organised crime. The clear take away message from the ACC's findings was the existence of vulnerabilities across the sports system and these vulnerabilities could be exploited if the sporting community as a whole did not take action.

Following the release of the ACC's findings, we were able to commence our formal investigation to determine if athletes and support personnel from the sports identified by the ACC possibly committed anti-doping rule violations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). Throughout the investigation ASADA has maintained an open dialogue with the sports. Discussions have primarily focussed on the investigation process, concern for the welfare of athletes and support people, and the rights athletes are entitled to under the Code.

The investigation is both complex and wide-ranging. To date we have reviewed more than 50,000 documents and interviewed over

150 athletes and support people. This is a major undertaking in such a short period of time when you consider comparable anti-doping investigations conducted here and overseas.

The investigation and its associated enforcement activities will continue into the 2013–14 financial year.

CYCLING INVESTIGATION

Australia was not immune to the fallout from the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) investigation into the US Postal Service Pro Cycling Team. Two prominent Australian cycling figures admitted to doping during their sporting career following the release of USADA's 'Reasoned Decision'. These admissions were the catalyst for our investigation of possible anti-doping rule violations in the sport of cycling. ASADA investigators have interviewed a number of Australian cyclists and support people to determine whether sufficient evidence of doping exists.

As at 30 June 2013, the cycling investigation remains ongoing.

CHANGES IN ANTI-DOPING LEGISLATION

Around the world doping offences have traditionally been detected through the testing of blood and urine samples to identify the presence of a banned substance. However, well organised and systematic doping programs can operate without detection by existing testing regimes. With doping becoming increasingly sophisticated, it is less likely that anti-doping rule violations will be detected through testing alone.

In January 2013, the Hon James Wood QC AO handed the Australian Government his findings and recommendations following a review of Cycling Australia. The review was conducted in the wake of revelations of widespread and systematic doping violations in professional road cycling.

In the review Mr Wood recommended the need to strengthen ASADA's capabilities. In particular, he recommended that the ASADA Act and other relevant legislation be amended to give ASADA a power, subject to appropriate protections, to compel persons to attend an interview and to produce information and documents relevant to any inquiry that it is conducting.

In response to Mr Wood's review, amendments to the ASADA Act were passed by Parliament and received assent on 29 June 2013. Changes to ASADA's regulations to ensure appropriate use of the new powers will continue into the 2013–14 financial year.

MAJOR EVENTS

The professionalism of our Doping Control Officers (DCO) is respected internationally. I was extremely proud when seven DCOs from ASADA were accredited by the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to work at the 2012 Games. Their representation at the Games was the largest number of ASADA DCOs to ever participate in an Olympic or Paralympic Games outside of Australia. I applaud the work of all our DCOs and Chaperones, especially during the challenging times we have experienced in 2012–13.

In consultation with the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee, ASADA has developed comprehensive anti-doping programs designed to protect the integrity of the Australian Olympic Winter Team and Australian Paralympic Winter Team for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games to be held at Sochi, Russia. Both programs will include: scientific- and intelligence-driven urine and blood testing programs; storage of selected samples in ASADA's long-term sample storage facility; whereabouts induction and support; and anti-doping education.

Work with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association to develop a comprehensive anti-doping program for Glasgow 2014 will continue into 2013–14.

DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

ASADA continues to place great emphasis on its education program as a key tool in the prevention of doping in sport. We aim to develop an anti-doping education program that provides opportunities for all members of the Australian sporting community to acquire the essential knowledge, skills and attitudes required to achieve a sporting environment free from doping. The increased public attention on anti-doping during 2012–13 has seen a large number of organisations re-focus their attention on providing up-to-date information to their members.

In 2012–13, we exceeded our targets for reaching participants through education programs. We reached more than 24,000 participants during the year from 86 different stakeholder organisations. We also continued to partner with sports to develop individual education plans for their community. There are now 28 organisations who have agreed to a formal education plan with ASADA.

Our Education team has also maintained its productive long-term relationships with the Australian Olympic Committee and Australian Paralympic Committee. In 2012–13 we provided, as part of our Pure Performance program, education to the shadow squad for the Winter Paralympic games, as well as to all Australian athletes competing at the 2013 Australian Youth Olympic Festival (AYOF).

There was significant media interest in ASADA and general anti-doping matters throughout 2012–13. We processed more than 600 enquiries from journalists about anti-doping matters throughout the year. This is a 400 per cent increase in enquiries on previous years. Media specifically arising from ACC's Project Aperio generated the most interest in 2012–13 with enquiries increasing ten-fold.

In addition to handling media enquiries arising from the cycling and ACC's Project Aperio investigations, we also managed regular and ad hoc communications campaigns. Each year we undertake a communications campaign to promote the annual update of the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Prohibited List. In September and December 2012, we distributed Prohibited List updates to athletes, support personnel and sports. In March 2013, ASADA communicated a WADA advisory cautioning athletes to be aware of the black market substance GW501516. With a number of positive cases for GW501516 detected by anti-doping authorities overseas it was important that Australian athletes were made aware of this information. At the request of WADA we used our full complement of communications channels to circulate the advisory to our Australian audience. At 30 June 2013, there were no reported instances of positive tests for GW501516 in Australia.

During the year we participated in the inaugural Australian Sports Integrity Network meeting convened by the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU). We also took the opportunity to present information on current anti-doping issues to the heads of the Australian Sports Alliance in Melbourne, as well as at state sporting organisation forums in Tasmania and Western Australia. In April 2013, we attended the Australian Sports Commission 'Our Sporting Future 2013' conference in Melbourne and liaised with a wide range of conference participants.

A fundamental component of ASADA's detection function is its testing program which is supported by a combination of government-funded and user-pays arrangements, and incorporates a scientific- and intelligence-driven targeted test distribution plan. Sports attending the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and pre-Sochi 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games were included in the 2012–13 test distribution plan.

During 2012–13, we conducted 4,167 government-funded tests across 42 sports and 3,209 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies and other organisations.

On 1 July 2012, we introduced the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) into our testing program. The ABP is an electronic record of an athlete's biological values that is developed over time from multiple collections of blood samples. We view the ABP as a significant addition to traditional testing, which will take Australia's anti-doping efforts to the cutting-edge of the worldwide battle against doping.

In addition to the current investigations, our Investigations and Intelligence team experienced other significant developments in 2012–13. In October 2012, ASADA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the ACC on the sharing of information and intelligence. In that same month our Investigations and Intelligence staff travelled to Switzerland to conduct a training course. Attending this course were representatives from the national anti-doping organisations of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. There were also representatives from Interpol, the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO), WADA and the International Association of Athletics Federations who were present at the course.

In 2012-13, our intelligence team analysed 306 incident reports, 191 of which progressed to intelligence case status. During the reporting period, 52 cases which were identified as possible doping cases by the Intelligence team advanced to a full investigation.

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, maintain a Register of Findings and make recommendations on appropriate sanctions. In 2012–13, the ADRVP entered 34 athletes on to the Register of Findings.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

ASADA's anti-doping program operates in an international context. We operate in a complex and dynamic environment that requires a proactive and strategic approach on building and maintaining high level and constructive global partnerships.

For many years our efforts to free sport from doping goes beyond our shores. Australia subscribes to the philosophy promoted by WADA that anti-doping efforts should be harmonised globally. This is important because we want our athletes competing in an environment free from doping no matter where they are in the world. As in the past, we have continued our involvement in a number of international forums to advance the anti-doping effort.

In November 2012, we represented Australia at the 36th meeting of the Council of Europe Monitoring Group. A key area of discussion was the further development of the Monitoring Group, and opportunities to engage with various international bodies. In the same month we attended the International Conference on the *Pharmaceutical Industry and the Fight Against Doping – New Partnerships for Clean Sport*. The conference brought together various representatives to encourage greater cooperation and explore how preventative action can be taken to identify athletes misusing substances still under development.

In March 2013, we attended and participated on a panel discussion at the WADA Symposium for Anti-Doping Organisations in Lausanne, Switzerland. The theme of the ninth edition of the symposium was *Ten Years of the World Anti-Doping Code, Ten Years into the Future – The Need for New Strategies to Enhance the Fight against Doping*. This was an excellent forum to gain an insight into the anti-doping challenges being faced worldwide and share our experiences on the value investigations and intelligence can play in anti-doping programs.

On 18 March 2013, I had the privilege of being elected to the iNADO Board of Directors at its AGM. The body, which I helped establish, represents National Anti-Doping 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.

In June 2013, I was invited by Anti-Doping Norway and WADA to participate in a symposium that coincided with the 10th anniversary of Anti-Doping Norway. The symposium was attended by 12 of the world's leading anti-doping organisations and focussed on how to strengthen anti-doping efforts through bilateral cooperation. In connection with the symposium, I presented to an open seminar about the lessons learned from major doping cases.

We also continued to support the activities of anti-doping organisations in the region. In 2012–13, our staff helped facilitate three Doping Control Officer workshops on behalf of Regional Anti-Doping Organisations in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Singapore.

Our profile in the anti-doping community often makes us an attraction for international delegates wanting to share anti-doping experiences and knowledge. During 2012–13, ASADA welcomed delegates from the National Anti-Doping Organisations of China and New Zealand.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Not all Australians would be fully aware that we conduct our work in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code. The Code is in use by most countries following the unanimous adoption of the *International Convention against Doping in Sport* by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference in 2005.

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. It is our primary role to implement the Code in Australia.

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.

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.

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. There were no instances of fraud during 2012–13.

An independent surveillance audit of ASADA's quality management system was conducted in April 2013 resulting in successful continuation of the ISO 9001 Standard certification.

THE YEAR AHEAD

In reflecting on what lies ahead for ASADA I am invigorated by the opportunities that present themselves, not only for ASADA, but for the broader Australian sporting community. The ACC announcement in February 2013 was indeed a timely warning and I was encouraged to see sport take up the challenge and give their commitment to work with us, the Government and law enforcement agencies to restore community confidence in sport. To this end Australia's major professional sports have already strengthened or established their own integrity units to deal with doping, betting and ethical issues.

Changes to the ASADA Act will enhance our investigations and intelligence gathering capacity. Upon the establishment of reasonable belief, I can require someone to assist with an investigation by issuing a disclosure notice. I will be assessing situations where we can use this new power as we continue into 2013–14. Its use will be strategic and where I reasonably believe the person has information, documents or things that may be relevant to the administration of the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme. ASADA will only issue a disclosure notice when it is necessary to compel a person to assist with an investigation. This will usually be as a last resort.

In the year ahead we will be looking to conclude major facets of our investigations arising from the ACC's Project Apero and prohibited substance use in cycling. Due to the complexity of the matters, some aspects of the investigations will remain open. Should ASADA form the view at the conclusion of its investigations that a person may have committed an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, we will follow our established processes.

I am committed to building a high-performance culture that aligns with the APS performance management framework. This places us well to deliver on the five goals set out in the ASADA Strategic Plan for 2011–14:

- > leadership in anti-doping program delivery
- > engaged, motivated, ethical and skilled people
- > productive stakeholder relationships
- > international engagement and influence
- > robust corporate governance and financial sustainability.

I would like to congratulate Prof Andrew McLachlan for his formal appointment to the position of Chair of the ADRVP on 7 December 2012. In the vacant member's position created by Prof McLachlan's promotion, the then Minister for Sport appointed Dr Diana Robinson. Dr Robinson is a Sport and Exercise Physician with more than 20 years of clinical experience, which will prove invaluable to the Panel. I welcome Diana to the Panel.

I would also like to pay tribute and thank Dr Hugh Hazard and Dr Terry Farquharson from the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) for their contribution to our shared anti-doping convictions. During the year, Dr Hazard, an inaugural member of ASDMAC retired and Dr Farquharson resigned from the Committee. I welcome to the Committee their replacements, Dr Carolyn Broderick and Dr Andrew Potter.

I keenly await the challenges and opportunities that 2013–14 will bring and look forward to working with all our stakeholders to achieve the very best outcomes for Australia's sporting community.

Aurora Andruska PSM
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority





ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

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ABOUT ASADA

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is a statutory agency that works to deter athletes from using prohibited substances and methods through a comprehensive anti-doping program, encompassing deterrence, detection and enforcement activities.

As a signatory to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Convention against Doping in Sport, Australia is required to implement anti-doping arrangements consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). ASADA has legislative responsibility for delivering national anti-doping programs to meet this international commitment.

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.

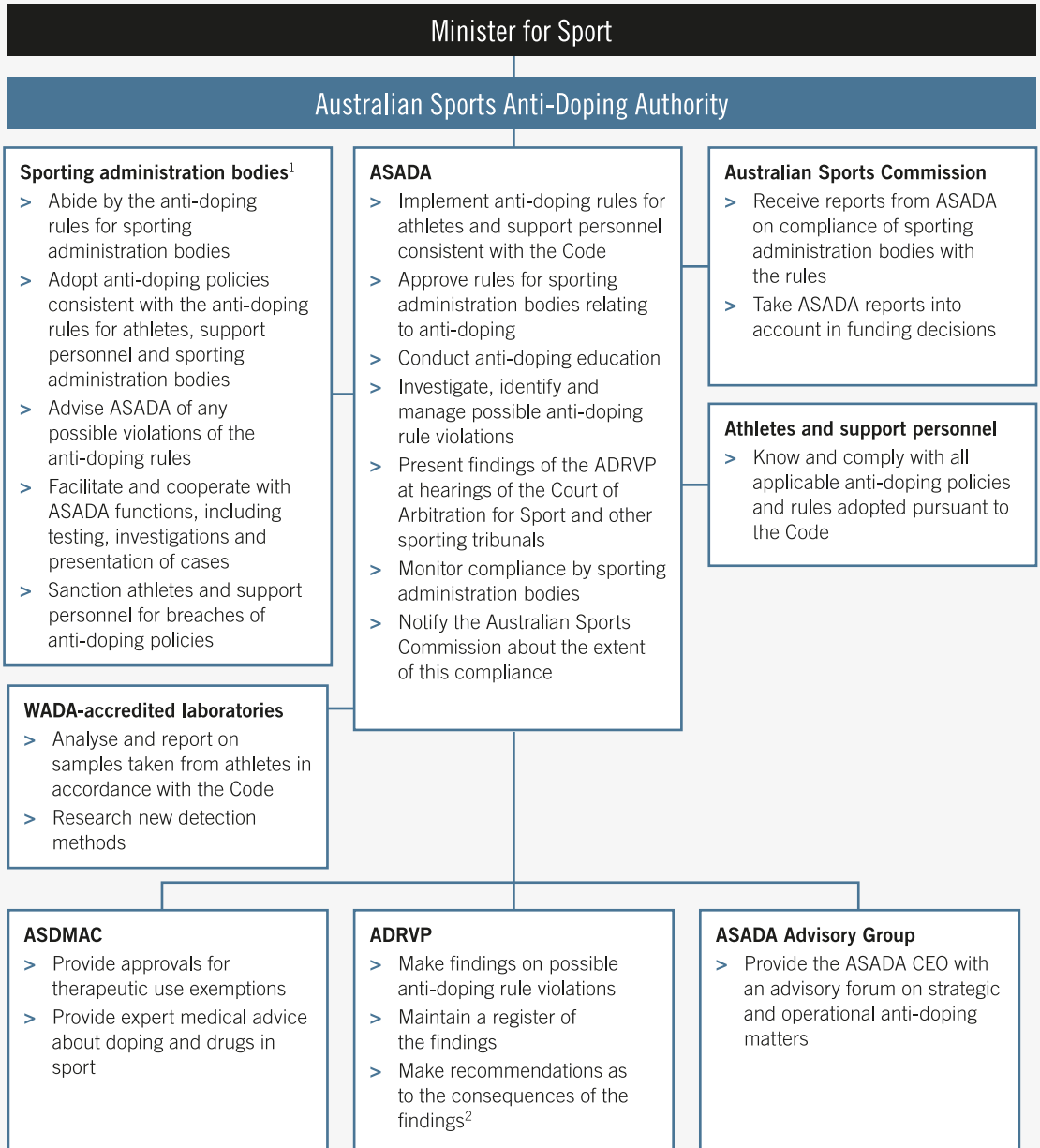
AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING STRUCTURE

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 1 shows Australia's anti-doping framework and its mechanisms for implementing the principles of the Code as at 30 June 2013.

FIGURE 1: AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING FRAMEWORK



1 This group includes national sporting organisations and peak sports bodies.

2 Legislative changes will remove this function from 2013–14.

LEGISLATIVE BASIS

During 2012–13 ASADA was an agency within the portfolio of the Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport and ministerial responsibility resided with Senator the Hon Kate Lundy, 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*.

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

GOALS

ASADA aims to be an influential leader in anti-doping program delivery, to ensure that Australia meets its international obligations under the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport and the Code. We place considerable focus on deterrence strategies. We seek to prevent the use of prohibited substances and methods in sport, and protect clean athletes and the reputation of the sports by conducting education, communications and awareness programs and initiatives.

Our aim is to create equality in sport so that Australian athletes can participate on a level playing field at home and overseas. To achieve this, we provide programs to help national sporting organisations (NSOs) meet their anti-doping responsibilities and we operate a strategic, targeted detection program that incorporates intelligence gathering, testing and investigations.

We have strong and tested procedural capability to manage potential anti-doping rule violations in ways that are lawful, ethical and fair.

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

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 primary functions are to:

- > design and deliver a range of education and awareness-raising programs
- > 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.

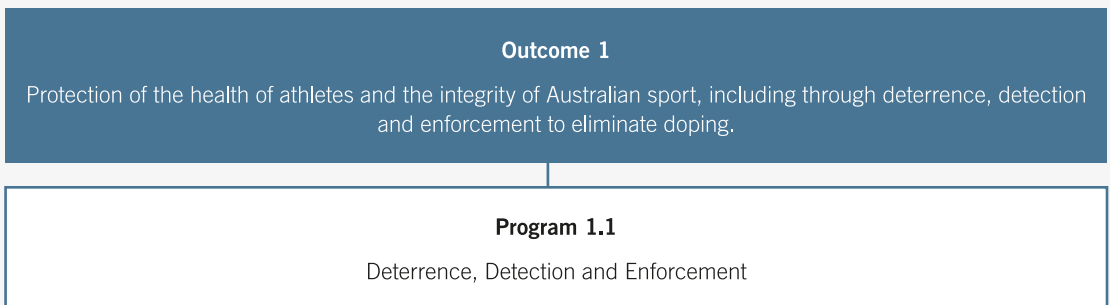
Our functions, powers and delegations (in accordance with the ASADA legislation) are outlined in Appendix E.

OUTCOME AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE

ASADA's outcome is the 'Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport, including through deterrence, detection and enforcement to eliminate doping'.

Our programs and activities encompass the three components of deterrence, detection and enforcement. We are committed to designing and delivering education and communications programs, providing advice, support and services to national sporting bodies, and 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, so Australian athletes are able to participate internationally on a level playing field.

