



Australian Government

Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
2010:11 ANNUAL REPORT

PURE
PERFORMANCE

10:11

DETERRENCE · DETECTION · ENFORCEMENT

AUSTRALIA'S DRIVING FORCE FOR
PURE PERFORMANCE IN SPORT



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Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

2010–11 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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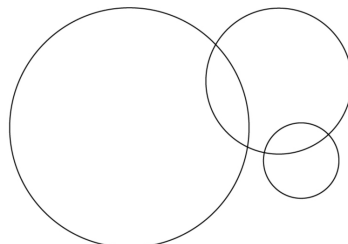
Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

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22 September 2011

Senator the Hon Mark Arbib
Minister for Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600



Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

This report has been prepared in accordance with section 63(2) of the *Public Service Act 1999* and section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

This report also complies with section 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 (dated 8 July 2011).

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 and comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

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 2011. It has been prepared for the Minister for Sport, to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia.

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Online availability

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

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**ASADA CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER**
AURORA ANDRUSKA PSM

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

I am pleased to provide the following report on ASADA's achievements in 2010–11.

It has been a successful year for ASADA, and there is no doubt that this success is directly a result of ASADA's collaborative work with the Australian sporting community, as well as partners in law enforcement, government, education, medicine and science. ASADA's leading-edge anti-doping programs continue to push the boundaries, including intelligence-based testing programs, leveraging new media to educate athletes about doping, and sharing expertise internationally.

In 2010–11, the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADVRP) entered 42 athletes on the Register of Findings for possible anti-doping rule violations, an increase from 29 in the previous year. All cases brought forward resulted in a finding against an athlete. A total of 7,090 blood and urine tests were conducted in Australia and overseas.

Given the increased numbers of positive tests for methylhexanamine, ASADA conducted a public information campaign through the media to increase awareness of the risks of using supplements, immediately reducing this disturbing trend.

Through our partnership with the Queensland Police Service, a targeted testing mission at an Australasian Natural Bodybuilding event resulted in three athletes testing positive. The test results, and additional information from ASADA, allowed Queensland Police to conduct search warrants on the athletes' homes leading to charges being laid against several people under Queensland legislation.

More than 400 members of the Australian Commonwealth Games team were tested in the lead-up to the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games. This was part of a multi-faceted program conducted by ASADA in the 12 months leading up to the Games. Two ASADA Doping Control Officers (DCOs) took part in a pre-Games out-of-competition testing mission in India.

Eighty-two per cent of sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel measured by ASADA's annual stakeholder survey are confident that ASADA's activities maximise doping detection against a target of 77 per cent. In addition, satisfaction with ASADA's programs continues to improve with 88 per cent of respondents considering that ASADA has been effective or very effective in deterring athletes and support personnel from prohibited substance and method use in Australian sport, an increase of six per cent on 2010 results.

The launch of ASADA e-Learning has had a major impact on the reach of our anti-doping education program with 1,451 participants across a range of sports taking part since November 2010. The target of 8,000 participants in ASADA education and communication programs was exceeded by well over 3,000 in 2010–11.

Education strategies have been developed with Australian Rugby Union, Netball Australia, the Australian and Tasmanian Institutes of Sport, and the ACT Academy of Sport. A further six strategies are currently under development.

In a first for anti-doping internationally, ASADA launched a counselling service for athletes and support personnel facing possible anti-doping rule violations. The service is delivered by independent counselling service, Davidson Trahaire Corpsych.

National Anti-Doping Organisations' (NADOs) DCOs across the Asia/Oceania region were invited to join ASADA DCOs at their annual conference. International delegates from NADOs and agencies in Singapore, Japan, Qatar, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada also joined ASADA staff for in-depth training in anti-doping intelligence theory and procedures. In recognition of our highly skilled field staff, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) invited an ASADA DCO to join the WADA Independent Observer team at the 2010 Asian Games in Guangzhou, China.

ASADA has continued to build the profile of the organisation internationally, engaging with WADA, the Council of Europe and other NADOs, presenting our perspective on sports law issues at the Tackling Doping in Sport conference in London, and working with anti-doping experts on the WADA protocols for coordinating investigations and sharing anti-doping information and evidence.

There has been increased focus on strategic and financial management over the last 12 months. ASADA's 2011–14 Strategic Plan and risk management plan are well advanced and a rolling review of the financial and governance frameworks has been introduced. In 2010–11 ASADA delivered an operating surplus, and obtained re-certification of the Quality Management System to ISO 9001 through a rigorous external audit by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO). In June 2011, ASADA received the commended award in the online category of the Institute of Public Administration Australia annual report awards for its 2009–10 Annual Report.

The members of the ASADA Advisory Group were appointed by the Minister for Sport. Providing advice and guidance on how ASADA develops and implements its programs, the group is comprised of experts in sports medicine, education and training, sports law, ethics and investigations.

There has been a positive shift in the outlook of staff measured by the 2010–11 staff survey. Of the 42 staff that completed the survey, 93 per cent rate ASADA as a good place to work, an improvement of nine per cent on previous results, and a favourable comparison to the APS-wide result of 65 per cent. This is supported by the low turnover rate of five per cent overall in 2010–11 compared to 19 per cent in the previous year.

Looking ahead, ASADA's focus for the coming year will be:

- to increase its activity around blood and urine profiling to support more target testing of athletes, as well as pursue the Athlete Biological Passport
- to ensure that Australia's Olympic and Paralympic teams go to London in 2012 as ambassadors for clean sport
- to work with sporting administration bodies to develop tailored education strategies
- to develop memoranda of understanding and partnerships with NADOs, law enforcement agencies, International Federations and state institutes and academies of sport
- to continue to share intelligence expertise by training national and international delegates
- to share knowledge and develop best-practice benchmarks by engaging with anti-doping experts
- to review and develop systems and programs, including the implementation of a new system to integrate and manage our testing program.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank ASADA's employees, the sporting community, and colleagues across government and internationally for their commitment to our shared goal, to protect the integrity of sport, and continued efforts to develop a sporting culture that is free from doping.

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



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01

ABOUT ASADA

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is a statutory authority established in 2006 to provide a comprehensive anti-doping program for the Australian sports community.

As a signatory to the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, Australia is required to implement anti-doping arrangements consistent with 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 **mission** is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

Legislative basis

ASADA is an agency within the portfolio of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Ministerial responsibility resides with Senator the Hon Mark Arbib, 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*.

Our activities are governed by our legislative framework and our obligations to implement the Code, the Prohibited List of substances and methods that are prohibited in sport, and the International Standard for Testing.

Role and functions

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

To achieve this pure performance, our programs encompass deterrence, detection and enforcement activities.

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.

Goals

ASADA aims to be an influential leader for anti-doping in sport, so that Australia meets its international obligations under the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport and the Code, and Australia's sporting culture continues to be held in high regard internationally. We give priority to deterrence strategies, to prevent the use of prohibited substances and methods in sport and to protect clean athletes and the sports in which they participate. We do this through education and by raising awareness of the risks and the repercussions of doping.

Our aim is to establish a level playing field in sport to protect the health of athletes and the reputation of sports and clean athletes. 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 testing and investigations.

With clear legislative powers we have sought to develop a leading-edge capability to manage potential anti-doping rule violations, such as the presence and use of prohibited substances, 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 that are based on principles of respect, openness, responsiveness and integrity.

ASADA seeks to be respected by the Australian community for operating with integrity, professionalism, passion, commitment and agility.

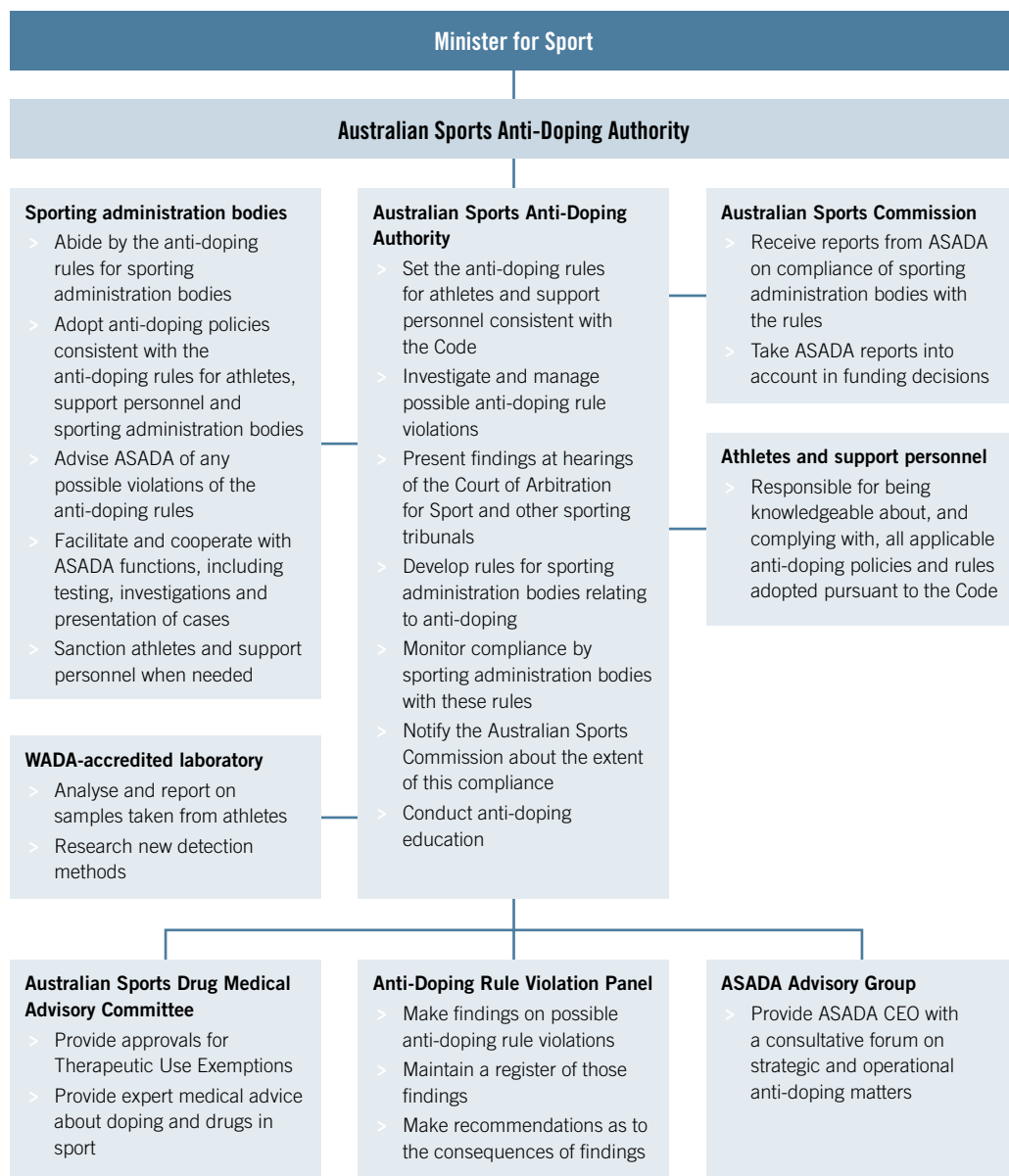
Australia's anti-doping structure

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 2011.

Figure 1: Australia's anti-doping framework

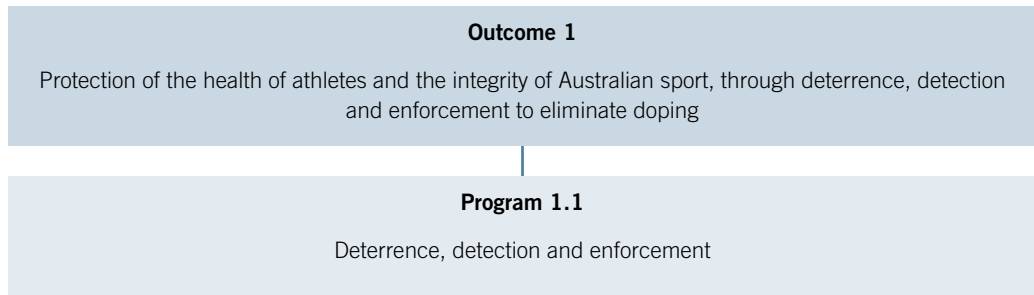


Outcome and program structure

In the 2010–11 Budget, ASADA's outcome is defined as, 'Protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport, through deterrence, detection and enforcement to eliminate doping'.

Our programs encompass deterrence, detection and enforcement activities. We are expected to provide education and communication programs, undertake sports forums and liaison activities, and improve capabilities in the detection and management of alleged anti-doping rule violations.

Figure 2: Outcome and program structure 2010–11



Highlights of 2010–11

- Completed Pure Performance programs for the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games and the Singapore 2010 Youth Olympic Games which incorporated substantial anti-doping education, testing and communications efforts – more than 400 members of the Australian Commonwealth Games team were tested in the lead-up to the event.
- Provided two ASADA Doping Control Officers (DCOs) to take part in a pre-Games out-of-competition testing mission in India.
- Dramatically reduced a disturbing trend of positive tests for methylhexanamine through a concerted public information campaign which warned athletes and support personnel to carefully consider the use of supplements.
- Launched ASADA e-Learning which has had a major impact on the reach of our anti-doping education program with 1,451 participants across a range of sports taking part since November 2010.
- Developed tailored education strategies with Australian Rugby Union, Netball Australia, the Australian and Tasmanian Institutes of Sport, and the ACT Academy of Sport.
- More than 42,512 users checked the status of their medications and substances online, many using the Check Your Substances service multiple times – a total of 117,731 pages were viewed.
- Launched a new counselling service for athletes and support personnel facing a potential anti-doping rule violation (a first for anti-doping internationally).
- Invited doping control staff from across the Asia/Oceania region to join Australian DCOs at their annual conference to help ensure Australian athletes compete on a level playing field overseas.
- Joined the World Anti-Doping Agency Independent Observer team at the 2010 Asian Games in Guangzhou, China, in recognition of our highly skilled field staff.

- ▶ Partnered with the Queensland Police Service in a targeted testing mission at an Australasian Natural Bodybuilding event, resulting in three athletes testing positive. The test results, and additional information from ASADA, allowed Queensland Police to conduct search warrants on the athletes' homes leading to charges laid against several people under Queensland legislation.
- ▶ Welcomed the appointment of the first advisory group to ASADA, announced by the Minister on 23 May 2011.
- ▶ Joined international delegates from National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) and other agencies in Singapore, Japan, Qatar, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada for in-depth training in anti-doping intelligence theory and procedures.
- ▶ Continued to build the profile of ASADA internationally. We engaged with WADA, the Council of Europe and NADOs in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Switzerland and Norway, and presented our perspective on sports law issues at the Tackling Doping in Sport conference in London. We worked with anti-doping experts on the WADA guidelines for Coordinating Investigations and Sharing Anti-Doping Information and Evidence.
- ▶ Commenced investigations into an Athlete Biological Passport program that is consistent with WADA's Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines.
- ▶ Improved consultation with athletes by using established athlete forums more extensively.
- ▶ Extended the reach of anti-doping programs by formalising working relationships with more institutes and academies of sport in the states and territories.
- ▶ Expanded our intelligence-based targeted testing program.





REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

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02

This report on performance addresses the outcome and performance information set out for ASADA in the Portfolio Budget Statements 2010–11 of the Health portfolio.

The resources made available to ASADA to achieve this outcome are listed in Appendixes N and O.

Our responsibility is to protect the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport through deterrence, detection and enforcement activities aimed at eliminating doping.

Deterrence is achieved mainly through building awareness of anti-doping among athletes and support personnel and helping national sporting organisations (NSOs) meet their anti-doping responsibilities. Detection is achieved through an integrated program of intelligence gathering, random and targeted testing, and investigations. Enforcement is pursued through managing cases of possible anti-doping rule violations and presenting these cases in relevant tribunals.

Program 1.1 – Deterrence, detection and enforcement

Deliverables

To improve the protection of the health of athletes and the integrity of Australian sport, under Program 1.1 we provide education and communication programs, undertake sports forums and liaison activities, and seek to improve capability in the detection and management of alleged anti-doping rule violations. We have overall responsibility for the program’s deliverables.

Table 1: Program 1.1 qualitative deliverables

Qualitative deliverables	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
A comprehensive education and communication program.	Comprehensive program delivered to athletes and support personnel from all recognised and/or funded national sporting organisations (NSOs).	Targets for reaching participants through education and communication programs were exceeded as a result of the introduction of ASADA e-Learning. Representatives from 73 different stakeholder organisations participated in the programs, compared with 34 organisations in the previous year.
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Provide effective advice and support to national sporting bodies to ensure the development and implementation of consistent and enforceable anti-doping rules across all Australian sport.	Consistent management of anti-doping rule violations across national sporting bodies.	Management of anti-doping rule violations was consistent across national sporting bodies.

Qualitative deliverables	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Detection of violations		
A leading-edge detection program that integrates investigations and testing, and is targeted towards sports and athletes assessed as being at greater risk of doping.	Leading-edge detection program delivered in accordance with ASADA's legislation and the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code).	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. 7,090 tests were completed and 21 investigations during 2010–11, compared with 6,606 government-funded and user-pays tests and 25 investigations in 2009–10. Testing targets have been met in each year of ASADA's operation.
Enforcement of anti-doping rules		
All alleged anti-doping rule violations are well managed and rigorously pursued by ASADA.	Expert capability developed to manage Code violations.	A total of 42 athletes were entered onto the Register of Findings (RoF) by the ADRVP for 2010–11, compared with 29 RoF entries in 2009–10. The Quality Management System for the planning and provision of a doping control program and related activities was successfully re-certified under the ISO 9001 certification process.

Table 2: Program 1.1 quantitative deliverables

Quantitative deliverables	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
Number of participants in ASADA education and communication programs.	8,000	11,801 This is well above the target. It represents a 4% decrease in the numbers (12,289) for 2009–10.
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Number of sport forums and liaison activities undertaken.	4	4 Four national sporting organisation forums were held in Canberra, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Separate forums were held for CEOs and Anti-Doping Contact Officers in each location. This is the same number as in 2009–10.
Detection of violations		
Number of government-funded detection tests.	3,500–4,200	3,865 This is a 1% increase on the 3,829 tests completed in 2009–10.

Quantitative deliverables	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Detection of violations		
Number of Pure Performance programs implemented.	2	2 Two Pure Performance programs were completed in 2010–11, for the Australian team participating in the Delhi Commonwealth Games and, in partnership with the Australian Youth Olympic Games team, for the Youth Olympic Games in Singapore. There were also two Pure Performance programs implemented in 2009–10.

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	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
Effectiveness of ASADA's education programs.	Measured by the satisfaction of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel.	Stakeholder surveys demonstrate an 89% satisfaction rate with ASADA's education and awareness-raising programs. This compares with 95% satisfaction in 2009–10, 93% in 2008–09 and 88% in 2007–08.
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Assist other National Anti-Doping Organisations to build their capability and to share information and expertise on effective doping control programs.	Increased effectiveness of programs delivered by other National Anti-Doping Organisations.	ASADA provided doping control expertise on behalf of WADA, through the participation of two ASADA Doping Control Officers (DCOs) in a pre-Delhi Commonwealth Games out-of-competition testing mission in India. In November 2010, two staff from the newly established Singapore Anti-Doping Agency and one member from Drug Free Sport NZ attended ASADA's annual DCO Re-Accreditation Conference to observe how ASADA accredits field staff and gathers information, for application in their respective agencies. In February and May 2011, representatives from Singapore, Japan, Qatar, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa gained insights into the use of intelligence to maximise the detection of possible anti-doping rule violations at the ASADA-run international anti-doping intelligence courses.

Quantitative indicators	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Detection of violations		
Compliance by ASADA with relevant legislation, including the <i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006</i> and the National Anti-Doping scheme.	Independent audits indicate compliance.	<p>Regular audits of ASADA's operational functions were conducted to ensure openness and transparency in decision making and the highest standards of probity, integrity, reflecting a strong commitment to accountability.</p> <p>Internal audits were conducted during 2010–11 in line with the Internal Audit Plan on testing processes, information management and privacy arrangements.</p> <p>The audits found no legislative compliance issues.</p> <p>ASADA was re-certified to ISO 9001 standards with the planning and provision of a doping control program and related activities following a surveillance audit of the Quality Management System in April 2011.</p> <p>The Quality Management System has continually been re-certified under ISO 9001 standards.</p>

Table 4: Program 1.1 quantitative key performance indicators

Quantitative indicators	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Build awareness of anti-doping responsibilities		
Percentage of national sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel satisfied with education and awareness-raising programs.	77%	<p>89% satisfaction with education and awareness-raising programs.</p> <p>This compares with a 95% satisfaction rating in 2009–10, 93% in 2008–09 and 88% in 2007–08.</p>
Percentage of awareness among sporting organisations, athletes and support personnel of ASADA legislation and World Anti-Doping Code (the Code).	77%	<p>99% awareness of ASADA legislation and 99% awareness of the Code.</p> <p>These figures compare with 95% awareness of ASADA's legislation and 99% awareness of the Code in 2009–10.</p> <p>93% were aware of ASADA legislation and 99% were aware of the Code in 2008–09.</p>

Quantitative indicators	2010–11 target	2010–11 result
Assist sporting organisations meet anti-doping responsibilities		
Percentage of recognised and/or funded sports monitored to ensure compliance with the Code.	100%	100% of national sporting organisations (NSOs) recognised and/or funded by the Australian Sports Commission were monitored by ASADA in 2010–11 to ensure they complied with their Code obligations. All minor breaches of compliance were rectified in a timely manner when brought to the attention of the relevant NSO. This measure has been consistent in each year of ASADA's operation.
Detection of violations		
Percentage of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations with confidence in ASADA's detection activities which maximise the opportunity to detect doping.	77%	82% confidence that ASADA's activities maximise the opportunity to detect doping. This compares with a 72% confidence level in 2009–10.
Enforcement of anti-doping rules		
Percentage of successful challenges on procedural grounds for non-compliance with ASADA legislation and the Code.	≤5%	0% There were no successful challenges based on procedural grounds. The same result was achieved in 2009–10.

Building awareness

In 2010–11, ASADA conducted a wide range of education and awareness-raising programs, expanding its suite of communication products and services to provide essential information to athletes and support personnel on how to meet anti-doping responsibilities and minimise risks to health and wellbeing.

We used stakeholder communication channels, the media and digital marketing to direct the attention of athletes and their support personnel to their responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code).

Communication campaigns

In 2010–11 we conducted a number of communication campaigns on anti-doping matters, tailored to the needs of athletes and support personnel.

Methylhexaneamine

Following increased numbers of positive tests for methylhexaneamine, ASADA worked with the media and through established communication channels to increase awareness of the risks of using supplements.

Commonwealth Games

To support the Pure Performance program conducted in the lead-up to the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games, ASADA provided the host broadcaster Channel Ten with an exclusive opportunity to produce a feature piece about Australia's anti-doping measures.

Channel Ten gained an insight into the doping control process from the perspective of an athlete and Australia's official anti-doping body. A mock doping control test was conducted so that the general public could better appreciate what is involved for athletes in keeping sport free of doping.

Poster campaign

Communication efforts in 2010–11 continued to use the poster campaign, *You can never win your reputation back*, launched in May 2010. The imagery and messaging were used at events, produced on a wallet card and the ASADA website.

The image of the poster was also distributed to sporting administration bodies and information appeared on many websites of Australian sporting organisations.



YOU CAN NEVER WIN YOUR REPUTATION BACK IMAGERY

ASADA e-Learning

ASADA e-Learning was released to athletes and stakeholders in November 2010 through direct email to sporting administration bodies and individual athletes advising them on how to educate themselves online with ASADA e-Learning.

Prohibited List

In the lead-up to WADA's annual Prohibited List update, ASADA undertook comprehensive communication activities to ensure that changes to the list were understood by athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations.

This campaign used multiple channels including:

- stakeholder communications kit
- direct mail
- email (via e-newsletter)
- updates to the ASADA website
- social media platforms
- phone hotline scripts
- events
- education presentations.

Digital marketing

ASADA's communication approach in 2010–11 continued to emphasise digital marketing as a way of increasing the reach and effectiveness of anti-doping information. Investment in new technology shows our commitment to meeting the changing needs of athletes and the sporting industry now and into the future.

This approach responds to research showing that our key audience has a strong preference for accessing anti-doping and substances information online. Surveys showed a strong preference for accessing anti-doping information through the website (63 per cent) and a strong preference for checking substances through the substance search tool available on our website (78 per cent), or online (54 per cent).

The main elements of the digital marketing framework are the ASADA website, www.asada.gov.au, which provides comprehensive anti-doping information to athletes and support personnel; the online tool, Check Your Substances; and other digital communication channels such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

The use of the ASADA website increased substantially in 2010–11, with a total of 333,664 page views, and 118,923 visitors. In 2009–10 there were 181,638 page views and 67,261 visitors.

This commitment to making anti-doping information as accessible as possible for our audiences underpins continuing enhancement of our digital offerings.

Searching the status of substances online

The popularity of the online substances tool on our website continued during 2010–11. The *Check Your Substances* tool had a total of 117,731 substance searches in 2010–11, compared with 38,355 substance searches in 2009–10.

Table 5: Online substance searches and visitors

Year	Visitors	Substance status searches
2010–11	42,512	117,731
2009–10	16,355	38,355

Stamp Out Doping online form

In the latter half of 2010, the Marketing and Communications unit worked with Intelligence and Investigations to develop an online version of the Stamp Out Doping form. This form allows individuals to anonymously submit their suspicions of doping activity to ASADA online.

Social media

In 2010–11, ASADA joined three social networks, each with their own advantages and audiences:

➤ Twitter

ASADA commenced tweeting on 30 September 2010, as a way of engaging more readily with athletes and journalists. Both these groups have a high presence on Twitter. At 30 June we had at least 330 followers on Twitter and had tweeted 96 times.

➤ Facebook

ASADA posted content to Facebook on 1 October 2010, sharing education resources and anti-doping information with the younger audience that Facebook attracts. At 30 June we had a total of 123 Likes on Facebook, and 101 active users. Our highest number of users was 143 on 9 September 2010. Over 2010–11 we recorded 1,908 views of our Facebook page, 941 views of our Welcome page, 489 views of our Wall, and 121 views of our Education page.

➤ YouTube

ASADA has continued to share video content through YouTube. The ASADA YouTube channel allows sporting organisations and groups to embed ASADA content on their sites, while we retain control of the video and content. This means that there is much less chance of outdated anti-doping information being disseminated. In 2010–11 we recorded a total of 2,237 views of our 17 YouTube videos: 34 per cent of these were on our YouTube channel; 19 per cent were videos embedded on an external website; and 13 per cent were via searches in YouTube itself.

Media

ASADA's media profile increased in 2010–11. Significant media activities included:

- the warning for athletes on the dangers of supplements, in particular methylhexanamine
- the promotion of our anti-doping program for the Australian team bound for the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games
- responses to media reports about the abuse of caffeine by athletes and sporting clubs
- the launch of the ASADA athlete counselling service, to provide support for athletes when they are faced with a possible doping ban from sport
- a statement responding to specific issues raised in the documentary, *Such is Life: The Troubled Life of Ben Cousins*, and subsequent reporting in the media
- raising awareness of the key changes to the 2011 World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List.

We continue to manage public announcements of anti-doping rule violations in accordance with the requirements of our legislation, as specified in Appendix B.

We achieved 410 media placements reaching a potential audience of more than 14 million (14,258,078) people from the 30 anti-doping rule violation media releases we issued during 2010–11. We also responded to 153 enquiries from journalists about anti-doping matters.

The public announcement warning Australian athletes on the dangers of supplements, in particular methylhexanamine, achieved 304 media placements and reached a potential cumulative audience of almost 21 million people in October 2010.

The Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Mark Arbib, promoted the work of ASADA in 2010–11 by:

- announcing the appointment of the new ASADA Advisory Group
- announcing the first international anti-doping intelligence course run by ASADA aimed at assisting the global effort to eliminate doping from sport
- welcoming Australian and international delegates in Sydney for the fourth World Anti-Doping Agency Investigations Symposium.

Case study: Methylhexaneamine

Due to a spike in positive tests for the stimulant methylhexaneamine, ASADA initiated a campaign to notify the sporting community on the risks of using supplements, using a combination of media and established communication channels.

At the commencement of the campaign nine athletes had recorded positive tests for methylhexaneamine over a short period of time. To place this into context, in 2009–10 ASADA had a total of 19 positive tests for a range of substances.

We wanted to ensure that the wider sporting community received the message that athletes may have been using supplements that contained a prohibited substance.

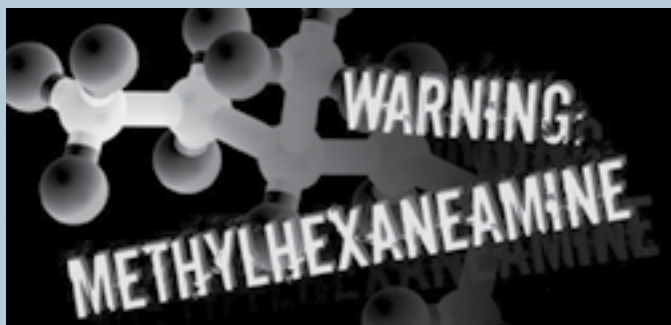
On 22 October 2010, we advised sporting organisations that we were making a public announcement about methylhexaneamine.