FIGURE 2: OUTCOME AND PROGRAM STRUCTURE 2012–13



HIGHLIGHT

OF 2012-13

- > Initiated Operation Cobia investigation in response to the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) 12-month Project Aperio investigation.
- > Interviewed more than 150 people and reviewed over 50,000 documents for Operation Cobia.
- > Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ACC to share information and intelligence.
- > 52 cases which were identified as possible doping cases by the Intelligence team advanced to a full investigation.
- > Launched an Australian cycling investigation following doping admissions by two former elite cyclists.
- > Anti-doping organisations from nine countries attended an ASADA Investigations and Intelligence course in Switzerland.
- > ASADA CEO elected to the iNADO Board of Directors.
- > Developed anti-doping programs for Australian teams going to the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- > The Australian Commonwealth Games Association and ASADA commenced development of an anti-doping program for Glasgow 2014.
- > 86 different stakeholder organisations participated in education and communication programs.
- > Online learning achieved 13,104 completions (a 67% increase on 2011-12).
- > Face-to-face anti-doping education reached 11,138 participants (a 213% increase on 2011-12).
- > Organisations with a formal anti-doping education plan now at 28.

RIGHTS

- > Online visits to Check Your Substances reach 74,126 (a 49% increase on 2011–12).
- > Government-funded and user-pays tests number 7,376.
- > Introduced the Athlete Biological Passport into our testing program on 1 July 2012.
- > Athletes entered onto the Register of Findings total 34.
- > Processed more than 600 media enquiries (a 400% increase on normal annual activity).
- > Recruitment experienced the largest number of applications per vacancy for some years.
- > Assisted in the preparation of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Amendment Bill 2013*.
- > Participated in sport forums in Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia.
- > Participated in several international anti-doping forums to share insights and discuss challenges.
- > Facilitated DCO workshops in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Singapore.
- > Hosted international visitors from the National Anti-Doping Organisations of China and New Zealand.
- > Continued to assist with the review of the World Anti-Doping Code.
- > Met ISO 9001 Standard requirements and was re-certified.
- > Thirty DCOs re-accredited in line with the International Standard for Testing.





REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

PROGRAM 1.1	
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This report on performance addresses the outcome and performance information set out for the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) in the Portfolio Budget Statements 2012–13 for the Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport portfolio.

The resources made available to ASADA to protect the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport are listed in the financial information chapter.

We diligently carry out our responsibility through deterrence, detection and enforcement activities aimed at eliminating doping in sport.

We perform our deterrence function mainly by conducting a testing program, building awareness of anti-doping among athletes and support personnel and helping national sporting organisations (NSOs) and individual athletes understand and meet their anti-doping responsibilities. Detection is achieved through an integrated program of intelligence gathering, scientific- and intelligence-driven testing, and investigations. Enforcement is pursued through managing cases of possible anti-doping rule violations and the presentation of cases in relevant tribunals.

PROGRAM 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 programs
- > providing support and assistance to national sporting organisations
- > delivering a robust detection program
- > continuing to strengthen its expert capability in the detection and management of alleged anti-doping rule violations.

In 2012–13 we expanded the reach of our education through new partnerships and via online technology. We participated in sports forums to improve people’s knowledge and understanding of the requirements of 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: PROGRAM 1.1 QUALITATIVE DELIVERABLES

Qualitative deliverables	2012–13 result
A comprehensive education and communications program delivered to athletes and support personnel from all recognised or funded national sporting organisations	Targets for reaching participants through education and communication programs were exceeded Representatives from 86 different stakeholder organisations participated in the programs in 2012–13 This compares to 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
2012–13 result

The delivery of a leading-edge detection program, 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

7,376 government-funded and user-pays tests were conducted and 52 investigation cases were created during 2012–13

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

Testing targets have been met in each year of ASADA's operation

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 investigators and lawyers to conduct effective results management processes for matters of a sensitive and complex nature

Where necessary, ASADA engages external legal counsel to manage alleged anti-doping rule violation cases at tribunals

As part of the ISO 9001:2008 certification process, our Quality Management System was successfully re-accredited for its results management process and procedures

TABLE 2: PROGRAM 1.1 QUANTITATIVE DELIVERABLES

Quantitative deliverables	2012–13 target	2012–13 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
Number of participants in ASADA education and communication programs	8,000	24,242 This compares with 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 undertaken	4	10 ASADA actively participated in sport forums and outreach programs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > state sporting organisations in Tasmania and Western Australia > national sporting organisations as part of the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU) forum held in Melbourne > the heads of the Australian Sports Alliance in Melbourne > Australian Junior Athletics Championships > Australian Age Swimming Championships > Mooloolaba Triathlon Festival > Australian Surf Life Saving Championships > Our Sporting Future Conference > Sports Medicine Australia Be Active Conference Four national sporting organisations' forums were conducted in 2011–12
Detection of violations		
Number of government-funded detection tests	3,500–4,200	4,167 This compares to 3,996 government-funded tests in 2011–12 and 3,865 tests in 2010–11

Quantitative deliverables	2012–13 target	2012–13 result
Number of Pure Performance programs implemented	2	Pure Performance programs were finalised in 2012–13 for Australian teams participating in the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. In 2012–13 ASADA also began to implement Pure Performance programs for the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. These programs will be finalised in early 2014 This compares to two Pure Performance programs conducted in 2011–12

Key Performance indicators

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

TABLE 3: PROGRAM 1.1 QUALITATIVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Qualitative indicators	2012–13 result
Perform annual stakeholder survey and program evaluations to measure the effectiveness of ASADA's education programs	Stakeholder survey and program evaluations conducted in 2012–13 showed consistently high levels of satisfaction with ASADA's programs and activities
Assist other national anti-doping organisations to build capability, increase the effectiveness of their programs and share information and expertise on effective doping programs	ASADA staff helped facilitate two Doping Control Officer (DCO) workshops on behalf of the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (ORADO). The first of these was conducted in Papua New Guinea in November 2012 and the second in Fiji in June 2013 An ASADA staff member helped facilitate a DCO workshop in Singapore at the request of the Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organisation in February 2013 ASADA continued to make a significant contribution to the recently established Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (INADO), an international organisation tasked with advocating on behalf of national anti-doping organisations and assisting with building capability in anti-doping ASADA partnered with Anti-Doping Switzerland to conduct the ASADA Anti-Doping Intelligence Workshop for staff from a number of European anti-doping agencies
Undertake independent audits 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	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, reflecting a strong commitment to accountability Internal audits were conducted in line with the Internal Audit Plan, testing processes, information management and privacy arrangements The audits identified a number of operational compliance issues which have been rectified or are in the process of rectification ASADA was re-certified to ISO 9001 standards with the planning and provision of a doping control program and related activities following a re-certification audit of the Quality Management System in March 2012 ASADA has effectively maintained ISO 9001 certification of its Quality Management System throughout 2012–13

TABLE 4: PROGRAM 1.1 QUANTITATIVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Quantitative indicators	2012–13 target	2012–13 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
Percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel satisfied with education and awareness-raising programs	80%	93% satisfaction with education and awareness-raising programs This compares with a 93% satisfaction rating 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 99% awareness of the Code These figures compare with 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
Percentage of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations with confidence that ASADA's activities maximise doping detection	80%	69% of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations expressed confidence that ASADA's activities maximise the opportunity to detect doping This compares with an 86% confidence level in 2011–12 and 82% in 2010–11 The decrease in confidence when compared to the previous two years is significant. The unprecedented exposure of doping in Australian sport in 2012–13 is considered a major factor contributing to this decrease. ASADA will analyse the results and determine 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 2011–12 and 2010–11

BUILDING AWARENESS

ASADA's education and awareness-raising programs aim to help athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations understand and meet their anti-doping obligations, deter doping and minimise risks to health and wellbeing.

In 2012–13, ASADA used a wide range of communications products and services to increase the reach and effectiveness of its anti-doping information. Over the years, traditional communication channels such as printed products and the media have expanded to encompass the extensive range of electronic channels now preferred by our audience. When the need arises, we also reach out to stakeholders and request their help to spread the anti-doping message to athletes and support personnel through their communications channels.

Communications channels

For a number of years, an independent survey of ASADA's stakeholders has shown a strong preference for accessing information on anti-doping and prohibited substances online. The results of the research in 2012–13 showed a preference for accessing anti-doping information through the website (58 per cent) and a strong preference for checking substances through the search tool available on our website (80 per cent).

We have experienced significant growth across our electronic communications channels including the ASADA website <www.asada.gov.au>, the online tool (Check Your Substances), and social media channels such as the ASADA blog, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. The significant increase in visits to our digital channels can mostly be attributed to the interest in anti-doping following the release of the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) report *Organised Crime and Drugs in Sport*, and ASADA's subsequent investigation.

ASADA website

The ASADA website is a comprehensive source of anti-doping information and communications available to Australian athletes and support personnel. Use of the website increased in 2012–13, with a total of 564,644 page views from 137,220 unique visitors. In 2011–12, there were 346,638 page views from 78,018 unique visitors.

Searching the status of substances online

During 2012–13 the online tool, Check Your Substances, continued to be a popular resource among Australian athletes and support personnel. The tool, which enables athletes to find out whether specific medications and substances are permitted or prohibited in their sport, had a total of 74,126 visits in 2012–13, compared with 49,935 visits in 2011–12.

Social media

The demographic of ASADA's audience underpins our commitment to making anti-doping information as accessible as possible through an array of digital offerings.

ASADA blog

Established in December 2011 the ASADA blog presents short, sharp pieces that are relevant to our audience. During 2012–13, we posted 19 stories and the blog received 6,251 page views from 3,349 unique visitors. This compares to 14 stories posted, 4,129 page views from 1,723 unique visitors in 2011–12.

Twitter

ASADA uses Twitter as a way of engaging more readily with athletes and journalists as both groups have a strong presence on Twitter. At 30 June 2013 we had:

- > 1,905 followers (726 followers at 30 June 2012)
- > tweeted 282 times (82 tweets at 30 June 2012)
- > been re-tweeted 332 times.

Facebook

ASADA uses Facebook to share education resources and anti-doping information with a younger audience. At 30 June 2013 we had a total of 496 Likes on Facebook, an increase of 207 on the previous year.

YouTube

ASADA continues to offer athletes and sporting bodies anti-doping information through video on YouTube. YouTube allows sporting organisations and groups to embed ASADA content on their sites, while we retain control of the video and content. This means there is less chance of outdated anti-doping information being disseminated. In 2012–13 we recorded a total of 5,303 views of our 22 YouTube videos: 70.8 per cent of these were on our YouTube page; 14.7 per cent were videos embedded on other websites; 14.3 per cent were watched on mobile devices; and 0.2 per cent was via searches in YouTube itself.

Communication campaigns

In 2012–13 we conducted a number of communication campaigns on anti-doping matters relevant to athletes and support personnel and in response to emerging issues. Following are some examples of ad hoc and regular campaigns we conducted in 2012–13.

Advisory on new substance

In March 2013 the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) issued an advisory, cautioning athletes to be aware of the black market substance GW501516.

GW501516 is a developmental drug that was withdrawn from research by the pharmaceutical company and terminated when serious toxicities were discovered. The side effect of this chemical compound is so serious that WADA took the rare step of warning those using, or considering the use of, GW501516 for performance enhancement of the possible health risks.

With a number of positive cases for GW501516 detected by anti-doping authorities abroad, it was important that Australian athletes were made aware of this information. At the request of WADA we used our full complement of communications channels to circulate the advisory. At 30 June 2013 there were no reported instances of positive tests for GW501516 in Australia.



Prohibited List

Each year ASADA undertakes a comprehensive communications campaign to promote the annual update of WADA's Prohibited List of substances and methods. In September and December 2012, we distributed Prohibited List updates to athletes, support personnel and sports. The campaign used 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

There was significant media interest in ASADA and anti-doping matters throughout 2012–13. ASADA deals with a range of issues on a daily basis and in some cases these issues generate wide public debate. When our legislation permits, we respond to the media with timely and accurate information. We processed more than 600 separate enquiries from journalists about anti-doping matters throughout the year. This level of enquiry was significantly higher than in the previous three financial years when 120 enquiries were received on average.

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

- > London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games (July–August 2012)
- > testing, education and other initiatives of the Pure Performance program
- > key changes to the World Anti-Doping Agency 2013 Prohibited List (September 2012)
- > new Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) and ASADA (October 2012)
- > release of the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) 'Reasoned Decision' into the US Postal Service Pro Cycling Team (October 2012)
- > commencement of our investigation into Australian cycling following the release of USADA's 'Reasoned Decision' (October 2012)
- > release of the ACC report *Organised Crime and Drugs in Sport* (February 2013) and ongoing ASADA investigation arising from the ACC Project Apero
- > passing of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Amendment Act 2013* (received assent on 29 June 2013).

The release of the ACC report *Organised Crime and Drugs in Sport* generated the most media interest in 2012–13. On the day following the 7 February announcement by the ACC, the topic of doping in sport had been included in more than 16,000 media items³. One week later, this number had increased to more than 33,000 mentions⁴. By the end of May, ASADA had been mentioned in more than 170,000 media items⁵. The surge of media interest specifically related to the investigation corresponded with a ten-fold increase in media enquiries received by ASADA.

In addition to managing daily issues, we continued to make public announcements of anti-doping rule violations in accordance with the requirements of our legislation, as specified in Appendix B.

Printed resources

ASADA produces resources for athletes and support personnel that can be ordered through our hotline or downloaded from our website. These resources contribute to raising awareness and increasing knowledge and understanding of anti-doping issues.

3 Sourced from The Australian, 4 March 2013

4 Sourced from The Australian, 4 March 2013

5 Sourced from Media Monitors, May 2013

CASE STUDY

Cycling investigation communications

Australia was not immune to the fallout from the USADA investigation into the US Postal Service Pro Cycling Team. Following the release of the USADA report in October 2012, two prominent Australian cycling figures admitted to doping during their sporting careers.

One of the former cyclists was already the subject of an ongoing ASADA investigation. Following their admission of doping and the evidence presented in USADA's report, we were able to pursue new lines of inquiry to establish possible anti-doping rule violations under the World Anti-Doping Code.

Beyond these instances of doping, cycling was becoming the subject of growing public scrutiny. To help protect the sport's integrity, we issued a call to anyone involved with, or with information about, doping activity in the sport of cycling to come forward and talk to us.

In November 2012, we used a combination of media and digital channels, as well as established communications channels, to initiate a campaign seeking the cooperation of the sport, its athletes and the public in our investigation. Due to the profile of the topic, we introduced for the first time a video appeal from ASADA's CEO into the communications mix. A campaign page was created on our website to house the video appeal and other relevant information about the cycling investigation.

ASADA received extensive media coverage of its appeal, reaching a potential total audience of close to 2.5 million people.

As at 30 June 2013, our investigation into cycling remains ongoing. We continue to work with the sport to educate its athletes and support personnel about prohibited substances and the need to eliminate doping in their sport.



Education

ASADA continues to place great emphasis on its education program as a key tool in the prevention of doping in sport. We aim to implement an effective and efficient education program that provides learning opportunities for all members of the Australian sporting community. The program helps develop the essential knowledge, skills and attitudes required to achieve a sporting environment free from doping. The increased media attention on anti-doping during 2012–13 has seen a large number of organisations re-focus their attention on providing up-to-date information to their members, and ASADA has worked with them to provide tailored solutions to their education needs.

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. No matter where you are in the world, Pure Performance Online provides athletes, support personnel and the general public with 24/7 access to up-to-date anti-doping information.

The key feature of Pure Performance Online is a level 1 anti-doping course that includes six modules covering the core knowledge areas for athletes at any level. 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 train themselves to provide further education to their athletes) and short learning updates on topical anti-doping issues.

Following strong support and uptake by national sporting organisations, and the increased profile of ASADA's work in the media, the usage rates for our e-Learning products have increased markedly in 2012–13 with a total of 13,104 participants as compared to 7,837 in 2011–12. Among the new additions and updates to the suite of education resources available through Pure Performance Online in 2012–13 were the following:

- > A new level 2 Annual Update Test: designed as a refresher course for those athletes and support personnel who have already completed level 1, the test (to be updated annually on 1 January each year) covers advanced topics and includes 'what's new' in the last 12 months. Launched in early 2013, more than 450 participants have already obtained their level 2 certificate.
- > New Learning Updates on 'Supplements in Sport' and 'Intelligence and Investigations': two of the most topical issues in 2012–13 were addressed in specific learning updates to better inform athletes about the specific issues they need to be aware of as members of a sporting organisation. During the year we continued to see sanctions resulting from positive tests for substances linked to supplements. The learning update and video caution athletes on the doping risk associated with supplement use and provide further background on the factors contributing to this risk.



- > A significantly updated and expanded course for facilitators: the course for facilitators was completely revamped to extend and strengthen the training provided to members of the sporting community who want to conduct their own anti-doping information sessions. The updated course includes video demonstrations by expert ASADA staff presenting the core anti-doping content, as well as a 'frequently asked questions' section with video demonstrations of how to answer the most commonly received questions.

INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATIONS LEARNING UPDATE

Trade stands and Outreach programs

ASADA continued its successful program of trade stands and Outreach events in 2012–13, conducting six stands at events and conferences including the:

- > Australian Junior Athletics Championships
- > Australian Age Swimming Championships
- > Mooloolaba Triathlon Festival
- > Australian Surf Life Saving Championships
- > Our Sporting Future conference
- > Sports Medicine Australia Be Active conference.



AUSTRALIAN SURF LIFE SAVING CHAMPIONSHIPS TRADE STAND – APRIL 2013

Trade stands and Outreach programs 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.

‘The ASADA Athlete Outreach Program is a key strategy of Triathlon Australia’s Pure Performance Education Program. Through on-going collaboration with ASADA, the presence of the Outreach Program at the 2013 Mooloolaba Triathlon Festival was a key initiative in educating athletes of all ages about anti-doping and what ASADA is doing to protect the integrity of our sport.’ Katie Kelly, National Participation and Member Services Manager — Triathlon Australia

Face-to-face

ASADA’s 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, 1,418 athletes and support personnel attended a face-to-face session.

In 2012–13, we continued to encourage sports to train their own internal facilitators. Sixty-seven 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 course, we conducted ‘train-the-trainer’ days with both the Australian Football League (AFL) and National Rugby League (NRL). These sessions up-skilled AFL and NRL staff and tailored resources to enable them to conduct their own education workshops. As a result of this training, the AFL and NRL reached approximately 7,000 players and officials, many of whom would otherwise never have had the opportunity to receive face-to-face presentations. The training, and subsequent work to organise and present to players, show a commitment from the two codes to educate not only their elite level players, but also those in the lower grades and age group competitions. In an extension of the work with the AFL and NRL, both codes were granted access to film interviews with specialist ASADA staff for use in their internal education products. The raw footage from both the AFL and NRL filming was made available to ASADA for use in our own education resources (learning updates and YouTube videos). This joint effort shows how a close cooperation between ASADA and sports can be mutually beneficial.