The methylhexaneamine warning was launched in the media on 23 October 2010. The ASADA Chief Executive Officer, Aurora Andruska, featured in numerous Australian print, television, radio and online media.

We supported the media campaign with website information, an email to sporting organisations with information to pass onto their athletes, and the use of social media to spread the word, including Twitter and Facebook.

Electronic templates, as well as newsletter and website copy, was provided to NSOs to support key campaign messages.

The public information campaign was successful and immediately reduced the disturbing trend in positive test results from methylhexaneamine use. ASADA continues to work with the sporting community to educate athletes and support personnel about this substance and supplements.



Printed resources

As part of our blend of flexible teaching and learning approaches, ASADA provided athletes and support personnel with printed resources that can be ordered through our hotline or downloaded via our website. These resources aim to advance the anti-doping knowledge, understanding and skills of athletes and support personnel.

Following feedback from athletes and support personnel, we developed a wallet card for distribution to stakeholders featuring the *You can never win your reputation back* message.

We distributed the following resources during the year:

- 1,147 Check Your Substances guides
- 3,343 Athlete Testing Guides
- 110 Pure Performance in Sport DVDs
- 67 *You can never win your reputation back* posters
- 7,247 wallet cards
- 2,389 Dangers of Doping brochures
- 5,723 Check Your Substances flyers



CHECK YOUR SUBSTANCES ONLINE FLYER AND DANGERS OF DOPING BROCHURE

Education

Education is a key strategy for ASADA in protecting Australia's sporting integrity. We work closely with sporting organisations to develop anti-doping education solutions that are accessible, relevant and engaging. In this way we provide opportunities for all members of the Australian sporting community to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to play their role in maintaining a level playing field.

Our Education Plan 2010–11 provided comprehensive anti-doping education strategies and solutions designed for both traditional and non-traditional stakeholders. Stakeholders participating in ASADA's anti-doping education initiatives were encouraged to adopt the most effective solutions for their needs.

Stakeholders had access to a range of face-to-face, online and multimedia solutions.

Face-to-face solutions

- **Live Clean, Play Clean Pure Performance seminars** – a one hour and thirty minute multimedia presentation delivered to medium and large groups of athletes and support personnel from state and territory institutes and academies of sport. The seminars were presented by an ASADA education presenter teamed with an Australian Olympic athlete who had been selected to be a sports ambassador. The focus of these seminars is to create an awareness of the presence of prohibited substances in sport and the risks and consequences associated with their use.
- **Workshops** – a one-hour presentation to medium and large groups of athletes and support personnel by a team of regionally based ASADA education presenters. The workshops aim to increase the knowledge of athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations about their anti-doping responsibilities, thereby reducing the risk of athletes inadvertently doping.
- **Outreach** – outreach and trade stands at major sporting events to promote anti-doping messages as well as ASADA and its services to the sporting community. Through this approach, we offer athletes and support personnel the opportunity to discuss anti-doping issues face-to-face with experienced staff.
- **Pure Performance in Sport DVD and vodcasts** – multimedia solutions that allow members of the sporting community to access anti-doping information at their convenience. Aligned to the six key learning areas of ASADA's anti-doping curriculum, both the DVD and vodcasts are available free of charge via our YouTube channel.

Online solutions: ASADA e-Learning

- **Pure Performance Online** – a one hour and thirty minute interactive web-based program delivered by ASADA's virtual facilitator. The key learning areas of ASADA's anti-doping curriculum are addressed, and participants demonstrate core anti-doping knowledge and skills by completing the course. This solution, available since November 2010, makes anti-doping education accessible to the Australian sporting community on a 24/7 basis.

Since November 2010, a number of 15-minute extension modules of Pure Performance Online have been specifically designed and made available to stakeholders:

- **Pure Performance Facilitator** – designed for individuals with facilitation or education experience, it helps participants facilitate face-to-face anti-doping education sessions. Presentations delivered by Pure Performance Facilitators that are reported back to ASADA are known as DIY Facilitator sessions.
- **Pure Performance Supporter** – designed for the grassroots sporting community, the Pure Performance Supporter program aims to increase the number of people in the Australian sporting community who understand the risks and repercussions of doping.
- **Pure Performance Ambassador** – designed for the Ambassadors selected by the Australian Olympic Committee to co-facilitate Live Clean, Play Clean seminars, this module provides participants with the guidance and support to share their anti-doping experiences with Live Clean, Play Clean attendees.
- **Pure Performance Outreach** – designed for ASADA personnel, the module provides participants with guidance and resources to operate outreach trade stands at Australian sporting events.

In 2010–11 ASADA continued to exceed targets for reaching participants through education and communication programs. We reached a total of 11,801 participants, 3,801 more than the target of 8,000. A further 1,451 participants completed ASADA e-Learning and 3,024 participants attended workshops, significantly increasing the total number of participants in our education and communication programs in 2010–11.

Anti-doping education participants identified with 73 different stakeholder organisations in 2010–11, compared with 34 organisations during the previous year. This increased reach can be attributed to the introduction of Pure Performance Online, which greatly extended access to anti-doping education.



Table 6: Education activities undertaken during 2010–11

Solution	Activities	Participants
Online: ASADA e-Learning		
Pure Performance Ambassador	5	5
Pure Performance Facilitator	39	39
Pure Performance Online	1,363	1,363
Pure Performance Outreach	17	17
Pure Performance Supporter	27	27
Total online	1,451	1,451
Face-to-face		
Workshop	82	3,024
Live Clean, Play Clean seminar	11	391
DIY Facilitator	35	1,428
DVD viewing	40	877
Outreach	15	4,630
Total face-to-face	183	10,350
Total	2,025	11,801

Checking if substances and methods are prohibited

Use Check Your Substances now to help you answer the question below. [Click here](#) to access the tool, then follow the instructions on screen.

Once you have the information you need, come back and submit your answer.

Is this athlete permitted to take Prednisolone orally in-competition?

- Yes
- No

Submit



Partnerships

In designing and delivering awareness-raising and education activities, ASADA works in close cooperation with a variety of stakeholders.

We undertook a number of significant collaborations in 2010–11. These included partnerships formed with Netball Australia, Australian Rugby Union, Tasmanian Institute of Sport, ACT Academy of Sport and the Australian Institute of Sport. Anti-doping education strategies were tailored for these organisations and they were supported and encouraged to implement anti-doping education solutions in a way that best covered their needs and the needs of their members.

We also worked in close partnership with Cycling Australia, National Rugby League, Rowing Australia, Australian Paralympic Committee and the Handball Federation of Australia to draft tailored anti-doping education strategies.

A partnership continued with Salmat, an external online education developer, to maintain an online learning management system and web-based anti-doping education programs.

Work continued with the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) to deliver Live Clean, Play Clean Pure Performance seminars. We began discussions with the AOC to develop a Pure Performance education strategy for potential 2012 Olympians and Paralympians.

We also maintained a partnership with the Queensland Government to deliver workshops and Live Clean, Play Clean Pure Performance seminars.

In August 2010, we partnered with WADA on initiatives to raise awareness and educate athletes and support personnel about anti-doping issues at the first Youth Olympic Games, held in Singapore. The WADA Play True Generation Program, aimed at engaging youth with anti-doping messages, was launched at this event.

Stakeholders, including athletes, support personnel, NSOs and sports medicine professionals provided feedback, through a stakeholder survey, on the extent and value of our awareness raising and education strategies. The results of the survey can be seen in table 7.

Table 7: Satisfaction with ASADA education

Measure of satisfaction	Results
ASADA anti-doping education is accessible	87%
ASADA anti-doping education is effective in conveying anti-doping messages	91%
ASADA anti-doping education is delivered in an efficient manner	83%
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	78%
The way ASADA educates about athlete rights and responsibilities in relation to anti-doping in Australia is effective	79%
The way ASADA educates about how to find anti-doping information is effective	82%

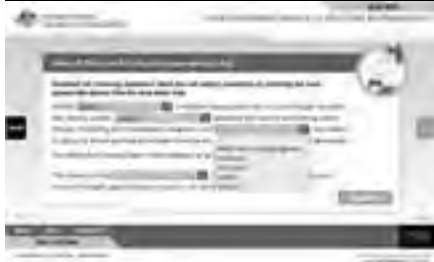
Feedback from participants in both online and face-to-face education services showed:

➤ Online

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

➤ Face-to-face

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



**ASADA E-LEARNING
PURE PERFORMANCE
ONLINE MODULE 2**

Case study: Netball Australia

In 2010–11 ASADA partnered with Netball Australia to develop a tailored anti-doping education strategy. The process began with Netball Australia completing an education needs analysis. This phase provided an opportunity for Netball Australia to reflect on:

- > the intended purpose of its anti-doping education
- > measures of success
- > previous anti-doping education activities
- > their target audiences.

The data was used to identify areas of greatest need for anti-doping education within Netball Australia. In collaboration with ASADA, a strategy was developed to ensure that all members of the netball community – players, coaches and support staff at all levels – were provided with access to anti-doping education. A blend of online learning, facilitator-led presentations and multimedia access was deemed the best solution for the identified target audiences.

Netball Australia leveraged its position as the national body to require players, coaches and support staff at different levels to complete anti-doping education as a pre-requisite for competition, participation or team selection. ASADA provided support to the online participants, and reported back to Netball Australia on course completions.

The success of the strategy is evident in the increase in numbers of netball affiliated participants accessing anti-doping education. In 2009–10, 144 netball participants attended a workshop or viewed the Pure Performance in Sport DVD. In 2010–11 this figure has almost trebled to 415 netball affiliated participants, educated via the following solutions:

- > 366 completers of Pure Performance Online
- > 39 people who viewed the Pure Performance in Sport DVD
- > 10 attendees at the Pure Performance Facilitator presentation.

The response from participants has been positive. Feedback from participants who identified netball as their sport when registering for the Pure Performance Online course indicated that the activities in the course helped them understand the material (88 per cent agreement) and that they were satisfied with the online course (89 per cent satisfaction).

One course participant commented:

I just wanted to pass on my feedback; I found the Pure Performance Online modules very informative and easy to use, I enjoyed this much more than the usual lecture-type ASADA presentations.

Pure Performance Online participant, Netball, 14 March 2011

By working closely with Netball Australia, ASADA has helped increase the anti-doping knowledge and skill-base of members of the netball community. More netballers are now able to fulfil their anti-doping roles and responsibilities. They are empowered to do their part in maintaining a level playing field for clean athletes.

Assisting sporting organisations

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

Sports forums

In 2010–11 we divided our sports forums into two discrete groups to cater for the needs of national sporting organisations (NSOs). A series of lunch forums were conducted for Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Chairs and Presidents, while half-day workshops were conducted for Anti-Doping Contact Officers (ADCOs). These forums and workshops were held in Canberra, Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney in November and December 2010. They were attended by 133 participants representing 61 sporting organisations.

The CEO lunches were held in an informal setting with the ASADA CEO providing an update on the latest anti-doping trends emerging from Canada, Europe and the United States based on international meetings that she had attended in November 2010. The gatherings also afforded senior managers from the various sports with a chance to raise strategic anti-doping issues directly with ASADA.

The half-day workshops for ADCOs were operationally focused and provided the opportunity to update sporting organisations on ASADA programs and initiatives—most notably our education program, the testing program and its development, and the NSO compliance framework and reporting.

The presentations were well received and issues raised by participants in the forums informed the further development of our programs and strategies.

At the workshops, ASADA gave a preview of ASADA e-Learning and our strategy for engaging NSOs in developing inclusive anti-doping education tools. ADCOs were also given an insight into the level of sophistication of the ASADA testing program, which included updates on how enhancements such as the Athlete Biological Passport testing would impact on their operations.

The workshops also reinforced with the ADCOs the importance of effective anti-doping programs and the information they are required to supply to ASADA to meet their compliance obligations. Information from the NSOs forms the basis of ASADA's report to the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) about the extent of compliance by each sport with the sporting administration body rules.

ASADA has established contacts within existing athlete representative bodies as a channel to inform ASADA's programs. ASADA maintains contact with several bodies including:

- Australian Athletes Alliance – the umbrella organisation representing the athlete organisations from swimming, rugby league, rugby union, Australian rules football, netball, cricket, thoroughbred racing jockeys and football
- Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) Athletes Commission
- Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) Athletes Commission.

Liaison with national sporting bodies

ASADA worked closely with sporting administration bodies in the lead-up to, and conduct of, the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games.

We helped to protect the integrity of the Games by:

- clarifying various aspects of the World Anti-Doping Authority (WADA) approved anti-doping policy, in particular the management of applications for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and results management process for the Games
- providing anti-doping articles for inclusion in the organising committee's newsletters before the event.

We successfully conducted a Pure Performance program for the Australian Commonwealth Games team. The Pure Performance program involved a multi-faceted anti-doping program conducted over the 12 months leading into the Games. The team was subject to the most rigorous anti-doping measures ever put in place.

The Pure Performance program integrated a number of testing and non-testing elements. Athletes competing at the Games were given the opportunity to attend an ASADA anti-doping education session and all received copies of relevant ASADA anti-doping publications. Athletes in the shadow squad were subject to doping control before the Games, and additional target testing was conducted on athletes in identified at-risk sports.

Samples from a number of medal contenders and athletes in at-risk sports were placed into our long-term storage facility.



International engagement

To successfully carry out our legislative mandate, ASADA has built open and constructive relationships with international stakeholders to maintain a level playing field in sport globally.

In 2010–11 we maintained 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.

Representatives of ASADA attended events hosted by WADA, the Council of Europe and the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA).

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

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

In 2010–11, ASADA attended the following WADA forums:

➤ **WADA Symposium for Anti-Doping Organisations in Lausanne, Switzerland, March 2011**

This symposium explored ongoing structural change to world anti-doping programs, and offered assistance and guidance on conducting physiological risk assessments and intelligent testing programs. Additional topics included Test Distribution Plans, proportionate Registered Testing Pools and updates to the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) in supporting effective communication and sharing of information. There was also a strong emphasis on the Athlete Biological Passport and its importance in the fight against doping.

➤ **WADA Symposium on Coordinating Investigations and Intelligence Sharing in Sydney, Australia, 28 and 29 April 2011**

This symposium was co-hosted by WADA, the Australian Government and ASADA. Its purpose was to finalise the WADA Guide for Coordinating Investigations and Sharing Anti-Doping Information and Evidence.

Attendees included WADA's Director General, chief executives from ASADA, United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and United Kingdom Anti-Doping. A number of other experts in anti-doping, customs and law enforcement also attended, including representatives from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) legal area, Italian law enforcement, Interpol, a barrister from New Zealand, a legal representative from the International Association of Athletics Federations, and representatives of USA Major League Baseball and ASADA's legal and investigation units.

The decision to hold this symposium in Australia underlines the confidence WADA places in Australia's approach which combines traditional testing with non-analytical methods to detect anti-doping rule violations.

Review of draft Prohibited List

WADA is responsible for annually updating the Prohibited List, the list of substances and methods prohibited in sports. The Office for Sport in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet is responsible for coordinating the Australian Government's submission to WADA for the annual update. After consultation with NSOs, state institutes/academies of sport and athlete representative groups, ASADA provided technical input to the Office for Sport to help prepare their response. The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) and the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory also provided input to the Office for Sport for this purpose.

Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations (ANADO)

ASADA representatives attended two ANADO conferences held in 2010–11.

The first of these was hosted by USADA at Colorado Springs, United States in November 2010. The theme of the conference was intelligent testing. The conference provided the opportunity for members to share their experience of testing programs and the move away from random testing programs to intelligence-based targeted testing programs. The key topics included the use of blood profiling, as well as the Athlete Biological Passport and its implementation.

The ANADO Board used the conference to explore options for its future operation, including its financial viability. The ASADA Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Director Legal Services were appointed to working groups formed to examine the financial position of the organisation, and its strategic purpose, structure and function.

The operation of ANADO's Anti-Doping Services arm (ANADO-ADS) ceased in December 2010. A second meeting of ANADO was held on 21 March 2011 in Lausanne, Switzerland prior to the WADA Symposium. This meeting resolved to wind up ANADO. ANADO has since been placed in the hands of a Canadian bankruptcy trustee.

The Council of Europe 32nd Meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention in Strasbourg, France, November 2010

Australia is a signatory to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention and has the right to attend and vote at meetings of the Monitoring Group. The ASADA CEO attended this meeting to cement our relationship with this group and to meet with key stakeholders in the international anti-doping arena.

The forum provided ASADA with the opportunity to engage with European representatives of the anti-doping community and meet representatives from many International Federations to discuss anti-doping matters. It was also an opportunity to reinforce Australia's position on WADA policies and procedures and influence the feedback provided by the Monitoring Group to WADA.

International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)

Australia is a member of the IADA Steering Group, which aims to influence the international sporting community through continuous improvement and best practice. Other member countries include the United Kingdom, Sweden, South Africa, New Zealand, Norway, Canada, Denmark, France and Finland.

The ASADA CEO attended the meeting of the Steering Group held in Montreal, Canada in November 2010. The Steering Group discussed compliance with the Code, the fight against doping outside organised sport, and IADA's mandate and plan of action.

Other international engagements

Australian Sports Commission European Training Centre

ASADA's Chief Operating Officer and the Director Investigations and Intelligence visited the ASC European Training Centre in March 2011. They held meetings with the local police and the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI) to clarify jurisdictional issues over Australian athletes attending the facility and the local legal requirements which would need to be accommodated in the Australian Institute of Sport Search and Discovery Program.

International visitors

In February and May 2011 ASADA conducted an ASADA intelligence course for staff and interested international NADO staff. The course proved very successful with representatives attending from Singapore, Japan, Qatar, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. The course provided participants with a thorough working knowledge of intelligence theory and procedures and how these relate to anti-doping. This initiative will help boost the anti-doping capacity of our neighbours in the Asia/Oceania region so when Australian athletes travel overseas to compete they do so on an equal footing.



ASADA STAFF AND INTERNATIONAL VISITORS AT THE ASADA INTELLIGENCE COURSE

World Sports Law Report Tackling Doping in Sport Conference

In March 2011, the CEO and Chief Operating Officer represented ASADA at the Tackling Doping in Sport Conference held in London. The conference canvassed the topics of criminal activity in sport, partnering with law enforcement agencies, the gathering and use of intelligence and the need to move from random to intelligent testing. The conference promoted the Athlete Biological Passport as a major advance in the fight against doping, highlighting the advantages of combining the passport with a comprehensive intelligence-based testing program.

Harmonisation

ASADA has continued to work with international federations to share information and reduce the burden on Australian athletes of having to provide duplicate information to different agencies. We have entered into a number of agreements to share whereabouts information for identified international-level athletes. We now have agreements with:

- Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI)
- International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF)
- International Triathlon Union
- World Triathlon Corporation
- Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron (FISA)
- International Canoe Federation
- Swiss NADO
- Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA).

Detection

ASADA’s detection program focuses on investigating allegations of doping and conducting doping control activities. The foundations of the program, which integrates testing, intelligence and investigation, have been built up 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 influence testing.

We also operate a long-term storage facility that allows future advances in analytical technology to be applied to blood and urine samples collected from athletes today. If an athlete is using a prohibited substance not yet detectable, that athlete will have to withstand the next eight years of future testing technology to avoid detection and sanction.

National testing and sport operations program

A core element of our work is the implementation of a comprehensive testing program across a range of Australian sports.

The program, supported by government funding and user-pays arrangements, incorporates a scientific and intelligence-driven test distribution plan that involves in-competition and out-of-competition doping controls, with an emphasis on no-advance-notice testing.

The annual test distribution plan to allocate tests across sports and athletes is created with criteria specified in the World Anti-Doping Agency’s (WADA) International Standard for Testing (IST). Our sample collection practice is conducted in accordance with the IST, the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), and National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme.

The testing program is audited regularly by national and international bodies and is ISO 9001 certified. We have maintained our ISO certification since 2000.

During 2010–11 our intelligence-based targeted testing contributed to the elimination of doping in sport internationally as well as nationally. In this period we conducted 3,865 government-funded tests across 38 sports and 3,225 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies and other organisations (see table 8).



Pure Performance programs

ASADA partnered with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association and the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) to deliver Pure Performance programs for the Australian team attending the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi and the Australian Youth Olympic Games team that attended the inaugural Youth Olympic Games which was hosted in Singapore.

The Commonwealth Games Pure Performance program included a comprehensive testing program, long-term storage of samples from a number of medal contenders and athletes in at-risk sports, and access to anti-doping education for athletes and support staff.

The Pure Performance program for the Australian Youth Olympic Games team focused on education to ensure that all team members were fully aware of their rights and responsibilities and the doping control process.

User-pays tests

ASADA contracted with a number of sporting administration bodies (such as the Australian Football League, National Rugby League (NRL), the Australian Rugby Union, Football Federation Australia and Cricket Australia) to provide comprehensive testing programs. We also collected samples under user-pays arrangements on behalf of WADA in the lead-up to and during a number of international sporting events held in Australia during 2010–11. This included sports such as cycling, rugby union, swimming, athletics, triathlon and shooting.

In 2010–11, user-pays arrangements were contracted with the Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian governments, to provide testing for athletes competing at state and territory level.

In 2011, both the Australian Football League and NRL renewed their annual anti-doping agreements. These agreements continued to incorporate analysis for human Growth Hormone (hGH), Continuous Erythropoietin Receptor Activator (CERA) and Erythropoietin (EPO). ASADA continued to work closely with the Australian Football League and NRL to design their testing programs.

These agreements demonstrate both our ongoing commitment and dedication to working closely with sports to develop testing programs, and the commitment of major sporting organisations like the Australian Football League and NRL to achieve pure performance in their sport.

Table 8: Anti-doping tests conducted by ASADA in 2010–11

Client	Test type	Total tests completed
Government-funded tests	Out-of-competition	2,273
	In-competition	1,592
	Total government-funded tests	3,865
User-pays tests	Out-of-competition	2,068
	In-competition	1,157
	Total user-pays tests	3,225
Total		7,090

Long-term storage facility

Our long-term storage facility is located at the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory in Sydney. It is used to freeze athlete blood and urine samples for possible re-testing using future analytical technology. Under the World Anti-Doping 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 CERA, undetectable only three years ago, are now detectable following advances in technology.

The long-term storage facility contains samples collected from athletes who represented Australia at the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games.



Accreditation of Doping Control Officers and Chaperones

During 2010–11, ASADA undertook several significant projects to recruit and train field staff including the following.

- A recruitment drive to increase our sample collection capacity, with over 30 new Chaperones recruited across several states and territories. Chaperones are employed as casual staff and work under the direction of a Doping Control Officer (DCO), to take responsibility for notifying athletes of their selection for doping control and accompanying the athlete through the sample collection process.
- The annual DCO Conference in November 2010, at which our 29 DCOs were re-accredited in line with the IST. This conference is a major component of the annual re-accreditation process for DCOs.
- An ASADA DCO was invited by WADA to be part of the WADA Independent Observer team at the 2010 Asian Games, in Guangzhou, China. Their selection was in recognition of the highly skilled field staff working at ASADA.

We also provided doping control expertise on behalf of WADA, with two ASADA DCOs undertaking a pre-Delhi Commonwealth Games out-of-competition testing mission throughout India. This mission also doubled as a relationship-building exercise with the Indian National Anti-Doping Organisation.



Table 9: Doping control facts and figures 2010–11

7,090	Total samples collected
70	Countries from which athletes were selected for doping control
2,146	Athletes in the Registered and Domestic Testing Pools
1,753	Blood samples collected
99.9%	Samples collected with no-advance-notice
1,069	Tests completed on potential athletes representing Australia at the Delhi 2010 Commonwealth Games
1,739	Samples stored in the long-term storage facility

Investigations and intelligence

Under legislation, ASADA has the power 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 Australian Government Investigation Standards using intelligence practices consistent with the best standards of other Australian Government agencies with intelligence capabilities.

In 2010–11, ASADA conducted two intelligence training courses for internal staff, other government agencies and overseas National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) from Singapore, Japan, Qatar, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. These courses provided participants with a thorough working knowledge of intelligence theory and procedures and how these relate to anti-doping. For participants from overseas NADOs, the courses also offered training in how to establish their own intelligence capacity to enhance their anti-doping programs. Feedback from participants was positive and further courses are planned for 2011–12.

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 2010–11 we analysed 2,968 referrals of performance and image-enhancing drugs.

Our relationships with various law enforcement agencies have also developed over 2010–11. ASADA continued to work closely with state and territory police forces on several investigations, including a major Queensland Police investigation which led to positive law enforcement and anti-doping outcomes. ASADA commenced negotiations with the Australian Crime Commission on establishing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to share information on a variety of matters of interest to both agencies. It is expected that a formal arrangement will be in place early in 2011–12.

During 2010–11 we analysed 297 incident reports, of which 106 progressed to intelligence case status. Of these matters, 52 derived from external notification incidents (including 41 from Customs and ten from state law enforcement), 75 from tip-offs, 41 from field incidents, 92 from scientific analysis incidents and 37 from athlete whereabouts incidents.

During the period, 21 intelligence cases advanced to investigation status and 19 matters were referred to our Legal team.

Athlete whereabouts

The ASADA Athlete Whereabouts Policy was revised from September 2010 to take account of practical experience in implementing the IST.

Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are a select group who must give us daily whereabouts information. They also provide additional whereabouts information in the form of a schedule of regular locations (for example, their training, home and/or work locations). This information allows us to conduct no-advance-notice, out-of-competition testing. We have made a significant effort to help RTP athletes meet their whereabouts obligations, including:

- enhancing the Athlete Whereabouts Online System (AWOS) to cater for the changed filing requirements of the IST
- 24/7 online access to AWOS
- a hotline for athletes to update their whereabouts over the phone
- quarterly information packs for all RTP athletes
- reminder letters or emails and/or SMS notifications
- dedicated whereabouts staff to provide assistance to new and existing RTP athletes to file and update their whereabouts.

For 2010–11 these efforts resulted in 100 per cent of RTP athletes submitting their whereabouts information online and 98 per cent of RTP athletes being compliant with their whereabouts obligations.

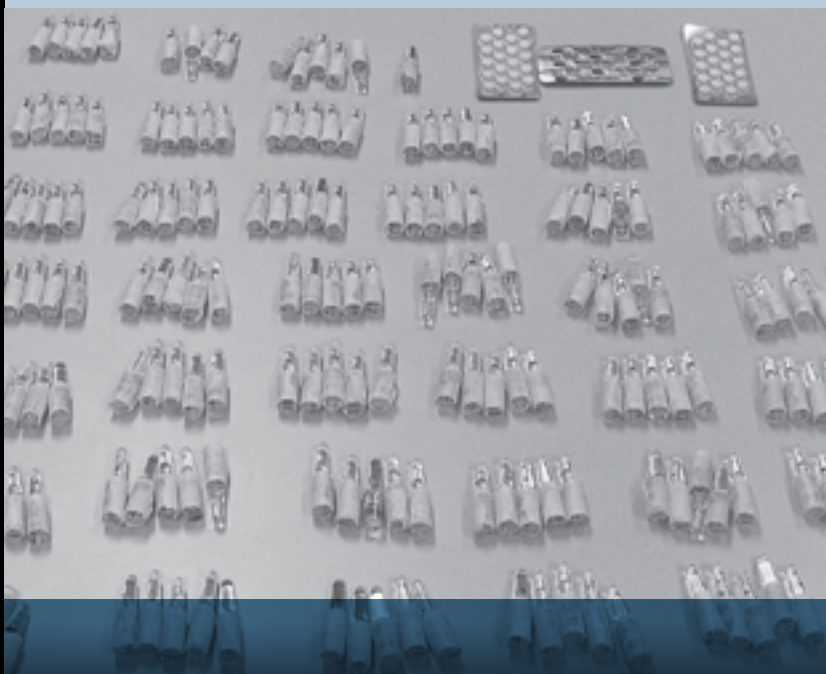
Case study: ASADA's partnership with Australian law enforcement

Three bodybuilding athletes competing in an Australasian Natural Bodybuilding (ANB) event accepted two-year sanctions after testing positive to a variety of substances. One of these athletes tested positive to four different prohibited substances and also declared use of testosterone.

Investigations into the use of these substances began with a source providing ASADA with information relating to possible users of prohibited substances. This information led ASADA to conduct analysis on the athletes, some of whom had previously been noted as potential users. This intelligence led to a target-testing mission at an ANB event at which the three athletes tested positive.

The positive test results and ASADA's intelligence were provided to the Queensland Police Service. Based on this information and its own intelligence holdings, Queensland Police Officers conducted search warrants on the athletes' homes, which led to charges being laid under Queensland legislation against several people.