INTERVIEW WITH ASADA SCIENCE AND RESULTS MANAGER

In 2012–13, we continued to exceed targets for reaching participants through education and communication programs. We reached a total of 24,242 participants, 16,242 more than the target of 8,000. Of these participants, 13,104 completed online learning, 9,318 attended face-to-face presentations and 1,820 participated in Outreach programs (see Table 5).

Anti-doping education participants in 2012–13 identified with 86 different stakeholder organisations.

TABLE 5: EDUCATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING 2012–13

Solution	Activities	Participants
Online: ASADA e-Learning		
Pure Performance Online — Level 1	2	4,089
Pure Performance Online — Level 2	1	499
Pure Performance Learning Updates	10	7,487
Pure Performance Facilitator	2	67
YouTube Education Videos	1	962
Total online	16	13,104
Face-to-face		
ASADA Face-to-Face	22	1,418
DIY Facilitator	275	7,900
Outreach Program	6	1,820
Total face-to-face	303	11,138
Grand total	319	24,242

Partnerships

Central to our education program are the close working relationships and partnerships formed with national sporting organisations (NSOs). We work with these organisations to help them take ownership of their own education programs and assist us in the process of providing up-to-date education to the satisfaction of their membership (see Table 6).

In 2012–13, we continued to partner with sports to develop individual education plans for their community. The development and implementation of an education plan offers the sporting organisation 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 for the sport. There are now 28 organisations which have agreed to a formal education plan with ASADA. New or updated agreements in 2012–13 include: Archery Australia; Badminton Australia; Bowls Australia; Equestrian Australia; Netball Australia; PGA of Australia; Surfing Australia; Swimming Australia; Tasmanian Institute of Sport; and Water Polo Australia.

Our education team has continued its productive long-term relationships with the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) and Australian Paralympic Committee. Both organisations are dedicated to delivering a high quality anti-doping education program for their teams. In 2012–13, as part of our Pure Performance program, we provided education to the shadow squad for the Winter Paralympic games, as well as to all Australian athletes competing at the 2013 Australian Youth Olympic Festival (AYOF). The AYOF presentations were conducted in conjunction with the AOC under the 'Live Clean, Play Clean' banner and were supported by several high-profile Olympic ambassadors. The ambassadors were on hand to explain their experiences with the anti-doping process, which proved popular with the AYOF audience.

CASE STUDY

Swimming Australia

In 2012–13, ASADA developed a tailored anti-doping education strategy for Swimming Australia. The strategy built upon the previous version by offering education further down the development pathway, as well as providing more opportunities for face-to-face education at the elite level of the sport.

As the national body, Swimming Australia required all members of the Australian Swim Team to complete level 1 and level 2 of Pure Performance Online before competing at the FINA World Championships (Barcelona) and IPC World Championships (Montreal). The National Youth Team was also required to complete Pure Performance Online up to level 1.

As part of Swimming Australia's improved strategy, the Australian Swim Team also attended an advanced Pure Performance workshop during their camp at the Australian Institute of Sport in preparation for Barcelona. The workshop was tailored and delivered by ASADA to prepare the athletes for scenarios they may face when competing internationally.

To reach a wider audience, we ran a trade stand at the Australian Age Championships in Adelaide where athletes, parents and coaches were able to speak to trained ASADA staff about doping control, checking substances and applying for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Swimming Australia will continue to work with the State Swimming Associations and State Institutes and Academies to provide anti-doping education throughout an athlete's development pathway. This will mainly be achieved by encouraging completion of anti-doping education through Pure Performance Online.

The implementation of the new anti-doping education strategy means swimmers at all levels can now access high quality anti-doping education. We will continue to support Swimming Australia in its ongoing efforts to educate members and improve their anti-doping knowledge.



TABLE 6: SATISFACTION WITH ASADA EDUCATION

Measure of satisfaction	Results
ASADA anti-doping education is accessible	89%
ASADA anti-doping education is effective in conveying anti-doping messages	94%
ASADA anti-doping education is delivered in an efficient manner	79%
ASADA anti-doping education provides correct and current information	91%
The way ASADA educates about prohibited substances and methods in sport in Australia is effective	86%
The way ASADA educates about athlete rights and responsibilities in relation to anti-doping in Australia is effective	88%
The way ASADA educates about how to find anti-doping information is effective	94%

Results for Table 6 are sourced from ASADA's annual stakeholder survey. Separate feedback obtained from participants participating in both online and face-to-face education showed:

- > 93% agreed that the material covered was relevant
- > 92% agreed that the solution increased their knowledge of anti-doping.

ASSISTING SPORTING ORGANISATIONS

A major responsibility for ASADA is to work with sporting organisations to improve their understanding of their obligations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), and to assist them to meet these obligations, so that the Australian Government can be assured that Australian sport is complying with its international commitments. We pursue this objective through sports forums, liaison with sporting administration bodies and by maintaining strong international connections.

In 2012–13, ASADA participated in the inaugural Australian Sports Integrity Network meeting convened by the National Integrity of Sport Unit (NISU).

During the period, we also presented information on current anti-doping issues to the heads of the Australian Sports Alliance in Melbourne, as well as at state sporting organisation forums in Tasmania and Western Australia.

In April 2013, we attended the Australian Sports Commission *Our Sporting Future 2013* conference in Melbourne and liaised with a wide range of conference participants through our trade stand.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Through our participation at international forums, we have actively contributed to setting the international anti-doping framework. Our influential role at these events fulfils the Australian Government's expectation that we support global efforts to eradicate doping in sport. In collaborating with international partners, we promote shared learning and international best practice in anti-doping programs.

In 2012–13 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 programs at international events conducted in Australia
- > contributing to the development of anti-doping programs worldwide, with a particular focus on the Asia/Oceania region.

Liaison with 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. Established in 1999, WADA is an international agency composed from a partnership of the sport movement and governments of the world. WADA is a critical partner in our international engagement strategy.

The Office for Sport 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 assists the Office for Sport to meet these commitments by providing anti-doping expertise to be included in the responses.

ASADA's Chief Operating Officer, Trevor Burgess is a member of the WADA Finance and Administration Committee.

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 live document by evolving and building on the experience gained over time. On 28 November 2011, WADA launched its second 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)⁶.

The review provides stakeholders with the opportunity to contribute constructively to the improvement of the Code. WADA scheduled three phases of consultation with stakeholders over the period of the review. The timetable for the review is:

- > 28 November 2011 to 15 March 2012 — first consultation phase
- > 18 May 2012 — first Code draft tabled with WADA Foundation Board and Executive Committee
- > 1 June to 10 October 2012 — second consultation phase for the Code and International Standards
- > 18 November 2012 — second Code draft tabled with WADA Foundation Board and Executive Committee
- > 1 December 2012 to 1 March 2013 — third consultation phase for the Code and International Standards
- > May 2013 — third Code draft tabled with WADA Foundation Board and Executive Committee
- > November 2013 — the revised 2015 Code and International Standards will be presented to the WADA Foundation Board for endorsement at the Fourth World Conference on Doping in Sport in Johannesburg, South Africa.

ASADA worked closely with the Office for Sport during the preparation of the Australian Government's submission to WADA during all phases of the review. ASADA also co-hosted a consultation forum involving Australian anti-doping stakeholders during the second phase of the review in Canberra on 3 September 2012.

Additionally ASADA, along with other National Anti-Doping Organisations working under the auspices of the former Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations (ANADO), compiled a joint submission to the Code review.

⁶ The four International Standards under review are: Testing; Laboratories; Therapeutic Use Exemptions; and Protection of privacy and personal information.

Review of WADA Prohibited List

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

WADA Symposium for Anti-Doping Organisations

In March 2013, ASADA attended the WADA Symposium for Anti-Doping Organisations in Lausanne, Switzerland. The theme of the ninth edition of the symposium was *Ten Years of the World Anti-Doping Code, Ten Years into the Future — The Need for New Strategies to Enhance the Fight against Doping*. With more than 300 anti-doping representatives attending the symposium, it provided an excellent forum to network with other agencies, as well as gain an insight into the challenges being faced worldwide.

The topics covered at the symposium included:

- > the review of the 2009 World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards
- > guidance on the implementation of anti-doping strategies intended to supplement current tools, including the use of investigations and intelligence
- > the implementation and further development of the Athlete Biological Passport
- > lessons learned from the investigation of the US Postal Service Pro Cycling Team.

Of particular interest to delegates at the symposium was the discussion around investigations and intelligence and how these functions can contribute to the overall anti-doping effort within a country. As Australia was one of the first countries to introduce investigations and intelligence into an anti-doping detection program, WADA was keen to invite ASADA onto a panel. On this panel ASADA's Chief Operating Officer highlighted the ongoing importance investigations and intelligence plays as a strategic tool in Australia's integrated anti-doping framework.



WADA SYMPOSIUM – MARCH 2013. ASADA CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TREVOR BURGESS THIRD FROM LEFT.

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 created to look at the feasibility of such an organisation. A project board comprising the NADOs from Australia, Canada, Norway, United Kingdom and USA produced a proposal and financed the project. The project board recommended that the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO) be set up. 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 programs 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 CEO of ASADA was elected to the iNADO Board of Directors at its AGM on 18 March 2013. The membership of iNADO as at 20 June 2013 stood at 36 members.

International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)

ASADA attended the IADA meeting held in London in August 2012. The IADA alliance includes the governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and United Kingdom. Together the parties commit to strengthen and ensure progress in international anti-doping activities through the development of quality anti-doping programs on a global scale. Instrumental to its success is the group's ability to bring together policy makers and operational people in to a single forum.

Monitoring Group for the Council of Europe

The 36th meeting of the Council of Europe Monitoring Group was held in November 2012 in Paris. A key area of discussion was the further development of the Monitoring Group, and opportunities to engage with various international bodies, including the ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA), the European Commission, UNESCO, WADA and international sport organisations. Updates were provided from a number of advisory groups from the areas of science, legal, education and compliance.

International conference on the Pharmaceutical Industry and the Fight Against Doping — New Partnerships for Clean Sport

In November 2012 ASADA attended the *International Conference on the Pharmaceutical Industry and the Fight Against Doping — New Partnerships for Clean Sport* in Paris. The one-day conference in Paris brought together representatives from government, the anti-doping community and the pharmaceutical industry to encourage greater cooperation and explore how preventative action can be taken to stop athletes misusing substances still under development.

Anti-Doping Norway symposium

In June 2013, ASADA CEO was invited by Anti-Doping Norway and WADA to participate in a symposium that coincided with the 10th anniversary of Anti-Doping Norway. The symposium was attended by 12 of the world's leading anti-doping organisations and focussed on how to strengthen anti-doping efforts through bilateral cooperation. In connection with the symposium, the ASADA CEO presented to an open seminar about the lessons learned from major doping cases. For the presentation the CEO was joined by WADA's Director General,

David Howman who spoke about how the revised Code will improve the fight against doping; and the Head of USADA, Travis Tygart who shared his experience from the cycling investigation into the US Postal team.

Regional Anti-Doping Organisations (RADO)

ASADA has a role to share its anti-doping knowledge and experience, as well as show its support for the activities of anti-doping organisations in the region. In 2012–13 our staff helped facilitate three Doping Control Officer workshops on behalf of RADOs.

Two workshops were facilitated by ASADA on behalf of the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (ORADO). The first of these was conducted in Papua New Guinea in November 2012 and the second in Fiji in June 2013. The third workshop was held in Singapore at the request of the Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (SEA RADO) in February 2013.

Workshop participants were taken through WADA-approved DCO training units and educated on effective sample collection processes in accordance with the WADA sample collection guidelines. Participants undertook this training as part of WADA accreditation/re-accreditation requirements. Organisers and participants expressed their appreciation for our contribution at these workshops.

International visitors

ASADA has always welcomed visits by international delegates as an opportunity to share anti-doping experiences and knowledge. During 2012–13 we were fortunate to host visits from international representatives from two National Anti-Doping Organisations.

In December 2012, ASADA welcomed a delegation from the Chinese Government. The delegation was particularly interested in our legal practices, doping control processes, online education, athlete engagement and intelligence and investigations functions. Delegation members were:

- > Jiang Zhixue, Director General of Science and Education Department, General Administration of Sport of China
- > He Zhenwen, President of China Anti-Doping Agency
- > Hu Yahuan, Deputy Director of Science and Education Department, General Administration of Sport of China
- > Li Keke, Interpreter of China Anti-Doping Agency.



CHINESE DELEGATES AND ASADA STAFF – DECEMBER 2012

Additionally, ASADA hosted a visit by Graeme Steel and Bridget Leonard of Drug Free Sport New Zealand in late June 2013. The purpose of the visit was for Mr Steel and Ms Leonard to gain a better understanding of our work in intelligence gathering. They also spent considerable time with our Science and Results Management team.

DETECTION

ASADA's detection program uses information from ASADA's intelligence and investigations functions to develop and conduct its doping control activities. The program, which integrates testing, intelligence and investigation, has developed since ASADA's inception. As a result, we are at the forefront of intelligence-based targeted testing, where intelligence acquired from a number of sources is analysed and used to guide testing.

ASADA operates a long-term storage facility that will allow future advances in analytical technology to be applied to blood and urine samples collected from athletes today. If an athlete has used a prohibited substance that is not yet detectable, under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) the athlete's sample will be kept to allow for eight years of future testing technology with the potential for detection and sanction.

National testing and sport operations program

A fundamental component of our detection function is the testing program which is supported by a combination of government-funded and user-pays arrangements, and incorporates a scientific- and intelligence-driven targeted test distribution plan. This in-competition and out-of-competition testing is based on no-advance-notice, which acts as a deterrent to athletes considering the use of performance-enhancing substances or methods. Athletes are subject to testing anytime, anywhere, without warning.

Underpinning the testing program 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 test distribution plan included pre-London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and pre-Sochi 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games testing. During this period we also increased our targeted and intelligence-led testing on Australian athletes, living, training or competing overseas.

In 2012–13 we continued to apply steroid and blood profiling capability in the development of our targeted testing programs. In addition to steroid and blood profiling, we introduced the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) into our testing program on 1 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. We view the ABP as a significant addition to traditional testing, which will take Australia's anti-doping efforts to the cutting-edge of the worldwide battle against doping.

During 2012–13, we conducted 4,167 government-funded tests across 42 sports and 3,209 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies and other organisations (see Table 7). Also during this period, we conducted more than 370 government-funded ABP tests both domestically and internationally, and conducted 367 government-funded tests offshore in 13 countries.

Another integral component of the testing function is the sample-collection process. This entails sequential activities that directly involve the athlete from notification up to the point that he or she leaves the Doping Control Station having provided blood and/or urine samples.



BRIDGET LEONARD OF DRUG FREE SPORT
NEW ZEALAND – JUNE 2013

Our sample collection practice is conducted by a skilled team of accredited Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and Chaperones in accordance with the Code, the IST and the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme.

The testing program is audited regularly by national and international bodies and is ISO 9001 certified. During 2012–13, our sample collection practice was scrutinised by external ISO auditors which resulted in successful re-certification. We are proud to have maintained the high standard required for ISO certification since first being awarded this honour in 2000.

Pure Performance programs

ASADA partnered with the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) and Australian Paralympic Committee (APC) to finalise the delivery of Pure Performance programs for the Australian teams attending the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. We also began the implementation of Pure Performance programs for the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games teams.

These programs are designed to help protect the integrity of the Australian teams by developing and implementing a comprehensive anti-doping program in the lead up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The program includes:

- > comprehensive test plan including intelligence-driven urine and blood testing program; and 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
- > whereabouts induction and support
- > the opportunity to undertake anti-doping education.

User-pays tests

ASADA is recognised for its ability to conduct sample collection of the highest standard. Our professionalism in sample collection resulted in ASADA being contracted in 2012–13 by a number of sporting administration bodies (such as the Australian Football League (AFL), the Australian Rugby Union, Cricket Australia, Football Federation Australia and National Rugby League (NRL)) to conduct their testing programs. 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 cricket, cycling, canoeing, swimming, athletics and triathlon.

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 with the states and territories is important in ensuring that up-and-coming athletes competing at the state and territory levels experience a thorough testing program. This will instill in these athletes an expectation that they will be tested on a regular basis and the understanding that athletes who are doping are caught and sanctioned appropriately.

In 2012–13, ASADA worked closely with the AFL, ARU and NRL to ensure that each of these sports had a anti-doping testing program that maximised the chances of detecting the use of any prohibited substances. The broad scope of agreements between ASADA and major professional sporting organisations and governments is a testament to the shared quest to achieve doping free sport across Australia. For example, in May 2013 the NRL announced a further enhancement to their 2013 testing program through the introduction of an Athlete Biological Passport program.

TABLE 7: ANTI-DOPING TESTS CONDUCTED BY ASADA IN 2012–13

Client	Test type	Total tests completed
Government-funded tests	Out-of-competition	2,632
	In-competition	1,535
	Total government-funded tests	4,167
User-pays tests	Out-of-competition	2,323
	In-competition	886
	Total user-pays tests	3,209
Total		7,376

Long-term storage facility

Our long-term storage facility is located at the National Measurement Institute in Sydney. It is used to store frozen blood and urine samples from athletes for possible re-testing using analytical technology developed in the future. Under the Code, a doping violation may be commenced against an athlete up to eight years after the alleged event. The facility provides storage for samples for future analysis as detection capabilities improve over time.

This initiative widens the anti-doping net even further and reinforces our deterrence activities. Already, some substances such as continuous erythropoietin receptor activator, undetectable only four years ago, are now detectable following advances in technology.

The long-term storage facility contains samples collected from athletes competing in a number of sports including Australian medallists who competed at the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games (see Table 8).

Accreditation of DCOs and Chaperones

The annual DCO conference, held in November 2012, is a major component of the annual re-accreditation process for DCOs. At the conference, 30 DCOs were re-accredited in line with the IST. Part of their assessment was conducted during live testing missions.