This case demonstrates that not only does ASADA benefit from its relationships with law enforcement agencies, but that ASADA can also contribute to law enforcement efforts to combat the use of prohibited substances.



Enforcement

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP) is an independent decision-making body established under the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*. The ADRVP establishes and maintains the Register of Findings (RoF).

From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, the ADRVP entered 42 athletes' names and details on to the RoF for possible anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs). The total number of athletes' names and details for 2009–10 was 29.

The sports involved in RoF entries for 2010–11 were bodybuilding (10); cycling and rugby league (7 each); athletics (3); Australian rules football, baseball and powerlifting (2 each); gridiron, handball, hockey, kayaking, futsal, rugby union, surf lifesaving, water polo and wheelchair rugby (1 each).

The substances involved in anti-doping matters for 2010–11 are listed in table 10.

Table 10: Substances involved in anti-doping matters 2010–11

Prohibited List class of substance	Number of matters	Substances involved
S1. Anabolic agents	13	Methandienone, stanozolol, mesterolone, drostanolone, methyltestosterone, testosterone, nandrolone, boldenone, clenbuterol, metenolone, desoxymethyltestosterone
S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	2	Human Growth Hormone (hGH)
S3. Beta-2 agonists	2	Salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL
S4. Hormone antagonists and modulators	2	Androstatrienedione and anastrozole
S5. Diuretics and other masking agents	2	Furosemide and glycerol
S6. Stimulants	19	Methylhexanamine, phentermine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine at a concentration higher than 150 micrograms/mL
S8. Cannabinoids	5	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 ADRVs for RoF entries for 2010–11 is provided in table 11.

Table 11: Breakdown of anti-doping rule violations 2010–11

Category of anti-doping rule violation	Number of violations
Presence	39
Use/attempted use	29/2
Failure to comply/refusal	1
Possession	2

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

Of the 42 entries on the RoF:

- 23 athletes or support personnel waived their right to a hearing and accepted they had committed an ADRV
- 1 athlete elected to have a hearing and later accepted ASADA's finding before the conclusion of the hearing
- 1 athlete appealed a sporting body's decision relating to sanction but subsequently withdrew that appeal
- 9 athletes exercised their right to a hearing before the relevant sporting tribunal.

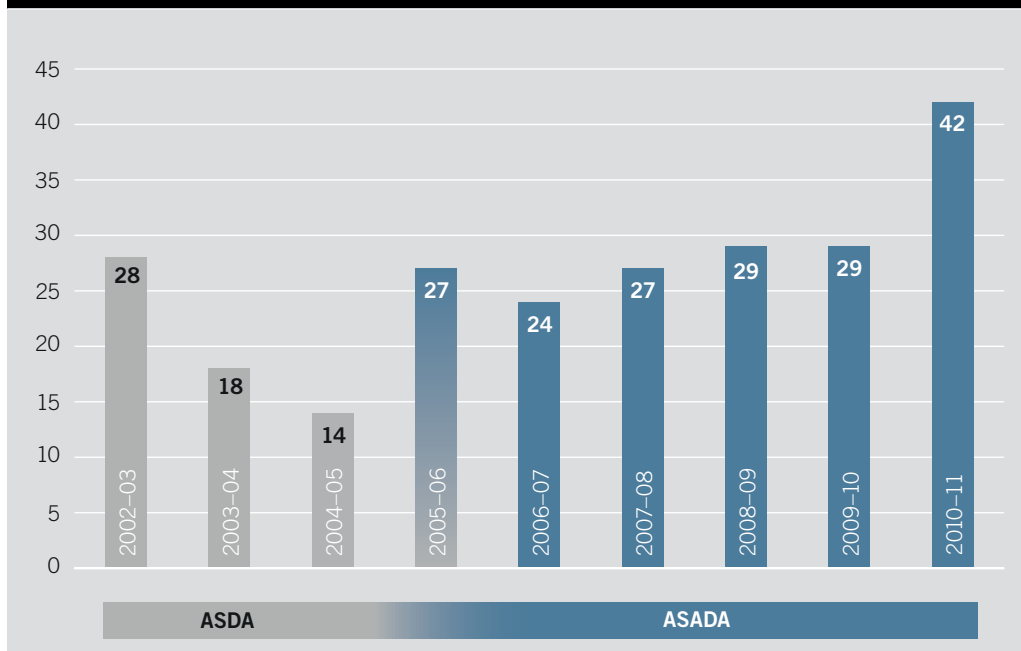
The finding that an athlete had committed an ADRV was upheld in all of these matters. The remaining matters were not yet at a stage where the athlete's timeframe to elect a hearing had expired or a sanction had been applied.

ASADA was involved in 14 hearings at various courts and sporting tribunals during 2010–11. This involved presenting cases for the tribunal's 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, or the Register of Notifiable Events for the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA), from 2002–03 to 2010–11.

Figure 3: Number of athletes and support personnel recording anti-doping rule violations



Athlete counselling service

During the year ASADA launched a world-first counselling service that provides support to athletes and support personnel facing a possible doping ban from sport.

It is recognised that 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 with free access to independent and confidential counselling with qualified professionals. Access to this service will help ensure the welfare of athletes or support personnel.

It is believed that this is the first time this type of service has been offered by a NADO anywhere in the world.

The counselling is provided by Davidson Trahaire Corpsych, an independent organisation providing wellbeing and performance services to more than 2,000 organisations across the private, public and not-for-profit sectors.

Although it is recognised that many sports already have support structures in place for athletes, this service is being implemented as an additional safeguard.

As part of this initiative ASADA staff involved in an athlete's results management process will receive training to increase their knowledge of the warning signs related to anxiety, stress and depression.





MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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03

Corporate governance

ASADA's corporate governance arrangements continue to comply with statutory and other external requirements. We aim to achieve sound and accountable administration and financial management and the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of resources.

The main areas of corporate governance practices are the following.

- **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 systems, including a financial management accreditation system, 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

The ASADA Strategic Plan 2008–11 sets out the goals and strategies adopted to achieve our objectives and purpose of protecting Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

The strategic plan identifies six organisational goals, which are re-validated annually. The goals are to:

- Goal 1** – be an influential leader in anti-doping in sport
- Goal 2** – establish a level playing field for clean athletes
- Goal 3** – build and maintain relationships that are based on principles of respect, openness, responsiveness and integrity
- Goal 4** – make ethical and fair decisions under our legislation, and ensure prudent management of our budget, openness and accountability
- Goal 5** – attract high-quality people and maximise their potential
- Goal 6** – create a culture of shared leadership across the organisation.

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

During 2010–11, ASADA developed a new strategic plan to cover the period 2011–14.

An annual business plan articulates the key actions to be undertaken each year to implement the goals and strategies in the strategic plan. Annual operational plans for each business unit then describe how each unit will contribute to the key actions.

Our general business planning is augmented by functional strategic plans, such as the Education Plan, Test Distribution Plan and Strategic Communications 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
- each business unit director is accountable for their workgroup management and strategic leadership.

During 2010–11, 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, liaison with athletes, support personnel and sporting organisations, management of cases of possible anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) and the presentation of these cases to relevant tribunals.
- The Operations group is responsible for education, athlete services and stakeholder relationships, as well as providing the key support elements necessary to ensure the effective, efficient, ethical and accountable delivery of ASADA's outcome.



ASADA EXECUTIVE TEAM

TREVOR BURGESS (CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER), AURORA ANDRUSKA (CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER), AND ELEN PERDIKOIANNIS (GENERAL MANAGER, ANTI-DOPING PROGRAMS AND LEGAL SERVICES)

ASADA's structure at 30 June 2011 is set out in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Organisational structure at 30 June 2011



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 five meetings during 2010–11.

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.

Occupational Health and Safety Committee

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee is a formal structure that provides management and employees with a consultative forum to discuss and resolve OHS issues in the workplace. The committee comprises the Chief Operating Officer, the Director Human Resources and elected health and safety representatives.

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

Workplace Consultative Committee

The Workplace Consultative Committee is the formal consultative body established under the ASADA Collective Agreement 2009–12. ASADA is 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 Director Human Resources, 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 Marketing and Communications, Director Human Resources, and Director Information and Security.

The Senior Management Group is responsible for:

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

Risk management

We are 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. Our Risk Management Framework was reviewed during 2010–11 and a new Risk Management Plan developed. This process closely followed the International Standard for Risk Management (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).

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 annual 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.

Risk-mitigation plans have been developed for all risks identified as high or significant.

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 and strategic risk management issues and, where appropriate, recent ANAO reports on cross-agency matters.

Insurable risks are covered by Comcover and Comcare.

Monitoring of risk occurs through:

- weekly monitoring of significant operational risks by the CEO and Senior Executives
- regular monitoring of workgroup operational risks by business unit directors
- monthly monitoring of strategic risks by the Senior Management Group
- quarterly reports to the Audit Committee on risk management.

Business continuity management

During 2010–11, the Business Continuity Management Plan was revised in accordance with guidance contained in ANAO's *Better Practice Guide on Business Continuity Management: June 2009*.

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.

Fraud risk

The Fraud Control Plan 2009–11, and the associated Fraud Risk Assessment, comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. The fraud control plan puts appropriate strategies in place to manage our fraud risks. The plan addresses the key elements of:

- **preparedness** – governance arrangements that support an anti-fraud culture within ASADA
- **prevention** – understanding the sources and potential impacts of fraud by identifying and assessing risks based on the application of existing controls that prevent, detect and deter the threat of fraud
- **response** – through the establishment of appropriate channels for reporting fraud and detection mechanisms
- **recovery** – through administrative, civil or criminal processes and an examination of the lessons learnt to further refine fraud control strategies and enhance internal and other controls.

Our Fraud Control Plan also ensures we have appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting procedures and processes in place. We provide annual fraud data to the Australian Institute of Criminology.

There were no instances of fraud during 2010–11.

Information technology risks

During 2010–11 we continued to develop and implement a contingency plan to deal with any risks to the efficient operation of our Information Technology (IT) application. This plan sets out alternative methods and processes to use so that work can continue while the Information and Communications Technology environment is being restored.

IT instructions for ASADA personnel address requirements to protect IT information holdings and secure operation. The IT Framework provides IT personnel with relevant information to maintain and rectify issues associated with the ASADA network. These instructions are based on the protective security policies and standards in the *Australian Protective Security Manual* and the *Australian Government Information and Communications Technology Security Manual*.

Ethical standards

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

In addition, Goal 4 of our strategic plan commits us to ‘make ethical and fair decisions under our legislation, and ensure prudent management of our budget, openness and accountability’. The strategies under this goal include:

- ensuring staff (at all levels) are aware of, and comply with, our accountability framework
- ensuring that quality obligations underpin our work, systems and processes
- adopting a disciplined financial management approach
- ensuring that reporting obligations provide an accurate assessment of our work and the results achieved.

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

Social justice and equity impacts

The importance of clients having equitable access to the full range of our services is well recognised and our Customer Service Charter commits to making sure this occurs. We work with clients to match services to individual circumstances, explaining decisions and advising clients 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, we have developed a Diversity Plan; for more information, see 'Workplace diversity' on page 74.

Internal audits

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

Our Internal Audit Plan for 2009–12 takes into account:

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

The following internal audits were conducted during 2010–11:

- credit card processes
- financial controls – accounts payable processing
- quality management system review
- Eugene project quality assurance review
- Systems Under Development (SUD) – review of the implementation of the upgraded Eugene system which is ongoing
- review and update of the risk management framework.

Recordkeeping

Our recordkeeping practices comply with the *Archives Act 1983*. They are reviewed regularly to maintain compliance.

We are updating our training and education packages to ensure correct recordkeeping practices and procedures are disseminated to all staff.

We are also appraising software to help us with the preservation of digital records and to ensure that our valued electronic business documents are maintained and kept for as long as the business needs them.

Quality management

Compliance with ISO 9001

As part of our annual certification audit program, a surveillance audit of the quality management system was conducted in April 2011 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 2012, subject to ongoing satisfactory surveillance audits.

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 ADRVs
- presentation of cases to anti-doping tribunals
- anti-doping education of athletes and support personnel.

We are committed to the continuous improvement of the quality management system and to maintaining ISO 9001 certification.

Customer Service Charter

We are committed to understanding the needs of our clients and meeting those needs to a consistent standard of excellence.

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 we make it easy for clients to access our services. It also gives assurances that we will treat clients with respect and courtesy, and that we will explain their options to them, including their rights and responsibilities.

The charter also indicates that feedback is welcome, and explains how clients can comment on our services.

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 and Auditor-General, parliamentary committee and Commonwealth Ombudsman reports.

Decisions and reports

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

In 2010–11, ASADA was involved in 14 contested hearings involving athletes challenging their sanction, or challenging the entry of their details onto the Register of Findings (RoF). In all cases, anti-doping rule violations were established or upheld. A matter initiated by an athlete in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in 2009–10 was determined in 2010–11, and affirmed the decision to enter the athlete's name onto the RoF. A further matter initiated by an athlete in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in 2010–11 was determined, and also affirmed the decision to enter the athlete's name onto the RoF.

Additionally, one matter is still before the Appeals Division of the Court of Arbitration for Sport and is due to be determined in 2011–12.

Auditor-General reports

Apart from the audit report on our 2009–10 financial statements, there were no reports of the Auditor-General 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 APS agencies.

Parliamentary committee reports

There were no relevant reports.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

ASADA received no reports from the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2010–11.

Management of human resources

ASADA's people are at the heart of the organisation. We continue to attract passionate, highly skilled and experienced people.

We place great emphasis on the performance and capability of staff, as reflected in our 2008–11 Strategic Plan. Key business priorities for the year were to support and build dynamic, skilled and collaborative teams through the Workforce Plan 2010–14, with a supporting Succession Plan 2010–14 and Individual Career Plans for all ongoing and non-ongoing staff.

We are committed to continually reviewing the way business is conducted, to operate in a way that adopts better practice, and to provide an environment of shared leadership across the organisation. This is reinforced through ongoing specific staff development for Senior Management and the provision of leadership growth for prospective leaders within ASADA.

At 30 June 2011, ASADA employed 66 staff (63 ongoing and three non-ongoing) and had engaged 310 employees on a casual basis in the testing and education teams.

Tables 23 to 28 in Appendix F show our employee profile.



Workforce planning

During 2010–11, as part of a coordinated effort to improve organisational capability, we implemented a Capability Framework based on the APS Commission's Integrated Leadership System. The Capability Framework will help us identify and describe the leadership capabilities that all employees need to effectively perform at their classification levels now and in the future. The Capability Framework also includes training provided by ASADA.

The ASADA Workforce Plan 2010–14 is aligned with the following Human Resources (HR) themes:

- building skills and capability
- managing and recognising performance
- promoting public service culture and values
- supporting career management.

The fundamental purpose of our workforce planning is to better deliver on required outcomes and programs in conjunction with other resources and assets in ways that are appropriate to legislative frameworks and public accountabilities.

The development of the ASADA Workforce Plan led to the establishment of an ASADA Succession Plan 2010–14. Succession planning will ensure the availability and sustainability of a supply of capable staff ready to assume key or critical roles, subject to a competitive selection process. The implementation of the Succession Plan 2010–14 will prepare our employees to undertake key roles when they become available, develop talent, improve employee capabilities and the overall performance, commitment and retention of staff, focusing on leadership continuity and improved knowledge sharing. It will also provide effective monitoring and tracking of employee proficiency levels and skill gaps.

Succession planning in turn led to the introduction of Individual Career Plans for ongoing and non-ongoing employees. These plans will help us create sustainable talent pools by focusing on strengths and capability development (both short- and long-term) and leadership competency development. Individual Career Plans shall be updated annually, creating an environment of merit-based employment opportunities, with employees in the right job at the right time.

Attraction and retention

As a result of implementing ASADA's Workforce Plan 2010–14 and Succession Plan 2010–14, position profiles are regularly updated. This has resulted in ASADA successfully introducing selection documentation for all positions against the Integrated Leadership System. The HR team works closely with work groups to ensure that the Capability Framework is consistently interpreted and applied during the development of selection documentation. This brings our recruitment practices in line with broader APS practices.

Ongoing improvements in induction and orientation processes ensure new employees feel welcome and valued and help them become fully productive as quickly as possible. Our induction and orientation includes a personalised day-one induction by the HR team and individual meetings with managers in all work groups during the first two weeks to gain an understanding of expectations and general familiarisation with the organisation. Induction meetings are organised for the CEO to meet and greet new employees and share information about ASADA.

Staff turnover during 2010–11 was at a proportional rate of five per cent. This rate equates to three ongoing staff members. Separations were across the APS, Executive Level and Senior Executive classifications range, including retirement and staff seeking employment opportunities at other government agencies or in the private sector.

Employment agreements

During the reporting period, the ASADA Collective Agreement 2009–12 applied to all staff below Senior Executive level employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

The salary bands reflect APS-wide broad-banding groups and include salary ranges representing APS classification ranges. The salary bands available under the ASADA Collective Agreement 2009–12 are shown in table 27. ASADA does not offer performance pay to any employees.

Productivity initiatives in the Collective Agreement focused on continuing family-friendly employment practices and individual flexibility, ongoing review of performance management arrangements, and improving corporate and individual training opportunities to ensure a highly relevant and skilled workforce.

Section 24(1) determinations

In 2010–11, the terms and conditions of employment of Senior Executive Service employees were set by determination under Section 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

In addition, at 30 June 2011 Section 24(1) determinations covered four employees where the remuneration available under the collective agreement differed from the remuneration available following the cessation of an Australian Workplace Agreement in previous years, or a determination granted by ASADA or another agency.

Table 28 includes the total employees covered by Section 24(1) determinations.

Non-salary benefits

Non-salary benefits provided to staff in 2010–11 included:

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

Performance Management System

A Performance and Career Enrichment Scheme continues to provide a clear link between employee effort and achievement of goals, thereby allowing our employees to see the relationship between what they do and the contribution they make to the achievement of ASADA's goals.

The scheme is aligned with the Integrated Leadership System for all classification levels to ensure clear responsibilities and objectives are included in individual performance and development plans. All employees continue to include a key performance requirement covering the APS Values and Code of Conduct.

Australia Day medallions

In 2010–11, ASADA awarded three Australia Day medallions for the first time. They were presented to Anne Doring, Fiona Rankin and Helen Thorne for their invaluable contributions to ASADA.

Peer recognition

The ASADA Collective Agreement 2009–12 provides for a peer reward system to acknowledge and reward the outstanding performance of individuals and teams. The system gives staff the opportunity to recognise outstanding performance in demonstrating ASADA core values.

During the reporting year, six peer rewards were presented. The rewards acknowledged:

- successful coordination of the organisation’s payroll system during a challenging period
- outstanding coverage of the sport operation services during periods where ASADA staff were unavailable
- outstanding ability to overcome staff shortages, language barriers and last-minute requests from the client to successfully complete testing at an international event
- exceptional individual effort and dedication in meeting testing targets.



Staff consultation

The workplace agreement provides consultative arrangements to enable engagement with staff through formal and informal consultation through the Workplace Consultative Committee. This committee is the forum for broad consultation on matters affecting employees.

The ASADA Employee Survey was sent to all ongoing and non-ongoing employees (but not to casual staff) in January 2011. The survey provided important data on employee attitudes to, and understanding of, a range of issues about working in the APS and ASADA, including work-life balance, leadership, job satisfaction, and recruitment and retention. The data from the survey has been vital in assisting the Senior Management Group identify and evaluate important leadership and management issues for ASADA. This information has been assessed against the APS Commission's survey of APS employees, allowing for some 'reality checking' of agency information.

The survey showed that among staff:

- 93 per cent indicated that ASADA was a good place to work
- 100 per cent agreed that they would put in the extra effort to get a job done
- 94 per cent agreed that the workplace culture supports people to achieve a good work-life balance.

Learning and development

Our corporate training program is driven largely by individual development needs identified through ASADA's strategic and business priorities and the Performance and Career Enrichment Scheme.

We continue to strengthen our leadership capability through participation in the APS Commission's Career Development Assessment Centre. One senior manager attended the program during 2010–11. Two staff members commenced the Public Service Management graduate certificate program adding formal qualifications to members of the leadership team. On appointment all Executive Level 1 and 2 staff undertake a relevant leadership course.

Other staff training focused on core behaviours, skills and knowledge required by people across ASADA, and included the following:

- 2010 international education conference
- Accounting concepts and principles
- APS Values and Code of Conduct
- Audit training
- Better Annual Report workshop
- Building new leaderships
- Certificate IV in government security
- Certificate IV in project management
- Corruption Prevention Network annual forum
- Dealing with diverse stakeholders
- Demystifying ISO 9001
- Digital Learning – Making it Work in the Real World
- EL network membership
- EL2 transition program
- Essential writing for APS 1–4
- Executive coaching course level 1

-
- Executive leadership dimensions
 - Executive learning group
 - Fringe benefits tax essentials
 - Giving and receiving feedback
 - Harassment officer refresher workshop
 - ASADA intelligence training course
 - Interview skills
 - Legislation and APS decision-making
 - Managing your time
 - Media training
 - New pathways for pro-cycling conference
 - Occupational health and safety (OHS) essentials
 - OHS refresher
 - Policy writing
 - Preparing Senate estimate briefs
 - Recordkeeping responsibilities
 - Records and information management in government
 - The New Supervisor.

Workplace diversity

In 2010–11, we developed the Diversity Plan 2011–14 to demonstrate our commitment to diversity. We recognise values and support the different skills and talents of all our employees, making use of these differences to provide challenging and rewarding work in a team-based environment. We value fairness, equity and diversity, and provide support and education to prevent and eliminate harassment and bullying. ASADA also finalised its Reconciliation Action Plan 2011–15.

We provide flexible working conditions to our employees. Findings from the staff survey in January 2011 confirmed that flexibility is one of the most important workplace attributes impacting on job satisfaction in ASADA. The survey revealed that 93 per cent of respondents are satisfied with their access to those flexible working arrangements.

Commonwealth Disability Strategy

In line with the Commonwealth Disability Strategy, we continue to promote diversity by supporting employees who have disabilities, providing adaptive technology, convenient parking spaces and flexible work arrangements. A Disability Plan 2011–15 is in development.

Changes to disability reporting in annual reports

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 are no longer required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by a new National Disability Strategy which sets out a ten-year national policy framework for improving life for Australians with disability, their families and carers. A high-level report to track progress for people with disability at a national level will be produced by the Standing Council on Community, Housing and Disability Services to the Council of Australian Governments 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.

Occupational health and safety

In 2010–11 we maintained our commitment to ensuring the health and safety of all our employees through our policies, procedures and a well-established framework for Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) management. This framework includes:

- the OHS Committee, which met four times during the year
- selection and training of current and replacement designated health and safety representatives, wardens and first aid officers
- training for all staff on OHS essentials
- incident reporting and investigation
- targeted safety improvements.

Free influenza vaccinations were offered to all staff, including casual employees, to raise awareness of health and wellbeing.

A program for workplace assessments was carried out during the reporting period. All offices, covering Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane staff, have been reviewed and appropriate recommendations made for updating workstations. This program also included reviews of home-based offices for ongoing Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and other staff employed under a working-from-home arrangement.

During 2010–11 there were no OHS incidents involving staff.



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04

Summary of financial performance 2010–11

The 2010–11 financial year was the first year of revised resourcing arrangements under the Commonwealth Government's *Operation Sunlight* reforms. The major impacts of these reforms were:

- transition from funding of ongoing capital requirements through annual appropriations based on annual depreciation and amortisation costs, to annual equity injections based on negotiated capital requirements
- flow-on impacts to comparative appropriation revenue and comprehensive income results from 2009–10
- revision of Commonwealth Government guidelines that required ASADA to achieve a minimum break-even comprehensive income result, after adjustment for non-appropriated depreciation and amortisation expenses (refer to note 18 of the financial statements).

The comprehensive income attributable to ASADA for 2010–11 was \$0.66m, which compares favourably to a budgeted break-even result.

Contributing factors to ASADA's 2010–11 financial results include:

- an increase of ten per cent in testing revenues due to increased demand from user-pays arrangements combined with a three per cent overall increase in charges from 1 January 2011
- an overall reduction in supplier expenses of 15 per cent, from a combination of reduced use of contractors and consultants, and reduced miscellaneous information technology and recruitment services; this was offset by greater investment in drug testing
- a 48 per cent reduction in outstanding trade debtors achieved by requiring partners to adhere to our terms of trade
- capital expenditure of \$0.49m, primarily as investment in the replacement of ASADA's doping control data management system, and the commissioning of online education modules
- an overall 13 per cent increase in ASADA's net asset position, from \$0.39m in 2009–10 to \$4.40m in 2010–11. The current assets to current liabilities ratio has increased from 1.73 on 30 June 2010 to 2.01 on 30 June 2011.

Grant programs

ASADA did not issue any grants in 2010–11.

Asset management

ASADA's non-financial assets are mainly the computer hardware and software needed to deliver activities, and leasehold improvements.

Under the Australian Government's net cash funding reforms, 2010–11 reflected the initial year of the move from the funding of ongoing capital requirements based on annual depreciation to the provision of approved Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) based on agreed capital requirements. ASADA is currently completing an updated Capital Management Plan (CMP) aimed at ensuring a sustainable asset replacement strategy which provides adequate planning and resources to replace assets as they come to the end of their useful lives.

A stocktake of fixed and intangible assets in 2010–11 confirmed their location and condition.

Purchasing

In 2010–11, with a small number of exceptions as reported in the Certificate of Compliance, ASADA complied with 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 current 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, the provision of legal, investigative, education and training services, and the provision of call centre arrangements.

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 were:

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

During 2010–11, four new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$387,779. In addition, four ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the 2010–11 financial year, involving total expenditure of \$162,007.

Table 12: Expenditure on new and existing consultancy contracts 2010–11

A	New contracts during the period	4
B	Total expenditure on new consultancy contracts (GST-inclusive)	\$387,779
C	Number of ongoing (that is, pre-existing) consultancy contracts active during the period	4
D	Total expenditure on ongoing consultancy contracts during the period (GST-inclusive)	\$162,007

Table 13: Consultancy services let during 2010–11 of \$10,000 or more

Consultant name	Description	Contract price	Selection process ⁽¹⁾	Justification ⁽²⁾
Saltbush Consulting Pty Ltd	Update of ASADA threat and risk assessment	\$19,800	Direct source	B
Orima Research Pty Ltd	2011 stakeholder research	\$11,865	Direct source	B
Bullseye Graphics Pty Ltd	Digital marketing priorities	\$21,261	Select Tender	B
Crystal Approach Pty Ltd	Eugene redevelopment project	\$478,361	Open tender	B
Total		\$531,287		

(1) Explanation of selection process terms drawn from the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (December 2008)

Open tender: A procurement procedure in which a request for tender is published inviting all businesses that satisfy the conditions for participation to submit tenders. Public tenders are generally sought from the Australian Government AusTender internet site.

Select tender: A procurement procedure in which the procuring agency selects which potential suppliers are invited to submit tenders (this includes tenders submitted through Multi-Use lists). This procurement process may only be used under certain defined circumstances.

Direct sourcing: A form of restricted tendering, available only under certain defined circumstances, with a single potential supplier or suppliers being invited to bid because of their unique expertise and/or their special ability to supply the goods and/or services sought.

Panel: An arrangement under which a number of suppliers, initially selected through an open tender process, may each supply property or services to an agency as specified in the panel arrangements. Quotes are sought from suppliers that have pre-qualified on the agency panels to supply to the government. This category includes standing offers and supplier panels where the supply of goods and services may be provided for a pre-determined length of time, usually at a pre-arranged price.

(2) Key for justification for decision to use consultancy

A – Skills currently unavailable within agency.

B – Need for specialised or professional skills.

C – Need for independent research or assessment.

A list of consultancy services valued at \$10,000 or more (let in 2010) 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

Our 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*.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



05



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Sport

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2011, 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 Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; Schedule of Asset Additions; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

The 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 the Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that 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 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 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 Authority, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Independence

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

Opinion

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

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Peter Kerr

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

5 September 2011



Australian Government

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

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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 2011 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.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burgess', written over a dotted line.

T Burgess
Chief Executive A/g

5 September 2011

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S Fitzgerald', written over a dotted line.