DCO facts

- > ASADA DCOs have over 100 years of combined anti-doping experience and are highly regarded internationally.
- > Since 1996, our DCOs have worked at many international and local major events including summer and winter Olympics, Commonwealth Games and World Championships.
- > Seven of our DCOs were accredited by the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to work at the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. This representation is the largest number of ASADA DCOs ever to participate in an Olympic or Paralympic Games outside Australia. Of countries outside of Europe, Australia contributed the most DCOs to the 2012 Games.
- > We sent a DCO to Singapore to assist WADA to deliver the 2013 Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (SEA RADO) Senior DCO seminar. This provided DCOs in the SEA RADO region with a global and regional perspective on anti-doping strategies and efforts. DCOs from 11 countries were at the seminar.
- > We also sent a representative to provide re-accreditation training to ORADO DCOs in Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

TABLE 8: DOPING CONTROL FACTS AND FIGURES 2012–13

7,376	Total samples collected
13	Countries from which athletes were selected for doping control
2,425	Athletes in the Registered and Domestic Testing Pools
1,624	Blood samples collected (hGH, CERA and Blood Screening)
100 %	Samples collected with no-advance-notice
374	Government-funded Athlete Biological Passport tests
3,479	Samples stored in the long-term storage facility
462	Total Athlete Biological Passport tests

Investigations and Intelligence

Under its legislation, ASADA has a function to investigate possible violations of anti-doping rules to determine whether there is evidence of an anti-doping rule violation as defined by the NAD scheme and the Code.

Investigations are conducted in accordance with the Australian Government Standard using intelligence practices consistent with the best practice of other Australian Government agencies with intelligence functions.

ASADA's Investigations and Intelligence work in 2012–13 has been dominated by our Operation Cobia investigation in response to the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) Project Aperio investigation. In addition, our Investigations and Intelligence team conducted an investigation into prohibited substance use in cycling following information obtained in USADA's investigation into cycling. These matters are covered in separate sections of this report.

Another significant Investigations and Intelligence development in 2012–13 was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the ACC on the sharing of information and intelligence. The results of this MoU are evident in our Operation Cobia investigation. In addition, this MoU made provision for ASADA to gain access to the Australian Law Enforcement and Intelligence Database and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Database, which is expected to occur in 2013–14. Access to these systems will greatly increase our access to law enforcement information and intelligence and will enhance our visibility with Australian law enforcement agencies.

In October 2012, ASADA Investigations and Intelligence staff travelled to Switzerland to conduct an Intelligence and Investigations training course. Attending this course were representatives from the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. There were also representatives from Interpol, iNADO, WADA and the IAAF in attendance. This course was designed to assist NADOs develop their own intelligence and investigations capabilities. Feedback from this course was overwhelmingly positive with participants saying they were much more aware of the important role investigations and intelligence can play in anti-doping activities.



INVESTIGATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE COURSE PARTICIPANTS, SWITZERLAND — OCTOBER 2012

Good relationships between ASADA and relevant government and non-government agencies are critical to eliminating doping in sport. One of our vital partnerships is with the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Customs), the agency responsible for seizing importations of prohibited substances entering Australia. During the year, we continually received assistance from Customs while also working collaboratively on a number of individual investigations.

In 2012–13, ASADA intelligence analysed 306 incident reports, 191 of which progressed to intelligence case status. Of these matters, 148 derived from external notification incidents (including 85 from Customs and 48 from the ACC), 37 from tip-offs and six from field incidents.

During the reporting period, 52 cases which were identified as possible doping cases by the Intelligence team advanced to a full investigation.

Cycling investigation

Cycling is one of the world's most popular sports with millions of people either participating in the sport or spectating. Over the years, the sport has received much attention regarding the use of performance-enhancing substances by its athletes. This has been mainly due to the sanctioning of a number of high-profile athletes for doping, including several winners of the prestigious Tour de France. In Australia, there have been 16 Australian cyclists sanctioned for anti-doping rule violations since ASADA's creation in 2006.

In 2010 ASADA became aware of allegations of doping against a former Australian cyclist by a professional cyclist from the United States. The Australian was still involved in the sport as a support person and was subject to the sport's anti-doping policy. In light of the allegations, ASADA commenced gathering intelligence to ascertain the possible validity of the accusations. However, due to a Federal investigation in the United States and a United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) investigation, ASADA was unable to obtain sufficient information to pursue its own investigation of the Australian. This situation remained unchanged until late 2012.

On 10 October 2012, USADA published its 'Reasoned Decision' and supporting information in the Lance Armstrong case. In its decision USADA declared 'the evidence showed beyond any doubt that the US Postal Service Pro Cycling Team ran the most sophisticated, professionalised and successful doping program that sport

has ever seen'. The 'Reasoned Decision' by USADA also revealed the identity of the former Australian cyclist at the centre of the 2010 allegations. Soon after the USADA announcement, this cyclist and another former Australian cyclist made public admissions of doping during their sporting career.

Following the doping admissions by former Australian cyclists and the release of the 'Reasoned Decision' by USADA, ASADA commenced an investigation into Australian cycling for potential anti-doping rule violations.

In November 2012 the Minister for Sport appointed the Honourable James Wood AO QC to review Cycling Australia's governance and administrative practices, as well as examining its anti-doping policies and practices. This review was conducted independently from ASADA's investigation and its findings were publicly released on 14 January 2013. The Government responded to the review and supported all recommendations in its report dated 25 January 2013.

As at 30 June 2013, ASADA's investigation of Australian cycling remains ongoing.

Operation Cobia

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11 ASADA became aware of significant increases in the detection of Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs (PIEDs) at the Australian border and commenced an investigation into possible links with Australian sport (Operation Cobia). While gathering intelligence, Operation Cobia identified possible criminal links and this information was referred to the ACC.

On 7 February 2013, the ACC released the findings of its 12-month investigation into the integrity of Australian sport and the relationship between professional sporting bodies, prohibited substances and organised crime. The ACC investigation (codenamed Project Aperio) was carried out with the support of ASADA and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).

Among the ACC's key findings was the use of prohibited substances including peptides, hormones and illicit drugs in professional sport. This use had been facilitated by sports scientists, high-performance coaches and sports staff. In some cases, players were allegedly administered with substances that had not yet been approved for human use.

At the conclusion of its investigation the ACC referred its findings of potential anti-doping rule violations to ASADA to commence its own formal investigation as required under legislation.



ACC PROJECT APERIO REPORT

From the outset of Operation Cobia, ASADA worked closely with the major sporting codes identified by the ACC. This included ongoing high-level discussions about the investigation process, the requirements under individual anti-doping policies and opportunities to strengthen the integrity of sports in relation to their anti-doping frameworks.

The investigation is both complex and wide-ranging. To date we have reviewed more than 50,000 documents and interviewed over 150 athletes and support people. This is a massive achievement in such a short period of time when you consider comparable anti-doping investigations conducted here and overseas.

ASADA's investigation resources were doubled in the wake of the ACC report. This included the engagement of highly experienced investigators adept at conducting investigations of a sensitive and complex nature. Under the 2013–14 Budget, the Australian Government committed an additional \$1.8 million to ASADA so those resources are maintained until at least 2014–15.

Prior to Operation Cobia ASADA had a robust investigation framework consistent with the requirements of the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines* and the *Australian Government Investigations Standards (2011)*. Since the commencement of the investigation ASADA has further strengthened its investigative model by introducing the latest processes and techniques used by leading law enforcement bodies and regulatory government agencies. Such developments have led ASADA to place a much greater emphasis on partnership strategies with these groups. As ASADA moves forward we will look for new opportunities to work with these groups on activities like joint taskforces and interagency cooperative exercises.

As at 30 June 2013, ASADA's investigation of potential doping in sport arising from the ACC report is ongoing.

Athlete whereabouts

Under the Code and the National Anti-Doping scheme, Australian athletes in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are required to provide location details (via a Whereabouts Filing) for the purposes of no-advance-notice out-of-competition testing. Australian RTP athletes submit a Whereabouts Filing each quarter in accordance with ASADA's Athlete Whereabouts policy. All Australian RTP athletes now file their whereabouts using the Athlete Whereabouts Online System (AWOS).

In accordance with the Code 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.

Complying with whereabouts is crucial. Three filing failures within an eighteen-month period may constitute an anti-doping rule violation under the Code. Significant efforts are made to assist RTP athletes meet their whereabouts obligations. This includes:

- > offering 24/7 online access to AWOS
- > letting athletes or their representatives update whereabouts 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.

ENFORCEMENT

ASADA follows the principles set out under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) to establish a process for the administration of potential anti-doping rule violations. This includes the presentation of information to the independent Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) about a potential violation of the Code and where appropriate, prepare and present cases to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) and other sports tribunals. The ADRVP is an independent decision-making body established under the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*. Refer to chapter 7 for further information regarding the ADRVP.

From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the ADRVP entered the names and details of 34 athletes onto the Register of Findings (RoF) for possible anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs). The total number of athletes entered onto the RoF for 2011–12 was 33.

The sports involved in RoF entries for 2012–13 were rugby league (13); bodybuilding (8); cycling (4); Australian Rules Football (2); athletics (2); and one entry for powerlifting, surfing, swimming, darts and weightlifting.

The substances involved in anti-doping matters for 2012–13 are listed in Table 9.

TABLE 9: SUBSTANCES INVOLVED IN ANTI-DOPING MATTERS 2012–13

Prohibited List class of substance	Number of matters	Substances involved
S1. Anabolic agents	8	Clenbuterol, stanozolol, testosterone, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and methandienone
S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	4	Erythropoietin (EPO), Insulin Growth Factor (IGF) 1, CJC-1295 and Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide (GHRP) 6
S4. Hormone antagonists and modulators	1	Letrozole
S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	2	Hydrochlorothiazide and amiloride
S6. Stimulants	17	Methylhexanamine, Phentermine, N, alpha-diethyl-Benzeneethanamine (1-Phenylbutan-2-amine)
S7. Narcotics	1	Oxycodone
S8. Cannabinoids	4	Cannabis

Note: Some athletes commit violations involving more than one class of substance, for example, clenbuterol (class 1) and methylhexanamine (class 6).

The breakdown of ADRV for RoF entries for 2012–13 is provided in Table 10.

TABLE 10: BREAKDOWN OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS 2012–13

Category of anti-doping rule violation	Number of violations
Presence	28
Use/attempted use	23
Possession	1
Violation of applicable requirements of athlete availability for out-of-competition testing	1
Tampering	1

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

Of the 34 entries on the RoF:

- > 22 athletes or support personnel waived their right to a hearing and accepted they had committed an ADRV
- > 11 athletes exercised their right to a hearing before the relevant sporting tribunal and/or the Administrative Appeals Tribunal
- > one athlete is still to make an election.

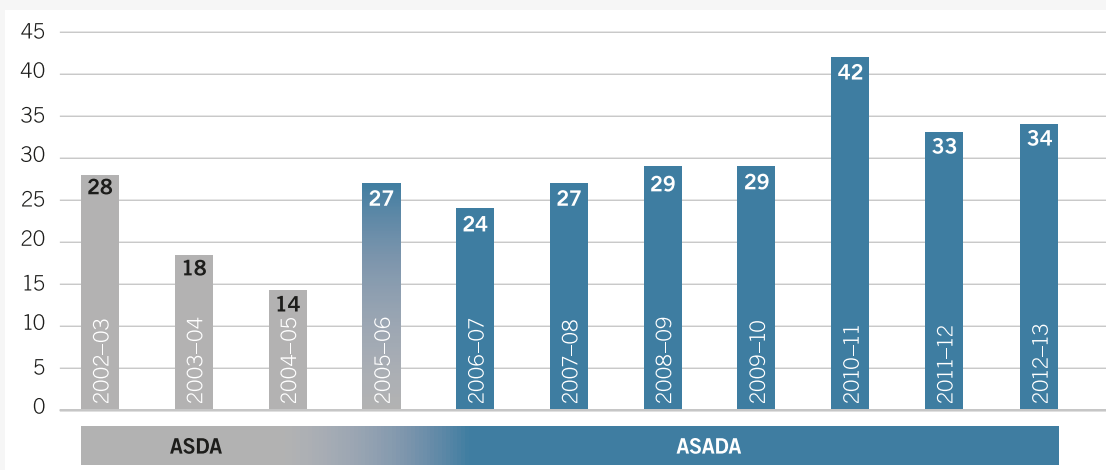
The finding that an athlete had committed an ADRV was upheld in all instances where a hearing took place.

ASADA was involved in 13 hearings at various courts and sporting tribunals during 2012–13. This involved presenting cases for the tribunals' consideration and making submissions in regard to possible ADRVs and associated matters.

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

Figure 3 shows the number of athletes or support personnel placed on the RoF, from 2002–03 to 2012–13.

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

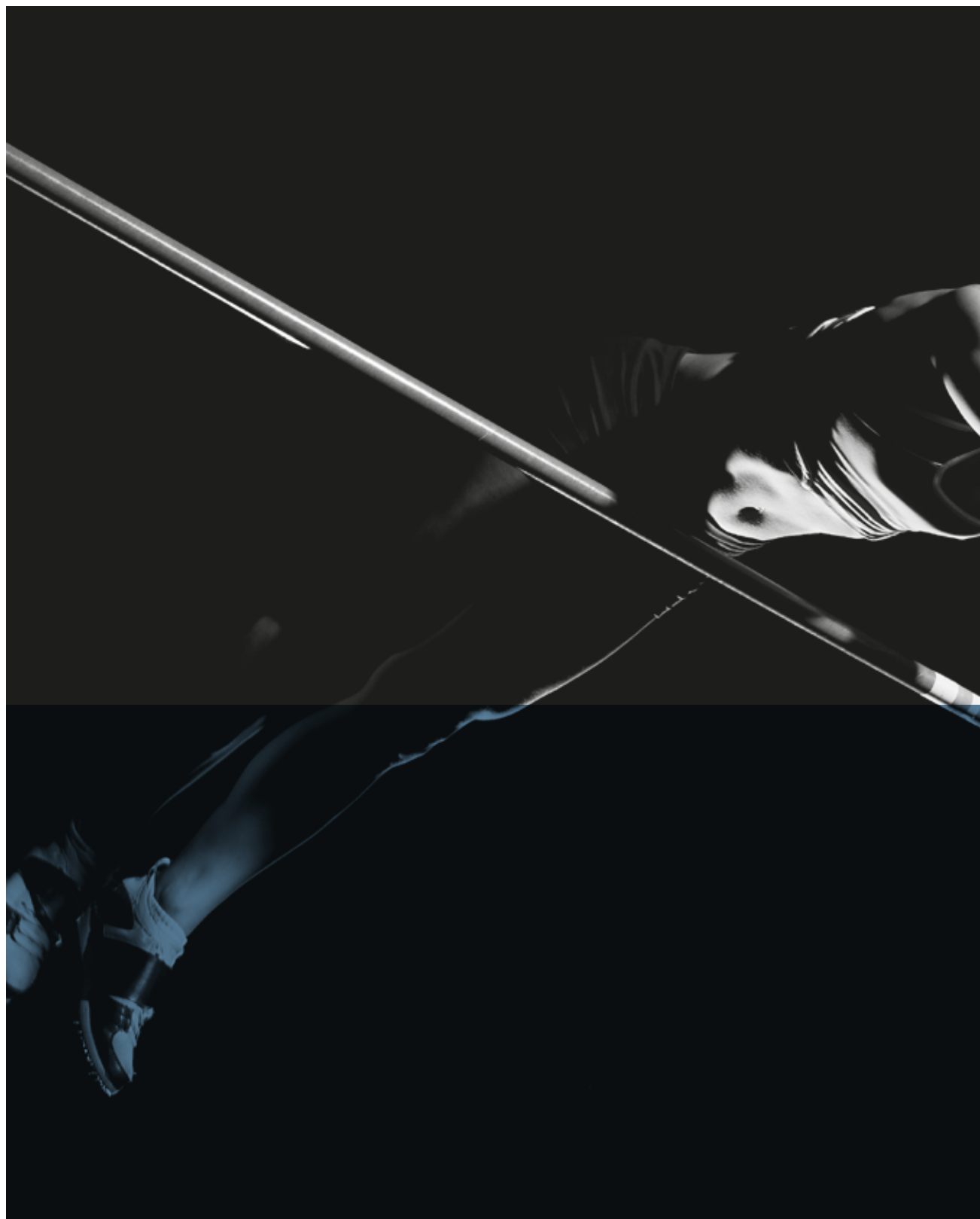


Athlete counselling service

ASADA continues to utilise a counselling service to provide assistance to athletes and support personnel facing a possible sanction from sport.

People who are confronting a possible ADRV face serious consequences to their career and reputation, and this can be a very difficult time for them. The counselling initiative provides every person who has been notified of a possible ADRV free access to independent and confidential counselling with qualified professionals. Access to this service will help ensure the welfare of athletes or support personnel.

In 2012–13 the counselling service was 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.





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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's (ASADA) corporate governance arrangements continue to comply with statutory and other external requirements. We strive for sound and accountable financial management and the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources.

The main areas of corporate governance practices 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 programs and performance.

Corporate and operational planning

During 2012–13 we continued to follow the goals and strategies set out in ASADA's Strategic Plan 2011–14. The goals and strategies are designed to achieve our objectives and our purpose of protecting Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

The strategic plan identifies five organisational goals:

- > leadership in anti-doping program 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. 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 ASADA 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.

During 2012–13, ASADA operated with two groups:

- > the Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services group is responsible for the design and delivery of a range of anti-doping programs and activities, including testing and investigations, management of cases of possible anti-doping rule violations and the presentation of these cases to relevant tribunals
- > the Operations group is responsible for education, communications, athlete services, stakeholder relationships and finance, as well as providing the key support elements necessary to ensure the effective, efficient, ethical and accountable delivery of ASADA's outcome.

ASADA's structure at 30 June 2013 is set out in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AT 30 JUNE 2013



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 reviews risk, control and compliance frameworks and external accountability responsibilities.

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 four meetings held during 2012–13.

The Audit Committee operates a rolling annual program 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.

⁷ The responsibility for Testing and Sports Operations was reallocated to the Operations group during 2012–13.

⁸ In December 2012 People and Knowledge Management was split into Human Resources and Records Management. These teams were then absorbed into other areas of the business.

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 Programs 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. We are committed to consulting with our employees about workplace matters affecting them. 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 and 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 the CEO, Chief Operating Officer and General Manager Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services, as well as ASADA's business unit Directors — the Chief Financial Officer, Director Legal Services and Results Management, Director Investigations and Intelligence, Director Stakeholder Management and Education, Director Testing and Sport Operations, Director Strategic Communication and IT, and Director People and Knowledge Management.⁹

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 are consistent with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for Risk Management (AS/NZS 4360:2004) then in operation. In line with our Risk Management Framework, ASADA has commenced an update of its Risk Management Plan which is scheduled for completion in September 2013.

⁹ The Director People and Knowledge Management position was discontinued in December 2012 following a review of management arrangements.

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 the business plan
- > 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 CEO and Senior Executives
- > 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 high or significant. Insurable risks are covered by Comcover and Comcare.

Business continuity management

The Business Continuity Management Plan covers:

- > a business impact analysis identifying critical business processes for achieving our business objectives
- > the Business Disruption Framework that will provide processes and guidance to manage a business disruption
- > guidance on incident management
- > contingency plans for individual workgroups and specific functions.

ASADA's review of its existing Business Continuity Plan is scheduled for completion in October 2013.

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. In line with the Guidelines, a review of ASADA's Fraud and Corruption Control Plan will be finalised in August 2013. The review will 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 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. However, there were no instances of fraud during 2012–13.

Information technology risks

Significant work was undertaken within the Information Technology group to address emerging challenges and opportunities to utilise technology to support ASADA's world-leading anti-doping program. During 2012–13, an IT Strategy, including a three-year roadmap, was developed that sets out the IT information strategy and service strategy, and includes a single point of failure analysis for key business systems. Following this work ASADA invested in network infrastructure enhancements, introduced new mobile technologies and commenced work on a review of the Business Continuity Plan and IT Security Framework.

Ethical standards

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

On 1 July 2013 changes to the *Public Service Act 1999* and *Public Service Regulations 1999* will take effect. The *Public Service Commissioner's Directions 1999* will also be repealed and replaced with the *Australian Public Service Commissioner's Directions 2013*. Among the changes will be a revision of the APS Values and a small number of amendments to the Code of Conduct. In preparation, ASADA has taken action to commence a review of its policies and procedures to ensure the changes are fully reflected.

In addition, 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 them of their rights and responsibilities.

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

We adhere to the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness enshrined in our governing legislation. These are carried through in the operating procedures for doping control and results management processes.

Internally, ASADA is committed to a workforce that is diverse; for more information, see 'Workplace diversity' on page [67].

Internal audits

Our internal audit services are provided by Deloitte and monitored by the Audit Committee.

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 Quality Management Compliance in the scope of all audits conducted by Deloitte. This complements a rolling program of audits conducted internally.

The following internal audits were conducted during 2012–13:

- > financial controls — revenue and receivables
- > business continuity management.

Fieldwork was scheduled to commence in July 2013 on a review of ASADA's IT Security. This was conducted as part of the 2012–13 audit program.

Records management

ASADA's records management practices comply with the *Archives Act 1983* and are reviewed regularly to maintain compliance. In the reporting period, ASADA upgraded its recordkeeping software to ensure the preservation of digital records.

Authorisation for our Records Authority was granted from the National Archives of Australia. The Records Authority sets out the requirements for keeping or destroying records for the core business areas of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Management, Detection, Deterrence, Enforcement and Medical Advisory Committee Management.

The Records Authority is based on the identification and analysis of our business and takes into account legal and administrative records management requirements, and the interest of stakeholders, ASADA and the National Archives of Australia. This Records Authority is used in conjunction with the Administrative Function Disposal Authority for all records that need to be retained as national archives and specifies the minimum length of time that all records need to be kept.

We completed the Personal Information Digest, which requires Australian Government agencies subject to the Privacy Act to maintain and record the classes of personal information they hold and submit a copy to the Australian Information Commissioner.

In September 2012 we completed and submitted the second annual assessment of our information and records management capability using Check-up 2.0. Our results indicate that the risk index for strategy and practice are very good and the digital records management scores were at the 'very good' to 'excellent' levels.

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 program.

As part of ASADA's annual certification audit program, a re-certification audit of the quality management system was conducted in March 2012 based on the ISO 9001 Standard. The successful 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 April 2013 resulting in successful continuation of the certification.

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

- > World Anti-Doping Code
- > International Standard for Testing
- > International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
- > Guidelines for Bodies Operating Certification of Quality Systems for Doping Control Programs.

The services and related activities are:

- > collection of athletes' urine and/or blood samples
- > management of Therapeutic Use Exemptions
- > procurement of secure transport and phlebotomy services
- > procurement of contract analyses for detection of prohibited substances or methods
- > reporting results of sample analysis in accordance with relevant legislation, standards and user-pays agreements
- > investigation of potential anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs)
- > presentation of cases to anti-doping tribunals
- > anti-doping education of athletes and support personnel.

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 to them, including their rights and responsibilities.

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

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

Significant developments

Our internal procedures and policies continue to meet international standards.

In addition to re-certification for compliance with ISO 9001, which provides continuing assurance that internal procedures and policies meet international standards, ASADA is subject to external scrutiny through judicial decisions, the Commonwealth Auditor-General, Parliamentary Committee and Commonwealth Ombudsman reports.

Decisions and reports

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

In 2012–13, ASADA was involved in three contested hearings involving athletes challenging their sanction or challenging the entry of their details onto the Register of Findings (RoF). In all cases finalised prior to the end of the financial year, ADRVs were established or upheld. In one instance the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel appealed a decision by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. A decision in this matter is expected in August 2013.

Commonwealth Auditor-General reports

ASADA received an audit report on its 2012–13 financial statements. The audit report on the 2012–13 financial statements notes two instances of possible technical breaches of section 83 of the Constitution which have been fully disclosed in the financial statements and the 2012–13 Certificate of Compliance. 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

ASADA received no reports from the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2012–13.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

ASADA continues to focus on strategies to attract highly skilled, experienced and passionate people. This has allowed us to achieve successes in a year that has culminated in significant professional challenges for our staff.

ASADA recognises the importance of investing in a skilled workforce. We continue to increase the capability of our people by providing support and training to all levels of staff to ensure that we build leaders for the future.

At 30 June 2013, ASADA employed 327 staff comprising 61 ongoing and eight non-ongoing, and 258 employees engaged on a casual basis in the testing and education teams.

Tables 26 to 30 in Appendix F show our employee profile.

Workforce planning

The ASADA Workforce Plan 2010–14 focuses on attracting the right people to the right job at the right time. The fundamental purpose of our workforce planning is to better deliver on required outcomes and programs that are appropriate to our legislative frameworks and public accountabilities.

Highlights for 2012–13 included:

- > focusing on attracting and recruiting employees with an investigative and legal background to support the ongoing investigation activities of the agency
- > refining the return-to-work processes for our casual workforce to ensure the ongoing health and safety of our field workers
- > continuing to build relationships with external consultants to help build the knowledge and capability of our workforce
- > ongoing consultation with employees on a range of workplace matters through the Consultative Committee.

Attraction and retention

Recruitment activities during 2012–13 saw the largest number of applications per vacancy. This application rate is greater than that experienced for some years and confirms the high level of interest that external individuals have in our work.

Ongoing staff movements into ASADA totalled seven, consisting of one new engagement and six ongoing movements from other Australian Public Service (APS) agencies. One movement related to a temporary movement agreement with another APS agency.

Staff turnover during 2012–13 was at a proportional rate of 11.5 per cent. This rate equates to seven ongoing staff members. Employee separation was across the APS 1–6 and Executive Level classifications. Reasons for separation were retirement, voluntary redundancy, movement to other government agencies or gaining employment in the private sector. The agency continues to review its management arrangements and support functions to ensure ongoing productivity and efficiencies.

Employment agreements

Negotiation of a new Enterprise Agreement concluded in early 2012–13. Following voting by staff and approval by Fair Work Australia, the ASADA Enterprise Agreement 2012–14 came into effect on 24 August 2012. The new agreement covers all ASADA employees below Senior Executive Service Level and was expanded to include ASADA's casual workforce for the first time. A total of 324 employees were covered by the Enterprise Agreement as at 30 June 2013.

Section 24(1) determinations

In 2012–13, the terms and conditions of employment of the two Senior Executive Service employees were set by determination under section 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

In addition, at 30 June 2013, section 24(1) determinations covered three 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.

Appendix F, Table 29 includes the total employees covered by section 24(1) determinations.

Non-salary benefits

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2012–13 included:

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

Performance pay

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 2013. This was presented to Tony Baccari for his ongoing dependability and commitment to delivering on priority objectives. In particular, we recognise his tireless contribution during the investigation into cycling.

2013 AUSTRALIA DAY MEDALLION RECIPIENT
TONY BACCARI



Survey

In May 2012, the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) conducted the inaugural APS-wide State of the Service employee survey. All our ongoing and non-ongoing employees were encouraged to participate by providing their views and experiences of working in the APS.

In general, the survey found:

- > 92 per cent of staff indicated they are proud to work at ASADA
- > 89 per cent of staff indicated that ASADA operates with a high level of integrity
- > 86 per cent of staff agreed that ASADA genuinely cares about employees being healthy and safe at work.

In May 2013, ASADA again participated in the 2013 APS Employee Census. For the first time casual employees were invited to participate in the survey which will enable the agency to obtain a better understanding of the views of this important work group.

Learning and development

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

General staff training in 2012–13 focused on leadership skills and the core knowledge required by people across ASADA and the APS including:

- > ACT Women's Leadership Symposium
- > International Council on Archives Congress
- > Governance and Risk Compliance
- > Human Resources Summit
- > Government Legal Conference
- > Australian and New Zealand Sports Law Association Conference
- > CPA Congress
- > Commonwealth Safety Management Forum
- > National Records and Information Management Forum
- > Our Sporting Future
- > Executive Women's Leadership Symposium
- > Executive Level Leadership Network Annual Forum
- > Mental Health Manager and Employee Awareness training
- > Winning that SES Job
- > Fraud awareness training
- > Minute taking skills
- > Enhancing your performance in the APS
- > Essential writing skills
- > Body language training
- > Mental fitness training
- > Innovation in the public service
- > Leading small teams
- > EL1 transition
- > Strategic thinking
- > Influencing skills
- > Interview skills
- > Handling difficult people.

Workplace diversity

We are committed to a workforce that is diverse, has integrity and respect and is free from discrimination and bullying. We recognise that it is our people with their diverse experiences, abilities, skills, languages and cultures that builds and promotes an effective and collaborative work environment.

We continue our commitment to equity and diversity by ensuring that our employees, and those seeking employment with ASADA, receive fair treatment in recruitment, selection, conditions of employment and career development.

As a further commitment to our staff, ASADA received accreditation as a Breastfeeding Friendly workplace in 2012–13.

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>. From 2010–11, departments and agencies have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by a new 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 2014, and will be available at <www.fahcsia.gov.au>.

The Social Inclusion Measurement and Reporting Strategy agreed by the Government in December 2009 will also include some reporting on disability matters in its regular *How Australia is Faring* report and, if appropriate, in strategic change indicators in agency Annual Reports. More detail on social inclusion matters can be found at <www.socialinclusion.gov.au>.

Workplace health and safety

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





FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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04

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2012–13

The comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) (after adjustment for \$0.09 million in surpluses arising from asset revaluations) for 2012–13 was \$0.05 million (\$0.09 million in 2011–12) meeting ASADA's obligations to operate within available resources.

The financial year saw a significant change to our operating environment, primarily in response to the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) Project Apero findings and related activity.

Contributing factors to our 2012–13 financial result include:

- > \$0.4 million in new funding from the Australian Government as part of a \$1.76 million funding measure included in the 2013–14 Commonwealth Budget
- > an increase of \$0.80 million in revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of services comprising:
 - \$0.75 million in revenues received under Memorandums of Understanding to enhance ASADA's intelligence and investigations capability, meet incremental costs arising from the ACC investigation and support the introduction of the Athlete Biological Passport program
 - a \$0.05 million (three per cent) increase in revenues from the provision of contracted sample collection, transport and analysis services to professional sports.
- > an increase of \$0.90 million (six per cent) in overall operating expenses (excluding unfunded depreciation and amortisation costs) primarily comprised of:
 - an increase in employee costs of \$0.43 million (five per cent) reflecting increased Intelligence and Investigations staff combined with rises in domestic sample collection costs, superannuation contribution rates for both defined and contribution plans, and one-off separation costs
 - a net increase in supplier costs of \$0.47 million (eight per cent), resulting from increased use of contracted legal, and sample collection, transport, storage and analysis services, offset by reductions in information technology and training costs.

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 2012–13 we maintained a conservative approach to capital investment with additions of \$0.21 million (\$0.42 million in 2011–12). We finalised an updated Capital Management Plan aimed at ensuring a sustainable asset replacement strategy that provides adequate planning and resources to replace assets as they come to the end of their useful lives. We are assessing the capital requirements arising from the enhanced intelligence gathering and investigative powers which will come into effect in August 2013.

A stocktake of fixed and intangible assets in 2012–13 confirmed their location and condition.

PURCHASING

In 2012–13, with a small number of exceptions as 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 program.

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 2012–13, four new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$41,576. In addition, six ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the 2012–13 financial year, involving total expenditure of \$239,132.

TABLE 11: EXPENDITURE ON NEW AND EXISTING CONSULTANCY CONTRACTS 2012–13

A	New contracts during the period	4
B	Total expenditure on new consultancy contracts (GST-inclusive)	\$41,576
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)	\$239,132

TABLE 12: TRENDS IN CONSULTANCIES

Consultancies	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Existing consultancy contracts	4	1	6
New consultancy contracts	4	5	4
Total consultancy contracts	8	6	10
Total expenditure	\$549,786	\$273,316	\$280,708

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.

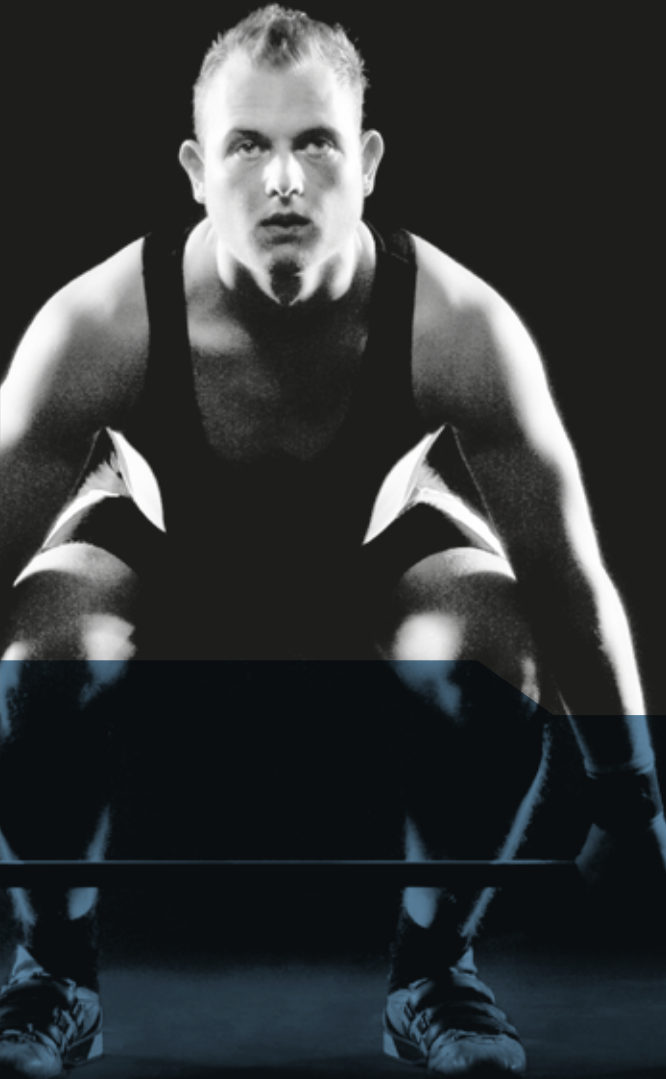
Exempt contracts

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 PROGRAMS

ASADA did not issue any grants in 2012–13.





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

05



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Sport

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2013, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Contingencies; Schedule of Commitments; and Notes 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 the 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 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.

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19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

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 2013 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Note 15 *Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund* discloses information on the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's review of its exposure to risks of not complying with statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations and special accounts, and annual appropriations which fund statutory payments. Non-compliance with statutory conditions may lead to a contravention of section 83 of the Constitution, which requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under an appropriation made by law.

As disclosed in Note 15:

- the review was completed in 2012-13; and
- 2012-13 payments in breach of section 83 of the Constitution total \$6,934.69 under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Australian National Audit Office



Mark Vial
Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra

9 September 2013

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

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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 2013 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 'A Andruska'.

Signed.....

A Andruska PSM
Chief Executive

9 September 2013

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

Signed.....

S Fitzgerald
Chief Financial Officer

9 September 2013

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	3A	9,133	8,704
Supplier	3B	6,193	5,732
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	728	702
Write-down and impairment of assets	3D	13	2
Total expenses		16,067	15,140
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	2,418	1,615
Other revenue	4B	7	-
Total own-source revenue		2,425	1,615
Gains			
Other gains	4C	34	32
Total gains		34	32
Total own-source income		2,459	1,647
Net cost of services		13,608	13,493
Revenue from Government	4D	12,927	12,883
Deficit attributable to the Australian Government		(681)	(610)
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		(588)	(610)

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	403	90
Trade and other receivables	5B	4,988	4,673
Total financial assets		5,391	4,763
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	1,009	1,140
Property, plant and equipment	6B,C	385	467
Intangibles	6D,E	507	848
Inventories	6F	111	107
Other non-financial assets	6G	149	130
Total non-financial assets		2,161	2,692
Total assets		7,552	7,455
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	994	651
Other payables	7B	488	672
Total payables		1,482	1,323
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	2,166	1,965
Other provisions	8B	220	221
Total provisions		2,386	2,186
Total liabilities		3,868	3,509
Net assets		3,684	3,946
EQUITY			
Parent Entity Interest			
Contributed equity		2,033	1,707
Reserves		242	149
Retained surplus		1,409	2,090
Total equity		3,684	3,946

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Changes in Equity for not-for-profit Reporting Entities
for the period ended 30 June 2013

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation surplus		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	2,090	2,700	149	149	1,707	1,253	3,946	4,102
Adjusted opening balance	2,090	2,700	149	149	1,707	1,253	3,946	4,102
Comprehensive Income								
Other comprehensive income	-	-	93	-	-	-	93	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	(681)	(610)	-	-	-	-	(681)	(610)
Total comprehensive income	(681)	(610)	93	-	-	-	(688)	(610)
Transactions with owners								
Contributions by owners	-	-	-	-	326	454	326	454
Departmental capital budget	-	-	-	-	326	454	326	454
Sub-total transactions with owners	1,409	2,090	242	149	2,033	1,707	3,684	3,946
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 2013

	Notes	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		13,163	12,374
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,498	2,059
Net GST received		332	348
Total cash received		<u>15,993</u>	<u>14,781</u>
Cash used			
Employees		(9,184)	(8,215)
Suppliers		(6,296)	(6,361)
Other		(52)	(18)
Total cash used		<u>(15,532)</u>	<u>(14,594)</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>9</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>187</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(116)	(120)
Purchase of intangibles		(113)	(249)
Total cash used		<u>(229)</u>	<u>(369)</u>
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		<u>(229)</u>	<u>(369)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		81	204
Total cash received		<u>81</u>	<u>204</u>
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		<u>81</u>	<u>204</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>313</u>	<u>22</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		90	68
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	<u>5A</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>90</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 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Contingent assets		
Claims for damages or costs	55	55
Total contingent assets	55	55
Net contingent assets	55	55

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and contingent assets listed above are disclosed in Note 10, 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 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	268	322
Total commitments receivable	<u>268</u>	<u>322</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating leases	2,459	2,975
Other	491	570
Total other commitments	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,545</u>
Total commitments payable	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,545</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>2,682</u>	<u>3,223</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
GST Recoverable		
One year or less	86	82
From one to five years	182	200
Over five years	-	40
Total GST recoverable	<u>268</u>	<u>322</u>
Total commitments receivable	<u>268</u>	<u>322</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	562	499
From one to five years	1,897	2,037
Over five years	-	439
Total operating lease commitments	<u>2,459</u>	<u>2,975</u>
Other Commitments		
One year or less	384	403
From one to five years	107	167
Total other commitments	<u>491</u>	<u>570</u>
Total commitments payable	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,545</u>
Net commitments by maturity	<u>2,682</u>	<u>3,223</u>

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 has renewed the existing lease on its Sydney premises for a period of two years ending in December 2014 with an option to renew for a further year.