S Fitzgerald
Chief Financial Officer

5 September 2011

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	3A	(8,135)	(7,670)
Suppliers	3B	(5,893)	(6,807)
Depreciation and amortisation	3C	(692)	(618)
Write-down and impairment of assets	3D	(32)	(197)
Other	3E	(5)	(18)
Total expenses		(14,757)	(15,310)
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	4A	1,674	1,509
Other	4B	12	2
Total own-source revenue		1,686	1,511
Gains			
Sale of assets	4C	-	2
Other	4D	28	40
Total gains		28	42
Total own-source income		1,714	1,553
Net cost of (contribution by) services		(13,043)	(13,757)
Revenue from Government	4E	13,010	13,859
Surplus (Deficit) on continuing operations		(33)	102
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		(33)	102
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserves		-	127
Total other comprehensive income		-	127
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government		(33)	229

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	68	38
Trade and other receivables	5B	4,047	3,442
Total financial assets		<u>4,115</u>	<u>3,480</u>
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	6A	1,367	1,594
Property, plant and equipment	6B,C	517	655
Intangibles	6D,E	854	690
Inventories	6F	129	132
Other	6G	155	273
Total non-financial assets		<u>3,022</u>	<u>3,344</u>
Total assets		<u>7,137</u>	<u>6,824</u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	(708)	(771)
Other	7B	(452)	(552)
Total payables		<u>(1,160)</u>	<u>(1,323)</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	(1,635)	(1,513)
Other	8B	(240)	(213)
Total provisions		<u>(1,875)</u>	<u>(1,726)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(3,035)</u>	<u>(3,049)</u>
Net assets		<u>4,102</u>	<u>3,775</u>
EQUITY			
Parent Entity Interest			
Contributed equity		1,253	893
Reserves		149	149
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)		2,700	2,733
Total parent entity interest		<u>4,102</u>	<u>3,775</u>
Total equity		<u>4,102</u>	<u>3,775</u>

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2011

	Retained earnings		Asset revaluation reserve		Contributed equity/capital		Total equity	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	2,733	2,632	149	22	893	743	3,775	3,397
Adjustment for errors	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Adjusted opening balance	2,733	2,631	149	22	893	743	3,775	3,396
Comprehensive income								
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	127
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	(33)	102	-	-	-	-	(33)	102
Total comprehensive income	(33)	102	-	127	-	-	(33)	229
Transactions with owners								
Distributions to owners								
Equity injection - Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150
Departmental capital budget	-	-	-	-	360	-	360	-
Sub-total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	360	150	360	150
Closing balance as at 30 June	2,700	2,733	149	149	1,253	893	4,102	3,775

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 2011

	Notes	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		11,465	13,925
Sales of goods and rendering of services		2,260	1,626
Net GST received		509	457
Other cash received		368	107
Total cash received		14,602	16,115
Cash used			
Employees		(7,774)	(7,618)
Suppliers		(6,666)	(8,071)
Total cash used		(14,440)	(15,689)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	9	162	426
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	2
Total cash received		-	2
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(52)	(392)
Purchase of Intangibles		(440)	(483)
Total cash used		(492)	(875)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(492)	(873)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Contributed equity		360	-
Total cash received		360	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held			
		30	(446)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		38	484
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	5A	68	38

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Schedule of Commitments

as at 30 June 2011

	2011	2010
BY TYPE	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments receivable		
Net GST recoverable on commitments	401	427
Total commitments receivable	401	427
Other commitments payables		
Operating leases	3,512	3,963
Other	905	734
Total other commitments payables	4,417	4,697
Net commitments by type	4,016	4,270
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other Commitments receivables		
One year or less	107	87
From one to five years	247	214
Over five years	47	126
Total other commitments receivables	401	427
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	476	509
From one to five years	2,511	2,068
Over five years	525	1,386
Total operating lease commitments	3,512	3,963
Other commitments		
One year or less	700	447
From one to five years	205	287
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	905	734
Net commitments by maturity	4,016	4,270

This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NB: 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 exercised a renewal option on its Sydney premises for a period of one year from January 2011. The Authority has terminated its leases on its Brisbane and Melbourne premises from June and October 2010 respectively.

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
Schedule of Contingencies***as at 30 June 2011*

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Contingent assets		
Claims for damages or costs	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
Total contingent assets	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>

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

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and contingent assets listed above are disclosed in Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets, along with information on significant remote contingencies and contingencies that cannot be quantified.

**Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Schedule of Asset Additions**
for the period ended 30 June 2011

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2010-11:

	Buildings - Leasehold Improvement \$'000	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Additions funded in the current year					
By purchase - appropriation ordinary annual services					
Departmental capital budget	-	49	3	308	360
Ordinary operating costs	-	-	-	132	132
Total funded additions funded in the current year	-	49	3	440	492
Total additions	-	49	3	440	492

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10:

	Buildings - Leasehold Improvement \$'000	Property, plant and equipment \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Additions funded in the current year					
By purchase - appropriation ordinary annual services					
Departmental capital budget	41	291	22	444	798
Ordinary operating costs	4	32	2	38	76
Total funded additions funded in the current year	45	323	24	482	874
Total additions	45	323	24	482	874



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Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

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

The Authority is structured to meet one outcome:

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

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

The continued existence of the Authority in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Authority'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 2010; 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 the Authority 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

The Authority 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 & 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).

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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. The Authority 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.

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The Authority 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 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 the Authority 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;
- the Authority 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 the Authority.

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 the Authority.

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government Agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

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.

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.

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 the Authority 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 the Authority'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. The Authority 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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Superannuation

Permanent and part-time staff of the Authority 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 a 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 scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item.

The Authority 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 the Authority's employees. The Authority 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, accrued superannuation relating to the partial fortnight covering 2010-11 and 2011-12, and provision for additional employer contributions to the CSS and PSS defined benefit schemes where the Authority's liability exceeds that recovered by the rates determined by the Australian Government's actuary.

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.

The Authority 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 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. The Authority did not have any borrowing costs in 2010-11.

1.11 Cash

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

1.12 Financial Assets

The Authority classifies its financial assets under the category 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The Authority has no loans receivable.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and 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, the Authority makes an estimation of the receivables recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the recoverable amount, it is considered impaired and it is written down to its recoverable amount.

1.13 Financial Liabilities

The Authority'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 the Authority expects the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent the goods and services have been received.

1.14 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the 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.

1.15 Financial Guarantee Contracts

The Authority does not have any financial guarantee contracts.

1.16 Acquisition of Assets

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

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

1.17 Property, Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the 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).

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 the Authority where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of the Authority'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.

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 the Authority 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:

	2011	2010
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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2011. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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 the Authority were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were noted.

Derecognition

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

1.18 Intangibles

The Authority'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 the Authority's software is 3 years (2010-11: 3 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2010. None were found to be impaired.

1.19 Inventories

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

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

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

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

1.20 Taxation

The Authority 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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

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 2010–11 financial statements.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 3: Expenses		
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	(6,274)	(5,750)
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	(391)	(455)
Defined benefit plans	(746)	(477)
Leave and other entitlements	(678)	(824)
Separation and redundancies	(46)	(164)
Total employee benefits	(8,135)	(7,670)
Note 3B: Suppliers		
Goods and services		
Consultants	(232)	(353)
Contractors	(681)	(998)
Travel and related entitlements	(418)	(399)
IT supplies and annual licences	(627)	(671)
Testing - sample analysis, storage and external collection expenses	(2,600)	(2,540)
HR-Recruitment and Training	(243)	(347)
Other	(582)	(952)
Total goods and services	(5,383)	(6,260)
Goods and services are made up of:		
Provision of goods – external parties	(336)	(276)
Rendering of services – related entities	(3,462)	(3,267)
Rendering of services – external parties	(1,585)	(2,717)
Total goods and services	(5,383)	(6,260)
Other supplier expenses		
Operating lease rentals – external parties:		
Rental expenses	(490)	(524)
Workers compensation expenses	(20)	(23)
Total other supplier expenses	(510)	(547)
Total supplier expenses	(5,893)	(6,807)
Note 3C: Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation:		
Property, plant and equipment	(416)	(398)
Total depreciation	(416)	(398)
Amortisation:		
Intangibles - purchased computer software	(140)	(101)
Intangibles - internally developed software	(136)	(119)
Total amortisation	(276)	(220)
Total depreciation and amortisation	(692)	(618)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 3: Expenses

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000

Note 3D: Write-Down and Impairment of Assets

Asset write-downs and impairments from:

Write-down of receivables	-	(141)
Impairment on intangible assets	-	(38)
Inventory	(16)	(10)
Increase in doubtful debts provision	(16)	(8)
Total write-down and impairment of assets	(32)	(197)

Note 3E: Other Expenses

Cost of Sales	(5)	(18)
Total other expenses	(5)	(18)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 4: Income

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		

Note 4A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services

Provision of goods - external parties	1	11
Rendering of services - external parties	<u>1,673</u>	<u>1,498</u>
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,509</u>

Note 4B: Other Revenue

Other revenue	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>
Total other revenue	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

GAINS

Note 4C: Sale of Assets

Property, plant and equipment:

Proceeds from sale	-	<u>2</u>
Net gain from sale of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Note 4D: Other Gains

Resources received free of charge - ANAO	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>
Total other gains	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT

Note 4E: Revenue from Government

Appropriations :

Departmental appropriation	<u>13,010</u>	<u>13,859</u>
Total revenue from Government	<u>13,010</u>	<u>13,859</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 5: Financial Assets

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 5A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>
Note 5B: Trade and Other Receivables		
Good and Services:		
Goods and services - related entities	-	260
Goods and services - external parties	<u>669</u>	<u>1,034</u>
Total receivables for goods and services	<u>669</u>	<u>1,294</u>
Appropriations receivable:		
For existing programs	<u>3,395</u>	<u>1,850</u>
Total appropriations receivable	<u>3,395</u>	<u>1,850</u>
Other receivables:		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	<u>3</u>	<u>110</u>
Other	-	198
Total other receivables	<u>3</u>	<u>308</u>
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	<u>4,067</u>	<u>3,452</u>
Less impairment allowance account:		
Goods and services	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>
Total impairment allowance account	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>4,047</u>	<u>3,442</u>
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	<u>4,047</u>	<u>3,442</u>
Total trade and other receivables (net)	<u>4,047</u>	<u>3,442</u>
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	<u>3,710</u>	<u>2,484</u>
Overdue by:		
0 to 30 days	<u>291</u>	<u>494</u>
31 to 60 days	<u>41</u>	<u>160</u>
61 to 90 days	-	191
More than 90 days	<u>25</u>	<u>123</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>4,067</u>	<u>3,452</u>
The impairment allowance account is aged as follows:		
Overdue by:		
More than 180 days	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>
Total impairment allowance account	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 5: Financial Assets

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account:

Movements in relation to 2011

	Goods and services \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	10	10
Amounts written off	15	15
Amounts recovered and reversed	(5)	(5)
Closing balance	20	20

Movements in relation to 2010

	Goods and services \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	2	2
Amounts written off	8	8
Closing balance	10	10

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 6A: Land and Buildings		
Leasehold improvements:		
Fair value	2,145	2,145
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(778)</u>	<u>(551)</u>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,594</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,594</u>

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	1,086	1,037
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(739)</u>	<u>(580)</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>347</u>	<u>457</u>
Furniture and Fittings		
Fair value	489	486
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(319)</u>	<u>(288)</u>
Total furniture and fittings	<u>170</u>	<u>198</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>517</u>	<u>655</u>

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

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

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. On 31 March 2010, an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office (AVO) conducted the revaluations.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment (2010-11)

	Building Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Other Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$'000	Infrastructure, furniture and fixtures \$'000	Other Infrastructure, furniture and fittings \$'000	Total Other Infrastructure, P&E, F&F \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2010						
Gross book value	2,145	1,037	486	1,523	3,668	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(551)	(580)	(288)	(868)	(1,419)	
Net book value 1 July 2010	1,594	457	198	655	2,249	
Additions*	-	49	3	52	52	
Depreciation expense	(227)	(159)	(31)	(190)	(417)	
Net book value 30 June 2011	1,367	347	170	517	1,884	
Net book value as of 30 June 2011 represented by:						
Gross book value	2,145	1,086	489	1,575	3,720	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(778)	(739)	(319)	(1,058)	(1,836)	
	1,367	347	170	517	1,884	

* Disaggregated additions information are disclosed in the Schedule of Asset Additions.

**Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment (2009-10)

	Building Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Other Infrastructure, plant and equipment \$'000	Other Infrastructure, furniture and fixtures \$'000	Total Other Infrastructure, P&E, F&F \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2009					
Gross book value	1,868	540	354	894	2,762
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(260)	(261)	(113)	(374)	(634)
Net book value 1 July 2009	1,608	279	241	520	2,128
Additions*	45	323	24	347	392
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	140	(8)	(4)	(12)	128
Depreciation expense	(199)	(137)	(63)	(200)	(399)
Net book value 30 June 2010	1,594	457	198	655	2,249
Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:					
Gross book value	2,145	1,037	486	1,523	3,668
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(551)	(580)	(288)	(868)	(1,419)
	1,594	457	198	655	2,249

* Disaggregated additions information are disclosed in the Schedule of Asset Additions.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 6D: Intangibles		
Computer software:		
Internally developed – in progress	336	214
Internally developed – in use	1,163	862
Purchased	413	396
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(1,058)</u>	<u>(782)</u>
Total intangibles	<u>854</u>	<u>690</u>

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 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6E: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2010–11)

	Computer software internally developed \$'000	Computer software purchased \$'000	Other intangibles in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2010				
Gross book value	862	396	214	1,472
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(599)	(183)	-	(782)
Net book value 1 July 2010	263	213	214	690
Additions*	301	17	122	440
Amortisation	(150)	(126)	-	(276)
Net book value 30 June 2011	414	104	336	854
Net book value as of 30 June 2011 represented by:				
Gross book value	1,163	413	336	1,912
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(749)	(309)	-	(1,058)
	414	104	336	854

* Disaggregated additions information are disclosed in the Schedule of Asset Additions.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6E (Cont'd): Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2009–10)

	Computer software internally developed \$'000	Computer software purchased \$'000	Other intangibles in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2009				
Gross book value	433	441	153	1,027
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(375)	(187)	-	(562)
Net book value 1 July 2009	58	254	153	465
Additions*	287	97	99	483
Amortisation	(119)	(101)	-	(220)
Other movements#	37	(37)	-	-
Disposals:				
Other	-	-	(38)	(38)
Net book value 30 June 2010	263	213	214	690
Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:				
Gross book value	862	396	214	1,472
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(599)	(183)	-	(782)
	<u>263</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>690</u>

* Disaggregated additions information are disclosed in the Schedule of Asset Additions.