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 samples designated as necessary to fulfil supply contracts. The Authority may vary its original designated requirements at no penalty.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

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 balance sheet 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 revised its estimates of the employer funded superannuation and long service leave entitlements for its casual employees (refer Notes 7(b) and 8(a)). The revised estimates result from a re-examination of the employment status of casual employees arising from the requirement for their integration into ASADA's enterprise agreement. Both superannuation and long service leave entitlements have been estimated on the basis of individual payment summaries for the affected periods where available, or otherwise, from established employment trends.

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. ASADA has reviewed new standards, revised standards and interpretations/amending standards issued prior to the signing of the financial statements and considers that none have had a material financial impact.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

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.

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 2013

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 and Deregulation 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 2012-13 and 2013-14.

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet 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.

1.14 Financial Guarantee Contracts

ASADA does not have any financial guarantee contracts.

1.15 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.

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, 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 balance sheet, 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 2013

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**Revaluations**

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

Asset Class	Fair value measured at
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and Equipment	Market selling price

Following initial recognition at cost, property plant and equipment are carried at fair value 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:

	2013	2012
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 2013. 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.

1.17 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 (2011-12: 3 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2013. 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 2013

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.18 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.

1.19 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.

1.20 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 2013

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 2012 - 13 financial statements.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 3: Expenses

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 3A: Employee Benefits

Wages and salaries	6,973	6,455
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	525	679
Defined benefit plans	787	606
Leave and other entitlements	762	964
Separation and redundancies	86	-
Total employee benefits	9,133	8,704

Note 3B: Suppliers

Goods and services

Consultants	281	271
Contractors	750	399
Freight & Postage	146	102
HR - recruitment and training	120	216
IT services	403	720
Other	576	453
Testing - sample analysis, storage and external collection expenses	2,939	2,662
Travel	469	438
Total goods and services	5,684	5,261

Goods and services are made up of:

Provision of goods – external parties	254	237
Rendering of services – related entities	2,950	3,152
Rendering of services – external parties	2,480	1,872
Total goods and services	5,684	5,261

Other supplier expenses

Minimum lease payments	480	450
Workers compensation expenses	29	21
Total other supplier expenses	509	471
Total supplier expenses	6,193	5,732

Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation:

Property, plant and equipment	196	196
Leasehold Improvements	220	227
Total depreciation	416	423

Amortisation:

Intangibles - purchased computer software	50	67
Intangibles - internally developed software	262	212
Total amortisation	312	279
Total depreciation and amortisation	728	702

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 3: Expenses

	2013	2012
	\$'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)	2
Total write-down and impairment of assets	13	2

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 4: Income

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Provision of goods - external parties	8	2
Rendering of services - related entities	750	-
Rendering of services - external parties	1,660	1,613
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	2,418	1,615

Note 4B: Other Revenue

Other Revenue	7	-
Total other revenue	7	-

Note 4C: Other Gains

Resources received free of charge - ANAO	34	32
Total other gains	34	32

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Note 4D: Revenue from Government

Appropriations:

Departmental appropriations ¹	12,927	12,883
Total revenue from Government	12,927	12,883

¹ Revenue from government recognised in 2012-13 financial year includes \$400,000 included in 2013-14 commonwealth budget as a prior period output.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	<u>403</u>	<u>90</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>403</u>	<u>90</u>
Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Goods and Services:		
Goods and services - external parties	<u>777</u>	<u>496</u>
Total receivables for goods and services	<u>777</u>	<u>496</u>
Appropriations receivable:		
For existing programs	<u>4,163</u>	<u>4,154</u>
Total appropriations receivable	<u>4,163</u>	<u>4,154</u>
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	<u>53</u>	<u>40</u>
Total other receivables	<u>53</u>	<u>40</u>
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>4,993</u>	<u>4,690</u>
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Total impairment allowance account	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,673</u>
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,673</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>4,988</u>	<u>4,673</u>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	<u>4,860</u>	<u>4,235</u>
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	<u>120</u>	<u>438</u>
31 to 60 days	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
More than 90 days	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>4,993</u>	<u>4,690</u>
The impairment allowance account is aged as follows:		
Overdue by:		
31 to 60 days	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>
More than 90 days	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Total impairment allowance account	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(17)</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 2013

Note 5: Financial Assets**Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:****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)

Movements in relation to 2012

	Goods and services \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	(20)	(20)
Amounts recovered and reversed	6	6
Amounts written off	(3)	(3)
Closing balance	(17)	(17)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 6A: Land and Buildings		
Leasehold improvements:		
Fair value	2,200	2,145
Accumulated depreciation	(1,191)	(1,005)
Total leasehold improvements	1,009	1,140
Total land and buildings	1,009	1,140

No indicators of impairment were found for land and buildings.

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

Note 6B: Property, Plant and Equipment**Infrastructure, plant and equipment**

Fair value	1,304	1,164
Accumulated depreciation	(982)	(833)
Total Infrastructure, plant and equipment	322	331

Furniture and Fittings

Fair value	520	498
Accumulated depreciation	(457)	(362)
Total other property, plant and equipment	63	136
Total property, plant and equipment	385	467

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.

A revaluation increment of \$89,277 for leasehold improvements and a net increment of \$3,958 for property, plant and equipment were credited to the asset revaluation surplus by asset class, and included in the equity section of the balance sheet. A revaluation decrement of \$5,537 for furniture and fittings was expensed.

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment 2013

	Building/Leasehold improvements	Other infrastructure, plant and equipment	Other infrastructure, furniture and fittings	Total other infrastructure, PP&E, F&F	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2012					
Gross book value	2,145	1,164	498	1,662	3,807
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,005)	(833)	(362)	(1,195)	(2,200)
Net book value 1 July 2012	1,140	331	136	467	1,607
Additions:					
By purchase	-	116	-	116	116
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income ¹	89	4	-	4	93
Revaluation decrements recognised in the operating result	-	-	(6)	(6)	(6)
Depreciation expense	(220)	(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 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment 2012

	Building/Leasehold improvements	Infrastructure and equipment	Other infrastructure, plant furniture and fittings	Other infrastructure, PP&E, F&F	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2011					
Gross book value	2,145	1,086	489	1,575	3,720
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(778)	(739)	(319)	(1,058)	(1,836)
Net book value 1 July 2011	1,367	347	170	517	1,884
Additions:					
By purchase or internally developed	-	146	-	146	146
Depreciation expense	(227)	(162)	(34)	(196)	(423)
Adjustment to accumulated depreciation	-	68	(9)	59	59
Adjustment to gross book value	-	-	9	9	9
Disposals:					
Other	-	(68)	-	(68)	(68)
Net book value 30 June 2012	1,140	331	136	467	1,607
Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:					
Gross book value	2,145	1,164	498	1,662	3,807
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,005)	(833)	(362)	(1,195)	(2,200)
Net book value 30 June 2012	1,140	331	136	467	1,607

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6D: Intangibles

Computer software:

Internally developed – in progress	-	497
Internally developed – in use	1,662	1,263
Purchased	494	425
Accumulated amortisation	(1,649)	(1,337)
Total computer software	507	848
Total intangibles	507	848

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 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6E: 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)	-
Amortisation	(262)	(50)	-	(312)
Write down of Intangibles	-	-	(19)	(19)
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 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6E (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles 2012

	Computer software internally developed \$'000	Computer software purchased \$'000	Other intangibles internally developed \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2011				
Gross book value	1,163	413	336	1,912
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(749)	(309)	-	(1,058)
Net book value 1 July 2011	414	104	336	854
Additions:				
By purchase or internally developed	100	12	161	273
Amortisation	(212)	(67)	-	(279)
Net book value 30 June 2012	302	49	497	848
Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:				
Gross book value	1,263	425	497	2,185
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(961)	(376)	-	(1,337)
Net book value 30 June 2012	302	49	497	848

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Note 6F: Inventories</u>		
Inventories held for distribution	<u>111</u>	<u>107</u>
Total inventories	<u>111</u>	<u>107</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 6G: Other Non-Financial Assets

Prepayments	<u>149</u>	<u>130</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u>149</u>	<u>130</u>
Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	<u>149</u>	<u>130</u>
Total other non-financial assets	<u>149</u>	<u>130</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 2013

Note 7: Payables

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 7A: Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	994	651
Total suppliers payables	994	651

Suppliers payables expected to be settled within 12 months:

Related entities	433	245
External parties	561	406
Total	994	651

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

Note 7B: Other Payables

Wages and salaries	241	223
Superannuation	85	303
Lease incentive	24	30
Other	138	116
Total other payables	488	672

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	470	648
More than 12 months	18	24
Total other payables	488	672

As at 30 June 2012, the superannuation liability included a provision of \$225,864 in employer funded superannuation entitlements in addition to the superannuation guarantee. This was as a result of the reconsideration of the employment status of casual employees during the finalisation of the current ASADA employment agreement. During 2012-13 financial year, payments of additional superannuation to employees totalling \$206,863 were made under section 73 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 8: Provisions

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 8A: Employee Provisions

Leave	1,816	1,682
Other	350	283
Total employee provisions	2,166	1,965

Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:

No more than 12 months	978	805
More than 12 months	1,188	1,160
Total employee provisions	2,166	1,965

As at 30 June 2013, other employee provisions included \$139,597 of long service leave entitlements for ASADA's casual employees. This was as a result of the re-examination of the employment status of casual employees arising from their integration into ASADA's enterprise agreement.

Note 8B: Other Provisions

Provision for restoration obligations	220	221
Total other provisions	220	221

Other provisions are expected to be settled in:

More than 12 months	220	221
Total other provisions	220	221

	Provision for restoration	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2012	221	221
Amounts reversed	(1)	(1)
Closing balance 2013	220	220

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2013	2012
	\$'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	403	90
Balance sheet	403	90
Difference	-	-
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(13,608)	(13,493)
Add revenue from Government	12,927	12,883
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation / amortisation	728	702
Net write down of non-financial assets	25	-
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	32	(376)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(4)	22
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(19)	25
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	201	330
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	364	(106)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	(184)	190
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(1)	10
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	461	187

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 10: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

	Claims for damages or costs				Total
	2013	2012	2013	2012	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contingent assets					
Balance from previous period	55	55	55	55	55
Total contingent assets	55	55	55	55	55
Net contingent assets (liabilities)	55	55	55	55	55

Quantifiable Contingencies

ASADA has 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 is currently considering a settlement offer, and has yet undertaken no enforcement action.

Unquantifiable Contingencies

ASADA had no unquantifiable contingencies as at the reporting date.

Significant Remote Contingencies

ASADA had no significant remote contingencies as at the reporting date.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 11: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 11A: Senior Executive Remuneration Expenses for the Reporting Period

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	773,466	735,616
Annual leave accrued	23,421	(14,741)
Motor vehicle and other allowances	36,926	34,942
Total short-term employee benefits	833,813	755,817
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	166,369	140,144
Total post-employment benefits	166,369	140,144
Other long-term employee benefits:		
Long-service leave	24,354	40,849
Total other long-term employee benefits	24,354	40,849
Total senior executive remuneration expenses	1,024,536	936,810

1. Note 11A is prepared on an accrual basis.

2. Note 11A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where total remuneration expensed as a senior executive was less than \$180,000.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 11: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 11B: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Substantive Senior Executives during the Reporting Period

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2013

	Substantive senior executives	Reportable salary ²	Contributed superannuation ³	Reportable allowances ⁴	Bonus paid ⁵	Total reportable remuneration
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average annual reportable remuneration¹						
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
\$240,000 to \$269,999	1	223,078	41,165	-	-	264,243
\$300,000 to \$329,999	1	241,259	61,794	-	-	303,053
\$390,000 to \$419,999	1	282,952	58,925	51,214	-	393,092
Total number of substantive senior executives	3					

Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives in 2012

	Substantive senior executives	Reportable salary ²	Contributed superannuation ³	Reportable allowances ⁴	Bonus paid ⁵	Total reportable remuneration
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average annual reportable remuneration¹						
Total reportable remuneration (including part-time arrangements):						
\$240,000 to \$269,999	1	216,975	31,391	-	-	248,366
\$270,000 to \$299,999	1	232,108	45,208	-	-	277,316
\$360,000 to \$389,999	1	283,819	59,767	46,344	-	389,930
Total number of substantive senior executives	3					

- 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.
- 'Reportable salary' includes the following:
 - gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the 'bonus paid' column);
 - reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to 'grossing up' for tax purposes);
 - exempt foreign employment income; and
 - salary sacrificed benefits.
- 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.
- 'Reportable allowances' are the average actual allowances paid as per the 'total allowances' line on individuals' payment summaries.
- '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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 11: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 11C: Average Annual Reportable Remuneration Paid to Other Highly Paid Staff during the Reporting Period

During 2012-13 and 2011-12 there were no Other Highly Paid Staff whose total remuneration was higher than the \$180,000 threshold.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2013	2012
	\$'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	34	32
Total	<u>34</u>	<u>32</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 2013

Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	403	90
Trade receivables	772	479
Total	1,175	569
Carrying amount of financial assets	1,175	569
Financial Liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
Suppliers payables	994	651
Total	994	651
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	994	651

Note 13B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

ASADA did not incur any income or expense associated with financial assets in 2012 - 13.

Note 13C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

ASADA did not incur any income or expense associated with financial liabilities in 2012 - 13.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 13: Financial Instruments**Note 13D: Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

	Carrying amount 2013 \$'000	Fair value 2013 \$'000	Carrying amount 2012 \$'000	Fair value 2012 \$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	403	403	90	90
Trade receivables	772	772	479	479
Total	1,175	1,175	569	569
Financial Liabilities				
Supplier payables	994	994	651	651
Total	994	994	651	651

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 2013

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 13E: 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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	403	90
Trade receivables	772	479
Total	1,175	569

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

	Not past due nor impaired	Not past due or not impaired	Past due or impaired	Past due or impaired
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	403	90	-	-
Trade receivables	644	41	128	438
Total	1,047	131	128	438

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
 for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 13E: Credit Risk (Cont'd)

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

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2012

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade receivables	438	-	-	-	438
Total	438	-	-	-	438

Note 13F: 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 84% of its revenue coming from this source. The remaining 16% 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 2013

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013

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

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2012

	On demand \$'000	within 1 year \$'000	1 to 2 years \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	> 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Other liabilities						
Supplier payables	-	651	-	-	-	651
Total	-	651	-	-	-	651

ASADA had no derivative financial liabilities in either 2013 or 2012.

Note 13G: 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 2013

Note 14: Financial Assets Reconciliation

		2013	2012
		\$'000	\$'000
<u>Financial assets</u>	Notes		
Total financial assets as per balance sheet		5,391	4,763
Less: non-financial instrument components			
Appropriations receivable	5B	4,163	4,154
Other receivables	5B	53	40
Total non-financial instrument components		4,216	4,194
Total financial assets as per financial instruments note		1,175	569

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 15: Appropriations

Table A: Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive¹)

	2013 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2013 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ³ \$'000
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act			Total appropriation \$'000		
	Annual Appropriations \$'000	Appropriations reduced ¹ \$'000	AFM ² \$'000	Section 30 \$'000	Section 31 \$'000			
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services ⁴	13,298	-	-	-	2,498	-	15,796	
Total departmental	13,298	-	-	-	2,498	-	(15,709)	
							87	

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

	2012 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2012 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance \$'000
	Appropriation Act		FMA Act			Total appropriation \$'000		
	Annual Appropriations \$'000	Appropriations reduced ¹ \$'000	AFM ² \$'000	Section 30 \$'000	Section 31 \$'000			
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	13,337	-	-	-	2,059	-	15,396	
Total departmental	13,337	-	-	-	2,059	-	(14,945)	
							451	

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied for 2011 - 12 is the result of the operating surplus attributable to ASADA, in combination with a number of factors including an increase in provision for long service leave and employer funded superannuation entitlements for the ASADA's casual employees.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 1E: Appropriations

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

	2013 Capital Budget Appropriations		Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2013		Variance \$'000	
	FMA Act		(current and prior years)			
	Appropriation Act	Section 32 \$'000	Payments for non-financial assets ³ \$'000	Payments for other purposes \$'000		Total payments \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL						
Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget¹	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) 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.

	2012 Capital Budget Appropriations		Capital Budget Appropriations applied in 2012		Variance \$'000	
	FMA Act		(current and prior years)			
	Appropriation Act	Section 32 \$'000	Payments for non-financial assets ³ \$'000	Payments for other purposes \$'000		Total payments \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL						
Ordinary annual services - Departmental Capital Budget¹	454	-	454	(369)	(369)	85

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 15: Appropriations

Table C: Unspent Annual Appropriations. (Recoverable GST exclusive)

Authority	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL		
Appropriation ACT No.1 2010 - 11	-	3,395
Appropriation ACT No.1 2011 - 12	200	849
Appropriation ACT No.1 2012 - 13	4,366	-
Total	4,566	4,244

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 and Deregulation 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 2013, including potential risks relating to long service leave, goods and services tax and payments under determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal which identified two instances of likely breaches. Notwithstanding the instances identified, ASADA has assessed as at 30 June 2013 that it has no spending activities having a high or medium constitutional risk. During the 2011 -12 financial year, there were no known breaches of Section 83, and the risk assessment was low. Breaches of Section 83 are assessed as part of the Certificate of Compliance process each financial year.

Likely breaches of Section 83 of the Constitution

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 of \$1,749.69 and \$5,185.00 relating to the periods 1 July to 30 June 2012 and 1 October to 31 December 2012. The overpayments resulted 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 2013

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
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 Public Service Act 1999 (PS Act) during the reporting period (2012:nil).	<u>206,863</u>	<u>-</u>
No waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government were made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (2012: nil).	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
No payments were provided under the Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration (CDDA) Scheme during the reporting period (2012: nil).	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
No ex-gratia payments were provided for during the reporting period (2012: nil).	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As at 30 June 2012, ASADA included an amount of \$225,864 in other payables recognising employer funded superannuation entitlements additional to the superannuation guarantee for the casual employees. This was as a result of the re-examination of the employment status of casual employees arising from the current ASADA enterprise agreement. In accordance with independent legal advice, the Chief Executive Officer authorised a total of \$240,693 of which \$206,863 in additional payments were paid in the 2012-13 financial year under section 73 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 17A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental				
Expenses	16,067	15,140	16,067	15,140
Own-source income	2,459	1,647	2,459	1,647
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	13,608	13,493	13,608	13,493

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

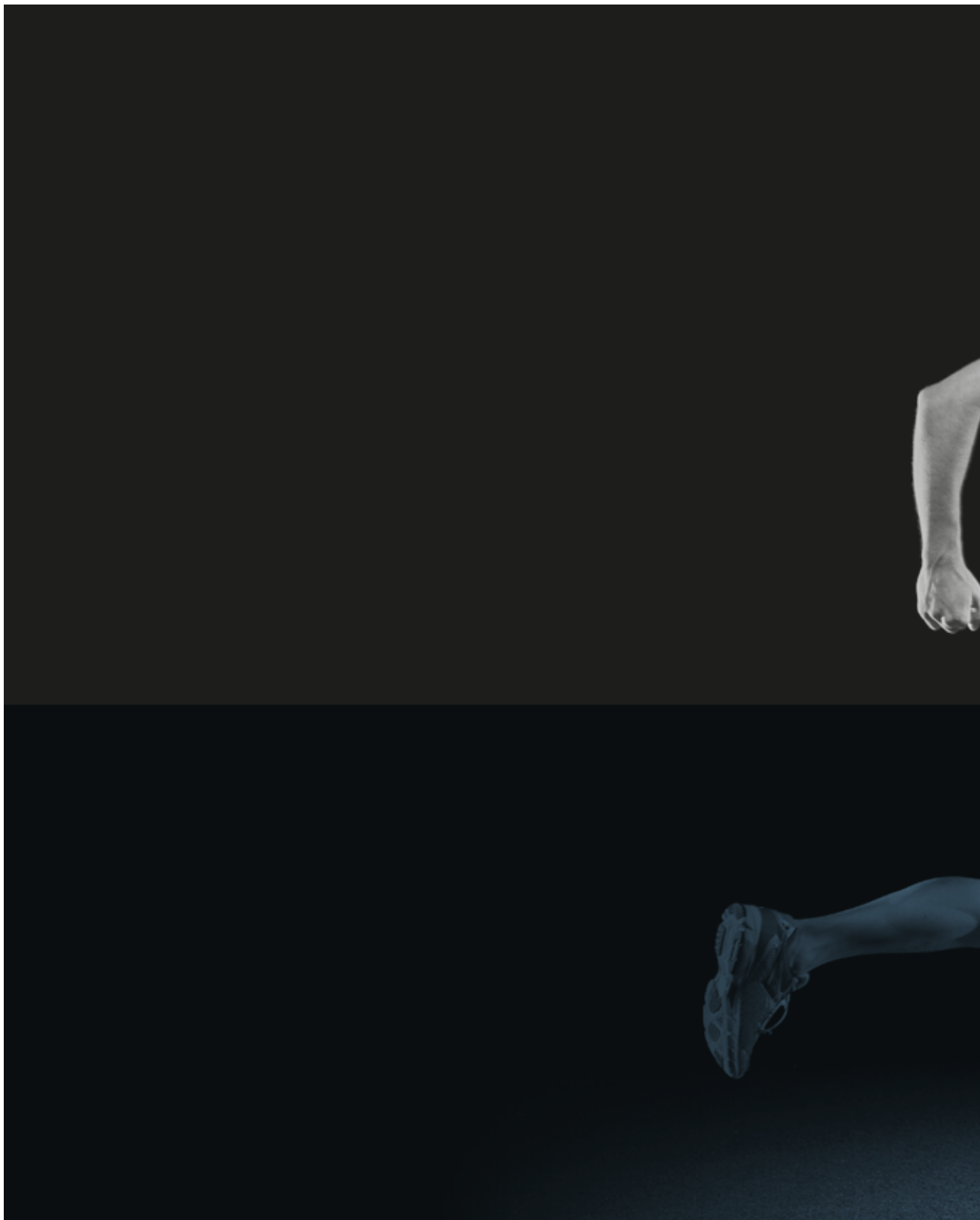
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period ended 30 June 2013

Note 13: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Total comprehensive income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations ^{1,2}	140	92
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation	<u>(728)</u>	<u>(702)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>(588)</u>	<u>(610)</u>

1. From 2010-11, the 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. Surpluses arising from changes in asset revaluations of \$93,485 in 2012-13 are not recognised as income for the purposes of evaluating the financial performance of agencies under the Government's Net Cash Appropriations Framework. ASADA's 2012-13 comprehensive income result after adjustment for revaluation impacts is \$46,827.





ASADA ADVISORY GROUP

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006

OVERVIEW

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (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. The group comprises experts in law, sport, health, law enforcement and education.

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 program 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 Chief Executive Officer 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 is 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, Concord Hospital. Professor Handelsman has been adviser to the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) since 1999, served on the Australian Government's Anti-Doping Research Panel since 2002 and on the World Anti-Doping Agency's Health, Medical and Research Committee.

Steve Moneghetti — 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 was also Chef-de-Mission at the 2010 Commonwealth Games and brings an athlete and administrator's view to the Advisory Group.

Kate Palmer — Member

Since her appointment as Chief Executive of Netball Australia in November 2007, Ms Palmer has led the relocation of the national netball headquarters from Sydney to Melbourne, secured significant Federal Government funding, was integral in the development of the ground-breaking ANZ Championship and headed up Australia's successful bid for the 2015 World Netball Championships. A Williamson Fellow, Ms Palmer is currently Chair of the Victorian Institute of Sport and a member of the MCG Trust.

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.

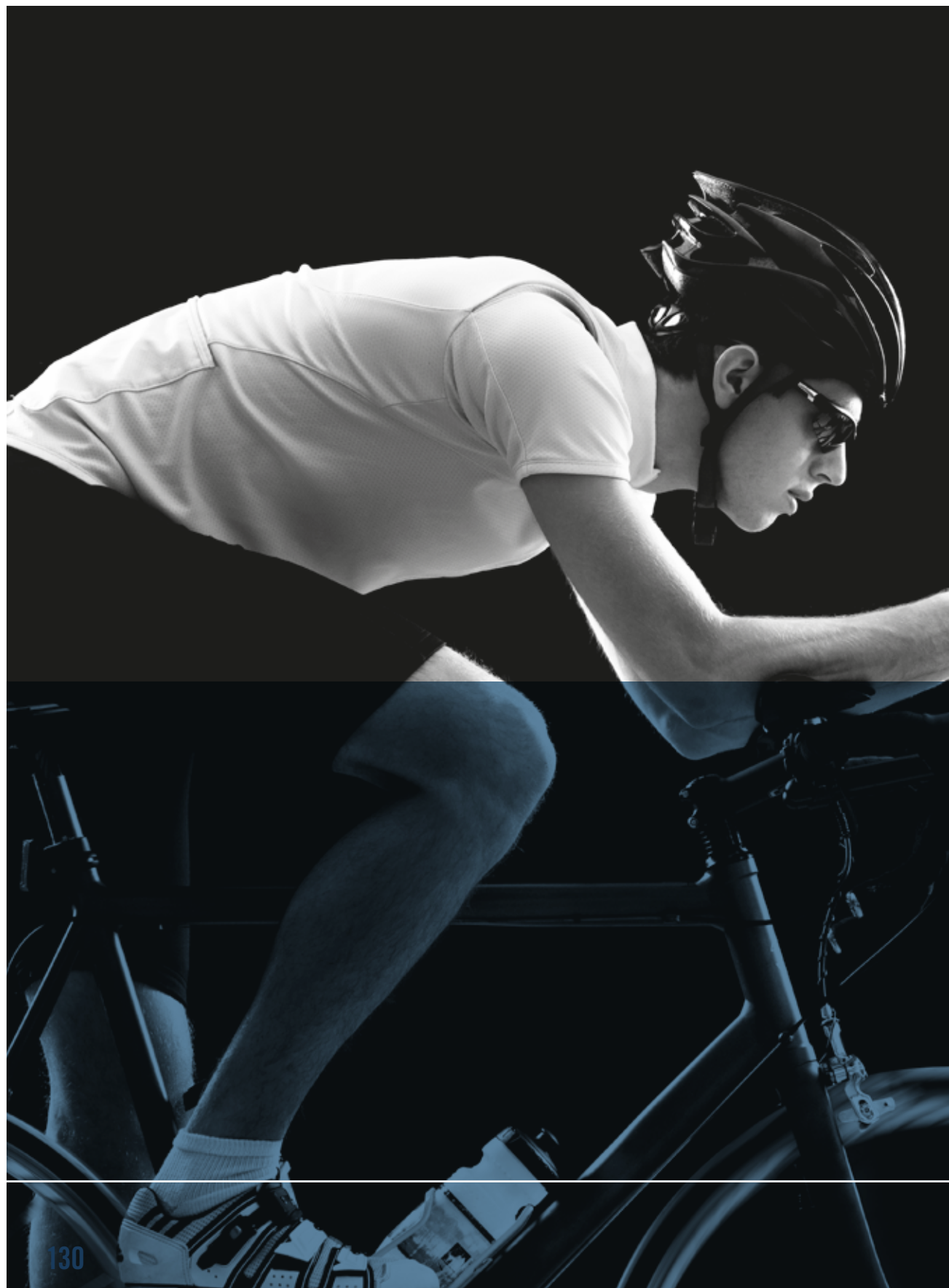
TABLE 13: ADVISORY GROUP ATTENDANCE 2012–13

Position	Name	Appointment expires	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Brian Ward OAM	25 March 2015	1	1
Member	John Drury PSM	25 March 2015	1	1
Member	Anne Gripper	25 March 2015	1	1
Member	Professor David Handelsman	25 March 2015	1	1
Member	Steve Moneghetti	25 March 2015	1	1
Member	Kate Palmer	25 March 2015	1	1

The Advisory Group is funded from an ASADA appropriation. A breakdown on the 2012–13 expenses is provided in Table 14.

TABLE 14: ADVISORY GROUP EXPENSES 2012–13

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	2.0
Meetings	8.4
Administration and communication	0.0
Total	10.4



ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION PANEL

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07

OVERVIEW

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) was established on 1 January 2010 under Part 5 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (ASADA Act).

From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 the ADRVP held 23 meetings.

FUNCTIONS

Section 40 of the ASADA Act provides for the establishment of the ADRVP and section 41 sets out the functions of the ADRVP which include those in the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme contained in the ASADA Regulations, (as amended by the ASADA Determination).

The functions of the ADRVP are to:

- > establish and maintain the Register of Findings (RoF) for the purposes of recording adverse findings of the ADRVP relating to anti-doping rule violations
- > make and decide whether or not to enter a finding on the RoF
- > recommend, where relevant, appropriate sanctions for possible anti-doping rule violations. (These could include matters such as the appropriate ineligibility period (including the start date) and disqualification of results or forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.)

MEMBERS

Dr Brian Sando OAM — Chair

Dr Brian Sando was a sports medicine practitioner, Chair of the Australian Olympic Committee's Medical Commission and a member of the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission. Dr Sando worked as Medical Officer to seven Australian Olympic teams (four as Senior Medical Director) and was a former president of Sports Medicine Australia. He was also a member of the FINA Doping Control Review Board.¹⁰

Professor Andrew McLachlan — Deputy Chair

Professor 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 and is a member of Australia's Anti-Doping Research Panel. Professor McLachlan has prepared over 150 research papers related to understanding variability in response to medicines. He is involved in the education of pharmacists and other health professionals, and serves as a consultant to industry and government in the evaluation and quality use of medicines.

Andrew Hughes APM — Member

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.

¹⁰ Dr Sando passed away at the beginning of August 2012 and Prof McLachlan took on the role of Acting Chair until his formal appointment on 7 December 2012.

Tracey Gaudry — Member

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 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 Program 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 Sport and Exercise Physician with more than 20 years of clinical experience. She has been an Australian Team Doctor for the Commonwealth Games and 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. 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 Warringah 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 Program aimed at curbing the sport drop-out rate by teenage girls.

TABLE 15: ADRVP ATTENDANCE 2012–13

Position	Name	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Dr Brian Sando	1	1
Chair / Acting Chair	Professor Andrew McLachlan	23	23
Member	Tracey Gaudry	23	18
Member	Andrew Hughes	23	22
Member	Hayden Opie	23	23
Member	Dr Diana Robinson	3	2

RESOURCES

The ADRVP is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2012–13 expenses is provided in Table 16.

TABLE 16: ADRVP EXPENSES 2012–13

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	51.8
Meetings	7.9
Administration and communication	11.3
Total	71.0





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 *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act) and clause 5 of the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme.

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

During the year, Dr Hugh Hazard, an inaugural member of ASDMAC retired and Dr Terry Farquharson left the Committee. Their replacements were Dr Carolyn Broderick and Dr Andrew Potter.

ASDMAC held four meetings and processed 337 TUE applications in 2012–13.

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 national sporting organisation's (NSO) 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 — Chair

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 — Member

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; is a Director of Sports Medicine Australia; is the Clinical Convenor for the Health Services Group (WorkSafe and Transport Accident Commission) Victoria; is the Chief Medical Officer for Basketball Australia; the Medical Director of the Australian Football League; the 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.

Dr Hugh Hazard — Member

MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FACSP

Dr Hugh Hazard is the Team Medical Officer of the Country Rugby League team; Medical Consultant for the Bulldogs Rugby League Club; a Board Member of the Rugby League Players Association (RLPA); and the Rugby League NSW Residents Medical Officer.

Dr Hazard retired from ASDMAC Membership on 1 September 2012.

Dr Grace Bryant OAM — Member

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

Dr Grace Bryant is the Chief Medical Officer of the Australian Women's Water Polo; 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 Terry Farquharson — Member

B Pharm, MBBS, M App Sci, FASMF, FACSP

Dr Terry Farquharson is a South Australian Sports Medicine Centre Clinical Lecturer; a University of Adelaide Senior Visiting Medical Specialist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital; Medical Officer with the Norwood Football Club and South Australian National Football League; and Medical Officer of the South Australian Cricket Association and Cricket Australia.

Dr Farquharson completed his appointment as an ASDMAC Member on 22 December 2012.

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 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 Broderick was temporarily appointed to ASDMAC on 14 December 2012 and then fully appointed as a Member on 12 March 2013.

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; is 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 Andrew Potter was appointed as a Member of ASDMAC on 25 March 2013.

TABLE 17: ASDMAC MEMBERS

Position	Name	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Professor Ken Fitch AM	28 February 2014	4	4
Member	Dr Susan White	24 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt OAM	24 March 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Hugh Hazard ⁽¹⁾	1 September 2012	0	0
Member	Dr Grace Bryant OAM	30 June 2015	4	4
Member	Dr Terry Farquharson	22 December 2012	2	2
Member	Dr Carolyn Broderick ⁽²⁾	11 March 2015	3	3
Member	Dr Andrew Potter	24 March 2015	2	2

(1) Dr Hugh Hazard's retirement occurred prior to any ASDMAC meeting in 2012–13.

(2) Dr Carolyn Broderick attended ASDMAC's December 2012 meeting with the approval of the Minister for Sport.

RESOURCES

ASDMAC is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2012–13 expenses is provided in Table 18.

TABLE 18: ASDMAC EXPENSES 2012–13

	(\$' 000's)
Members' and professional fees	143.8
Meetings and conferences	32.3
Administration and communication	88.7
Total	264.8

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

TABLE 19: THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

SPORT	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval Not Required	TOTAL
Archery	1					1
Artistic Roller Skating	9					9
Athletics	1	1			3	5
Australian Football	22		1	1	2	26
Badminton					2	2
Baseball	19			1	3	23
Basketball	1				7	8
Beach Volleyball	4		1			5
Billiards & Snooker	7	1		4		12
Bocce				1		1
Boccia	2					2
Bodybuilding	6	1			2	9
Boxing	15		1	2		18
Canoeing	8				1	9
Cricket	1				1	2
Cycling	3				6	9
Darts	1			1		2

SPORT	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval Not Required	TOTAL
Dragon Boating	1					1
Eightball	1					1
Equestrian	2				1	3
Fencing	3				1	4
Figure Skating	1				2	3
Football	5				1	6
Goalball	2					2
Golf	1					1
Gymnastics	8					8
Hockey	3					3
Ice Hockey	4					4
Ice Skating	1	2				3
Indoor Hockey	8				2	10
Inline Hockey	15	1				16
Judo			1			1
Karting	2				1	3
Kayaking	3					3
Lawn Bowls	2					2
Motor Sports	4	1				5
Motorcycling	19				1	20
Netball	7	1			1	9
Outrigging & Canoeing	1					1
Powerlifting	7	2		1		10
Rowing	2	2			3	7
Rugby League	5				2	7
Rugby Union	4				1	5
Sailing		1				1
Shooting	2					2
Ski and Snowboard	1	1				2
Snowboarding	2				1	3

SPORT	Approved	Closed	Pending	Rejected	Approval Not Required	TOTAL
Softball	1				2	3
Surf Life Saving		1		1	1	3
Swimming	2				5	7
Table Tennis	1					1
Ten Pin Bowling	2				2	4
Tennis	2					2
Triathlon	1				4	5
Underwater hockey	1					1
Volleyball	2					2
Water Polo	1					1
Weightlifting	6		2		1	9
Wheelchair Basketball	1				1	2
Wheelchair Rugby League	1				7	8
Grand Total	237	15	6	12	67	337

TABLE 20: SUBSTANCES AND METHODS APPROVED FOR THERAPEUTIC USE 2012–13

Acetazolamide	Fludrocortisone	Insulin	Prednisolone
Adrenaline	Fruzemide	Intravenous Infusion	Prednisone
Anastrozole	Furosemide	Letrozole	Probenecid
Atenolol	Goserelin	Leuprorelin acetate	Salbutamol
Blood Transfusion	Growth Hormone	Methadone	Spironolactone
Clomiphene	HCG	Methylphenidate	Tamoxifen
Cortisone	Hydrochlorothiazide	Metoprolol	Terbutaline
Desmopressin	Hydrocortisone	Modafinil	Testosterone
Dexamethasone	Hydrocortisone sodium succinate	Morphine	Tibolone
Dexamphetamine	Indapamide	Nebivolol hydrochloride	
Fentanyl		Oxycodone	

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION — ASDMAC

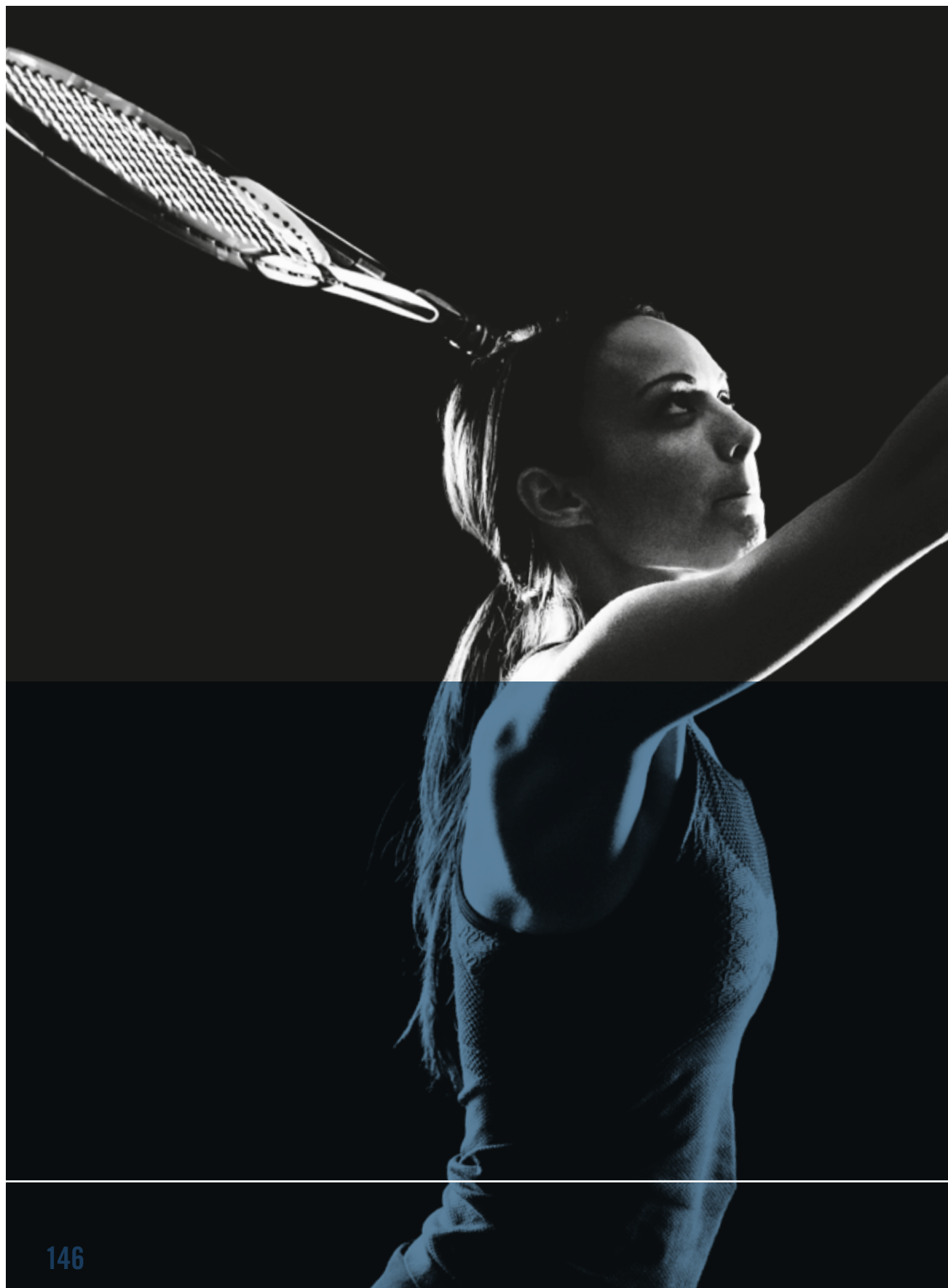
Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual 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 21: ASDMAC FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Matters on hand (start 2012–13)	Requests received (2012–13)	Requests finalised (2012–13)	Requests outstanding (end 2012–13)
0	0	0	0

ASDMAC did not receive any applications for internal review or Administrative Appeals Tribunal matters in 2012–13.





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APPENDIX A: DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS 2001–02 TO 2012–13

TABLE 22: 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%

Notes:

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

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.

APPENDIX B: PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS 2012–13

Under the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act) and the National Anti-Doping scheme, ASADA is authorised to publish information on 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; and
- > a decision has been handed down by the relevant tribunal, 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 23 is an extract from the RoF showing the outcome of anti-doping rule violations in the year to 30 June 2013.

Thirty-four entries have been made onto the RoF for 2012–13. Twenty of these matters are concluded and had been publicly announced at 30 June 2013. The remaining 14 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 23: PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Bodybuilding	N, alpha-diethyl-Benzeneethanamine and 1-Phenylbutan-2-amine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Methandienone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Letrozole	S4. Hormone antagonists and modulators	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)	S1. Anabolic agents	Attempted Use	15-month sanction
Rugby League	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Attempted Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	1-Phenylbutan-2-amine and N, alpha-diethyl-benzeneethanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	3-months or 12 matches (whichever is greater)

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Rugby League	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	3-months or 12 matches (whichever is greater)
Rugby League	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence and Use	3-months or 12 matches (whichever is greater)
Cycling	EPO, Testosterone and IGF-1	S1. Anabolic Agents S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and related substances	Attempted Use and Use	6-month sanction
Australian Rules Football	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	6-month sanction
Surfing	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	3-month sanction

TABLE 24: ENTRIES ON REGISTER OF FINDINGS 2011–12 WHERE THE OUTCOMES WERE TO BE ADVISED

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Bodybuilding	Nandrolone and other anabolic agents mesterolone, boldenone, methylhexanamine, cannabis and hydrochlorothiazide	S1. Anabolic agents S6. Stimulants S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	Presence and Use	4-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Stanozolol	S1. Anabolic agents	Attempted Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	n/a	n/a	Failing to Comply	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Methylhexanamine and cannabis	S6. Stimulants S8. Cannabinoids	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Bodybuilding	Methylhexanamine and furosemide	S6. Stimulants S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Boxing	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	6-month sanction
Surf lifesaving	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Boxing	Amiloride and furosemide	S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	Presence and Use	1-year sanction
Australian Rules Football	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	2-year sanction
Rugby League	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	3-months or 12 matches (whichever is greater)
Australian Rules Football	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Possession	18-month sanction
Bodybuilding	Stanozolol	S1. Anabolic agents	Possession and Attempted Use	2-year sanction

APPENDIX C: INTERNATIONAL ANTI-DOPING AND DOPING CONTROL

TABLE 25: GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements	Type of arrangement	Purpose of arrangement
International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	Multi-lateral government agreement involving Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom	Develop common anti-doping practices among each of the IADA member nations Harmonise existing practices where possible Ensure 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 51 states — it is also open to non-member states of the Council of Europe and has been adopted by four of these including Australia	Provide for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programs (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. 175 governments ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to this international instrument	Provide for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programs (not including drug testing services) Oblige 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

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

Under section 24 of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*, 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 *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (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 programs, 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 her power, the CEO must comply with section 44 of the FMA Act.

APPENDIX F: STAFFING STATISTICS AT 30 JUNE 2013

TABLE 26: FULL-TIME, PART-TIME AND CASUAL STAFF AT 30 JUNE 2013

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	23	0	6	3	5	0	0	164	94	327

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2013, including temporary re-assignment into the agency. These figures include the ASADA CEO.

TABLE 27: ONGOING, NON-ONGOING AND CASUAL STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION GROUPS AND LOCATION AT 30 JUNE 2013

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	CEO	Total
ACT	17	-	2	6	15	11	13	6	2	1	73
NSW	63	-	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	73
NT	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
QLD	54	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
SA	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
TAS	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
VIC	39	-	2	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	48
WA	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total	238	-	21	13	15	12	18	7	2	1	327

NOTE: This table indicates ongoing and non-ongoing staff totalling 69 and casual staff totalling 258 employed by ASADA at 30 June 2013.

TABLE 28: SES STAFF AT 30 JUNE 2013

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

TABLE 29: SALARY RANGES OF EMPLOYEES

Classification	Collective agreement		Section 24(1) determinations	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
EL2	\$111,086	\$134,045	\$134,650	\$148,949
EL1	\$98,263	\$107,094	\$111,882	\$111,882
APS6	\$85,525	\$93,337		
APS5	\$76,068	\$84,700		
APS4	\$67,434	\$76,067		
APS3	\$56,908	\$63,833		
APS2	\$46,654	\$55,089		

TABLE 30: 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	5	2	7
EL1	17	1	18
APS 2-6	299	0	299 ¹¹
Total	321	5	326

* Excluding the CEO whose terms and conditions of employment are set by the Remuneration Tribunal.

¹¹ This figure includes 258 casual staff employed at the APS 1 and 3 levels

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 2012–13 include:

- > implementation of new Health Safety Management Arrangements
- > risk management review of field activities
- > free annual flu vaccinations offered to all full- and part-time employees
- > Employee Assistance Program made available to all full- and part-time employees.

The Work Health and Safety Committee continues to meet on a regular basis as well as addressing matters out of session. In particular, it has played a key role in reviewing the many policies and guidelines that have been updated throughout the year.

ASADA received eight 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 Safety Act 2011*.

APPENDIX H: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

During 2012–13, ASADA did not pay for advertising and market research services with a value of more than \$12,100 (including GST). As required by section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, Table 31 lists payments, if applicable, made during the financial year resulting from these contracts.

No payments were made to advertising agencies or polling companies for projects over the reporting threshold of \$12,100 (including GST) during the reporting period.

TABLE 31: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

Organisation	Service provided	Payment made in 2012–13 (\$)
Market research		
		n/a
Total market research		n/a
Direct mail		
		n/a
Total direct mail		n/a
Total		n/a

During 2012–13, ASADA did not undertake any advertising campaigns.

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: 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>.

TABLE 32: ASADA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Matters on hand (start 2012–13)	Requests received (2012–13)	Requests finalised (2012–13)	Requests outstanding (end 2012–13)
1	11	12	0

Eleven FOI requests were received by ASADA in 2012–13 and one FOI request was being processed as at 1 July 2012.

Of the 12 FOI requests processed this financial year:

- > one request was deferred and subsequently access was provided in full
- > one request was provided partial access pursuant to sections 47F (personal privacy) and 47G (business information) of the FOI Act
- > one request was provided partial access pursuant to sections 47F (personal privacy) and 22 (deletion of exempt or irrelevant material) of the FOI Act
- > one request was provided partial access pursuant to sections 47F (personal privacy), 47E (certain operations of agencies), 47C (deliberative processes) and 22 (deletion of exempt or irrelevant material) of the FOI Act
- > eight requests were refused. These refusals were pursuant to the following sections of the FOI Act:
 - two on the basis that no documents existed (s 24A(1))
 - two on the basis that it would substantially divert the resources of the agency (s 24(1))
 - one on the basis that the documents:
 - form part of ASADA's deliberative processes (s 47C)
 - if released, could reasonably be expected to prejudice the conduct of ASADA's current investigation (s 37(1))
 - one on the basis that the documents:
 - form part of ASADA's deliberative processes (s 47C)
 - if released, could reasonably be expected to prejudice the conduct of ASADA's current investigation (s 37(1)); or
 - do not exist (s 24A(1))
 - one pursuant to sections 47F (personal privacy) and 47C (deliberative processes)
 - one on the basis that the release of the documents could reasonably be expected to prejudice the conduct of ASADA's current investigation (s 37(1)) and that the existence of the documents requested could not be confirmed nor denied as this also could reasonably be expected to prejudice the conduct of ASADA's current investigation (s 25(1)(a)).

ASADA has received one application for internal review under FOI in 2012–13. ASADA has not received any applications for Administrative Appeals Tribunal matters under FOI in 2012–13, nor has ASADA received any applications from the Information Commission for review in 2012–13.

ASADA was consulted by two other Commonwealth agencies in relation to FOI requests received by those agencies and relating to documents which originated with or were received from ASADA. In 2012–13 in relation to one FOI request, ASADA consulted six third parties (being other Commonwealth, State Government agencies or commercial entities) in relation to documents which fell within the scope of the FOI request to ASADA, but originated with, or were received from those third parties.

We received several requests from athletes seeking access to their own information. These requests were dealt with under the Privacy Act.

APPENDIX K: EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

Table 33 shows how the 2012–13 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 program.

TABLE 33: EXPENSES FOR OUTCOME 1

Outcome 1: Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian Sport, through deterrence, detection and enforcement to eliminate doping	Budget* 2012–13 \$'000 (a)	Actual Expenses 2012–13 \$'000 (b)	Variation 2012–13 \$'000 (a) – (b)
Program 1.1: Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation ¹	15,088	15,305	(217)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	775	762	13
Total for Program 1.1	15,863	16,067	(204)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	15,863	16,067	(204)
		2011–12	2012–13
Average Staffing Level (number)		73	73

* 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)'.

APPENDIX L: ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2012–13

TABLE 34: ASADA RESOURCE STATEMENT 2012–13

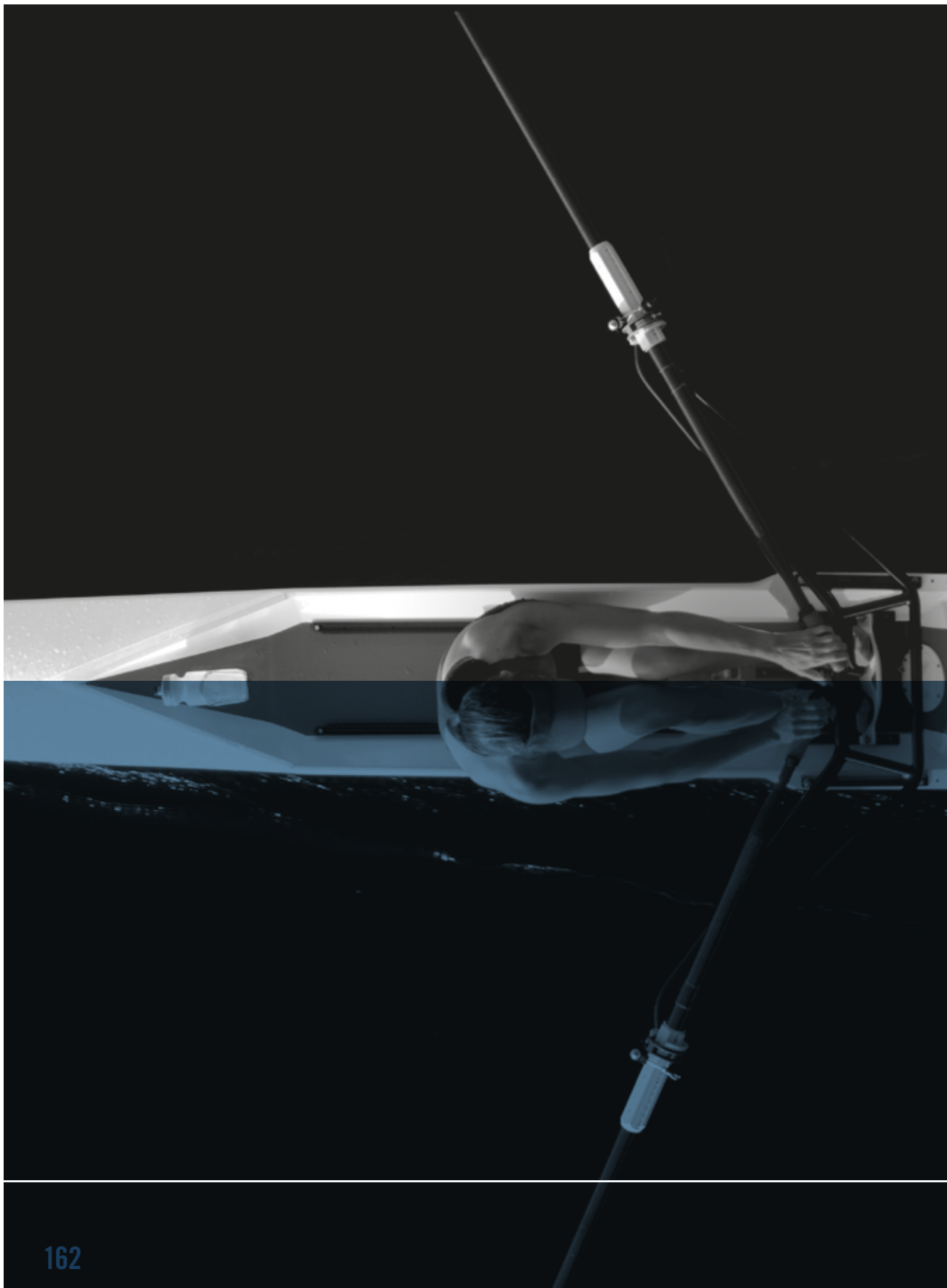
	Actual available appropriation for 2012–13 \$'000 (a)	Payments made 2012–13 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining 2012–13 \$'000 (a) – (b)
Ordinary annual services¹			
Departmental appropriation ^{2,3}	13,253	15,761	(2,508)
Prior year departmental appropriation	4,244	-	4,244
s 31 relevant agency receipts ⁴	2,830	-	2,830
Total	20,327	15,761	4,566
Total ordinary annual services	A	20,327	
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	-	-	
Total			
Total other services	B	-	
Total available annual appropriations and payments	20,327	15,761	
Total resourcing and payments			
A+B	20,327	15,761	
Total net resourcing and payments for ASADA	20,327	15,761	

1 Appropriation Bill (No 1) 2012–13 and Appropriation Bill (No 3) 2012–13 [and Appropriation Bill (No 5) 2012–13 if necessary]. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and s 31 relevant agency receipts.

2 Includes an amount of \$0.32 million in 2012–13 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.

4 Includes \$0.75 million in revenues received under Memorandums of Understanding not included in the 2013–14 Portfolio Budget Statements and reclassified in the 2012–13 financial statements.



ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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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
ANADO	Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations
AOC	Australian Olympic Committee
APC	Australian Paralympic Committee
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
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
AYOF	Australian Youth Olympic Festival
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
NISU	National Integrity of Sport Unit
NRL	National Rugby League
NSO	National sporting organisation
OHS	Occupational health and safety
ORADO	Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
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
SEA RADO	Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
SES	Senior Executive Service
the Code	World Anti-Doping Code
TBA	To be advised
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USADA	United States Anti-Doping Agency
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 program in July 2012 the Athlete Biological Passport is an electronic record of an athlete's biological values that is developed over time from multiple collections of blood samples.

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

A casual staff member representing ASADA under the direction of the 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 where 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 his or her 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 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 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.

Pure Performance

Pure Performance is a concept that encapsulates the health and fitness aspect of sport, the talent and dedication of athletes and ethical competition.

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 where 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 adopted by the Foundation Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen, as amended from time to time. The Code is the core document that provides the harmonised framework for anti-doping policies, rules, and regulations within sport organisations and among public authorities. The latest revision of the Code was implemented on 1 January 2009.





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