Relates to a transfer to correct categorisation of purchased software and internally developed software.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 6F: Inventories		
Inventories held for sale:		
Finished goods	4	19
Total inventories held for sale	4	19
Inventories held for distribution	125	113
Total inventories	129	132

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	155	273
Total other non-financial assets	155	273
Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	155	273
Total other non-financial assets	155	273

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 2011

Note 7: Payables

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	(708)	(771)
Total supplier payables	<u>(708)</u>	<u>(771)</u>
Supplier payables expected to be settled within 12 months:		
Related entities	(440)	(520)
External parties	(268)	(251)
Total	<u>(708)</u>	<u>(771)</u>

Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

Note 7B: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	(149)	(120)
Superannuation	(260)	(226)
PAYG payable to ATO	-	(93)
Other	(43)	(113)
Total other payables	<u>(452)</u>	<u>(552)</u>
Total other payables are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	(452)	(552)
Total other payables	<u>(452)</u>	<u>(552)</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 8: Provisions

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 8A: Employee Provisions		
Leave	1,393	1,280
Other - on-costs	242	233
Total employee provisions	1,635	1,513
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	729	706
More than 12 months	906	807
Total employee provisions	1,635	1,513
Note 8B: Other Provisions		
Provision for restoration obligations*	205	172
Lease incentive	35	41
Total other provisions	240	213
Other provisions are expected to be settled in:		
More than 12 months	240	213
Total other provisions	240	213

	Provision for restoration \$'000	Lease Incentive \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount 1 July 2010	172	41	213
Additional provisions made	33	(6)	27
Closing balance 2011	205	35	240

*The Authority currently has one agreement for the leasing of premises which have provisions equiring the Authority to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the ease. The Authority 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 2011

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash flow statement	68	38
Balance sheet	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net cost of services	(13,043)	(13,757)
Add revenue from Government	13,010	13,859
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Depreciation / amortisation	692	618
Net write down of non-financial assets	-	197
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(2)
Other	-	(11)
Changes in assets / liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in net receivables	(605)	(449)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	3	(36)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	119	(205)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	122	267
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	(63)	(364)
Increase / (decrease) in other payable	(100)	265
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	<u>27</u>	<u>44</u>
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	<u>162</u>	<u>426</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Quantifiable Contingencies

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

Unquantifiable Contingencies

The Authority had no unquantifiable contingencies at reporting date.

Significant Remote Contingencies

The Authority had no remote contingencies at reporting date.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 11: Senior Executive Remuneration

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

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary	535,469	454,618
Annual leave accrued	1,411	(28,806)
Performance bonuses	-	39,429
Motor vehicle expenses and related Fringe Benefit Tax	<u>25,193</u>	<u>10,972</u>
Total short-term employee benefits	<u>562,073</u>	<u>476,213</u>
Post-employment benefits:		
Superannuation	<u>96,888</u>	64,029
Total post-employment benefits	<u>96,888</u>	64,029
Other long-term benefits:		
Long-service leave	<u>14,759</u>	995
Total other long-term benefits	<u>14,759</u>	995
Total	<u>673,720</u>	<u>541,237</u>

Notes:

- Note 11A was prepared on an accrual basis.
- Note 11A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where remuneration expensed for a senior executive was less than \$150,000.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1.1: Senior Executive Remuneration

Note 1.1B: Average Annual Remuneration Packages and Bonus Paid for Substantive Senior Executives as at the end of the Reporting Period

Fixed Elements and Bonus Paid ¹	as at 30 June 2011				as at 30 June 2010			
	Senior Executives No.	Fixed elements		Total	Senior Executives No.	Fixed elements		Total
		Salary	Allowances			Salary	Allowances	
Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):								
less than \$150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$180,000 to \$209,999	1	180,220	28,000	208,220	1	174,543	23,000	197,543
\$210,000 to \$239,999	1	208,600	28,000	236,600	1	200,000	28,000	228,000
\$300,000 to \$329,999	1	279,420	44,998	324,418	1	268,400	43,234	311,634
Total	3				3			

Notes:

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who were employed by the Authority at the end of the reporting period. Fixed elements were based on the employment agreement of each individual. Each row represents an average annualised figure (based on headcount) for the individuals in that remuneration package band (i.e. the 'Total' column).
2. The Authority paid no bonuses to substantive senior executives employed by the Authority as at 30 June 2011 or 30 June 2010.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 1.1: Senior Executive Remuneration

Variable Elements:

With the exception of bonuses, variable elements were not included in the 'Fixed Elements and Bonus Paid' table above. The following variable elements were available as part of

- (a) On average senior executives were entitled to the following leave entitlements:
- Annual Leave (AL): entitled to 20 days (2010: 20 days) each full year worked (pro-rata for part-time SES);
 - Personal Leave (PL): entitled to 20 days (2010: 20 days) or part-time equivalent; and
 - Long Service Leave (LSL): in accordance with *Long Service Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1976*.
- (b) Senior executives were members of one of the following superannuation funds:
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS); this scheme is closed to new members, with employer contributions set at 21.4 per cent (2010: 21.4 per cent) (including productivity component). More information on CSS can be found at <http://www.css.gov.au>; and
 - Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS); this scheme is closed to new members, with current employer contributions set at 16.0 per cent (2010: 16.1 per cent) (including productivity component). More information on PSS can be found at <http://www.pss.gov.au>.
- (c) Various salary sacrifice arrangements were available to senior executives including superannuation, motor vehicles and expense payment fringe benefits.

Note 1.1C: Other Highly Paid Staff

During the reporting period, there were no employees other than substantive senior executives whose salaries were \$150,000 or more.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Financial statement audit services were provided free of charge to the Authority.		
Fair value of the services provided:		
Australian National Audit Office - ANAO	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	<u>28</u>	<u>40</u>

No other services were provided by ANAO.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 13: Financial Instruments

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Note 13A: Categories of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	68	38
Trade receivables	669	1,492
Total	737	1,530
Carrying amount of financial assets	737	1,530
Financial Liabilities		
Other liabilities at nominal cost		
Payables suppliers	(708)	(771)
Other payables	(409)	(346)
Total	(1,117)	(1,117)
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	(1,117)	(1,117)
Note 13B: Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Impairment	-	(141)
Net gain/(loss) from loans and receivables	-	(141)
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	-	(141)

Note 13C: Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

The Authority did not incur any income or expense associated with financial liabilities in 2010-11.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 13D: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying amount 2011 \$'000	Fair value 2011 \$'000	Carrying amount 2010 \$'000	Fair value 2010 \$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	68	68	38	38
Trade receivables	669	669	1,492	1,492
Total	737	737	1,530	1,530
Financial Liabilities				
Payables suppliers	(708)	(708)	(771)	(771)
Other payables	(409)	(409)	(346)	(346)
Total	(1,117)	(1,117)	(1,117)	(1,117)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Note 13E: Credit Risk

The Authority is exposed to minimal credit risk as loans and receivables are 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 Authority manages its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition, the Authority has policies and procedures that guide employees as to debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The Authority holds no collateral to mitigate the credit risk.

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

	Not past due nor impaired 2011 \$'000	Not past due nor impaired 2010 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2011 \$'000	Past due or impaired 2010 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	68	38	-	-
Trade receivables	312	326	357	968
Total	380	364	357	968

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 13: Financial Instruments

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2011

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade receivables	291	41	-	25	357
Total	291	41	-	25	357

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2010

	0 to 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	90+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade receivables	494	160	191	123	968
Total	494	160	191	123	968

Note 13F: Liquidity Risk

The Authority is an appropriated entity, with approximately 90% of its revenue coming from this source.

The remaining 10% of the revenue comes from user-pays testing, which incurs suppliers' expenses (associated laboratory, pathology and inventory costs).

A reduction in user-pays testing activity would result in an associated reduction in supplier expenses.

As at 30 June 2011 the Authority had current assets of \$4,400m and current liabilities of \$2,190m—a current ratio of 2.01.

The Authority has no derivative financial liabilities in either the current or prior year.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 14: Appropriations

Table A- Annual Appropriations (Recoverable GST exclusive)

	2011 Appropriations						Appropriation applied in 2011 (current and prior years)	Variance
	Appropriation Act		FIMA Act					
	Annual Appropriation	Appropriations reduced ^(a)	AFM ^(b)	Section 30	Section 31	Section 32		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
DEPARTMENTAL								
Ordinary annual services	13,370	-	-	-	2,606	-	15,976	1,044
Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total departmental	13,370	-	-	-	2,606	-	15,976	1,044

Notes:

- (a) Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2010-11: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 and under Appropriation Acts (No.2,4,6) 2010-11: sections 12,13, 14 and 17. 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 that the Finance Minister reduce that appropriation.
- (b) Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) - Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2010-11: section 13 and Appropriation Acts (No.2,4,6) 2010-11: section 15.
- (c) The variance in appropriations and appropriations applied for 2010-11 is the result of a combination of the operating surplus attributable to the Authority and reductions in trade debtors and other receivables.

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 14: Appropriations

	2010 Appropriations							Appropriation applied in 2010 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance \$'000	
	Appropriation Act			FMA Act		Total appropriation \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000			
	Annual Appropriations reduced ^(a) \$'000	Section 14 (Act No. 1) AFM ^(b) \$'000	Section 14 (Act No. 1) \$'000	Section 30 \$'000	Section 31 \$'000					Section 32 \$'000
DEPARTMENTAL										
Ordinary annual services	13,859	-	-	-	1,733	-	15,592	(15,689)	(97)	
Other services	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	
Equity										
Total departmental	14,009	-	-	-	1,733	-	15,742	(15,689)	53	

Notes:

(a) Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2010-11: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 and under Appropriation Acts (No.2,4,6) 2010-11: sections 12,13, 14 and 17. 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 that the Finance Minister reduce that appropriation.

(b) Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) - Appropriation Acts (No.1,3,5) 2010-11: section 13 and Appropriation Acts (No.2,4,6) 2010-11: section 15.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 14: Appropriations

Table B: Unspent Departmental Annual Appropriations. ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

Authority	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Appropriation ACT No.1 2009-10	-	1,463
Appropriation ACT No.1 2010-11	3,463	-
Appropriation ACT No.2 2009-10	-	150
Appropriation ACT No.3 2009-10	-	237
Total	3,463	1,850

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 15: Special Accounts

During the year the Authority closed its Other Trust Money Account. This account was established under section 20 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act). For the year ended 30 June 2011 the account had a nil balance and there were no transactions debited or credited to it during the current or prior reporting period.

The purpose of the Other Trust Monies Account (Trust) was for expenditure of monies temporarily held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of another person other than that of the Commonwealth.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 16: Compensation and Debt Relief

	2011	2010
	\$	\$
Compensation and Debt Relief - Departmental		
No payments 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 2011

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 17A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Expenses				
Departmental	14,757	15,310	14,757	15,310
Total	14,757	15,310	14,757	15,310
Income from non-government sector				
Departmental			-	-
Activities subject to cost recovery	1,686	1,511	1,686	1,511
Total departmental	1,686	1,511	1,686	1,511
Total	1,686	1,511	1,686	1,511
Other own-source income				
Departmental	28	42	28	42
Total	28	42	28	42
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome delivery	13,043	13,757	13,043	13,757

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown included intra-government costs that were eliminated in calculating the actual Budget Outcome.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 17B: Major Classes of Departmental Expense, Income, Assets and Liabilities by Outcome

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Departmental Expenses:				
Employees	(8,135)	(7,670)	(8,135)	(7,670)
Suppliers	(5,893)	(6,807)	(5,893)	(6,807)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(692)	(618)	(692)	(618)
Write down of Assets	(32)	(197)	(32)	(197)
Other Expenses	(5)	(18)	(5)	(18)
Total	(14,757)	(15,310)	(14,757)	(15,310)
Departmental Income:				
Sales of Goods and Services	1,686	1,511	1,686	1,511
Appropriations	13,010	13,859	13,010	13,859
Other	28	42	28	42
Total	14,724	15,412	14,724	15,412
Departmental Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	68	38	68	38
Trade and other receivables	4,047	3,442	4,047	3,442
Land and buildings	1,367	1,594	1,367	1,594
Property, plant and equipment	517	655	517	655
Intangibles	854	690	854	690
Other	284	405	284	405
Total	7,137	6,824	7,137	6,824
Departmental Liabilities				
Suppliers	(708)	(771)	(708)	(771)
Employee provisions	(1,635)	(1,513)	(1,635)	(1,513)
Other	(692)	(765)	(692)	(765)
Total	(3,035)	(3,049)	(3,035)	(3,049)

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. Net costs shown included intra-government costs that were eliminated in calculating the actual Budget outcome.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

for the period ended 30 June 2011

Note 18: Comprehensive Income (Loss) attributable to the Authority

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) attributable to the Authority		
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government	(33)	229
Plus: non-appropriated expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	<u>692</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) attributable to the Authority	<u>659</u>	<u>229</u>



ASADA ADVISORY GROUP

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06

Overview

The Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Mark Arbib, announced appointments to the ASADA Advisory Group on 23 May 2011.

The role of the Advisory Group is to act as a consultative forum for ASADA's CEO on anti-doping matters. The group comprises experts in the areas of 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 will be 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). As a member of the Australian Age Group World Championships team in the sport of triathlon, Ms Gripper provides an athlete's perspective to the Advisory Group.

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 was recently appointed to 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 headquarters from Sydney to Melbourne, secured significant federal government funding, was integral in the development of the ground-breaking ANZ Championship and recently 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

While the Advisory Group was established in May 2011, it did not meet within the 2010–11 period. No resources were required.



ASADA CEO, AURORA ANDRUSKA WITH THE ASADA ADVISORY GROUP.
 FROM LEFT: JOHN DRURY PSM, AURORA ANDRUSKA PSM, ANNE GRIPPER, BRIAN WARD OAM
 (CHAIR), KATE PALMER, STEVE MONEGHETTI, PROFESSOR DAVID HANDELSMAN



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 ASADA Act.

From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 the ADRVP held 15 regular meetings. During the financial year two athletes challenged the ADRVP's decisions in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal reaffirmed the ADRVP's decision in both cases. During 2010–11, the ADRVP made 42 decisions to enter athlete and athlete support personnel's details onto the Register of Findings (RoF).

ADRVP members

Dr Brian Sando OAM – Chair

Dr Brian Sando is 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 has worked as Medical Officer to seven Australian Olympic teams (four as Senior Medical Director) and is a former president of Sports Medicine Australia. He is also a member of the FINA Doping Control Review Board.

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 precursor, the Australian Sports Drug Agency) for the last 10 years. Professor McLachlan has prepared over 100 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 safe use of medicines.

Dr Peter Harcourt OAM – Member

Dr Peter Harcourt is a Sports Physician with wide experience in international sport with a particular interest in anti-doping issues. His elite sporting involvement includes the Australian Football League, basketball, cricket, and Commonwealth and Olympic Games. He also holds positions on the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee and the Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

Ms 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. 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.

Mr Hayden Opie – Member

Hayden Opie is the Director of Studies of the Melbourne Sports Law Program. He pursues research and teaching interests in all areas of sports law and is recognised internationally for his work in the field. In recent years he has been researching and writing on anti-discrimination law in sport, labour market regulation, sports betting and medico-legal issues such as injury liability and anti-doping rules. His publications on sports law cover a wide range of topics and have appeared in Australian, European, New Zealand, South American and United States journals and books. In 2009, Mr Opie received the ANZSLA Contribution to Sport Award.

Table 14: ADRVP attendance 2010–11

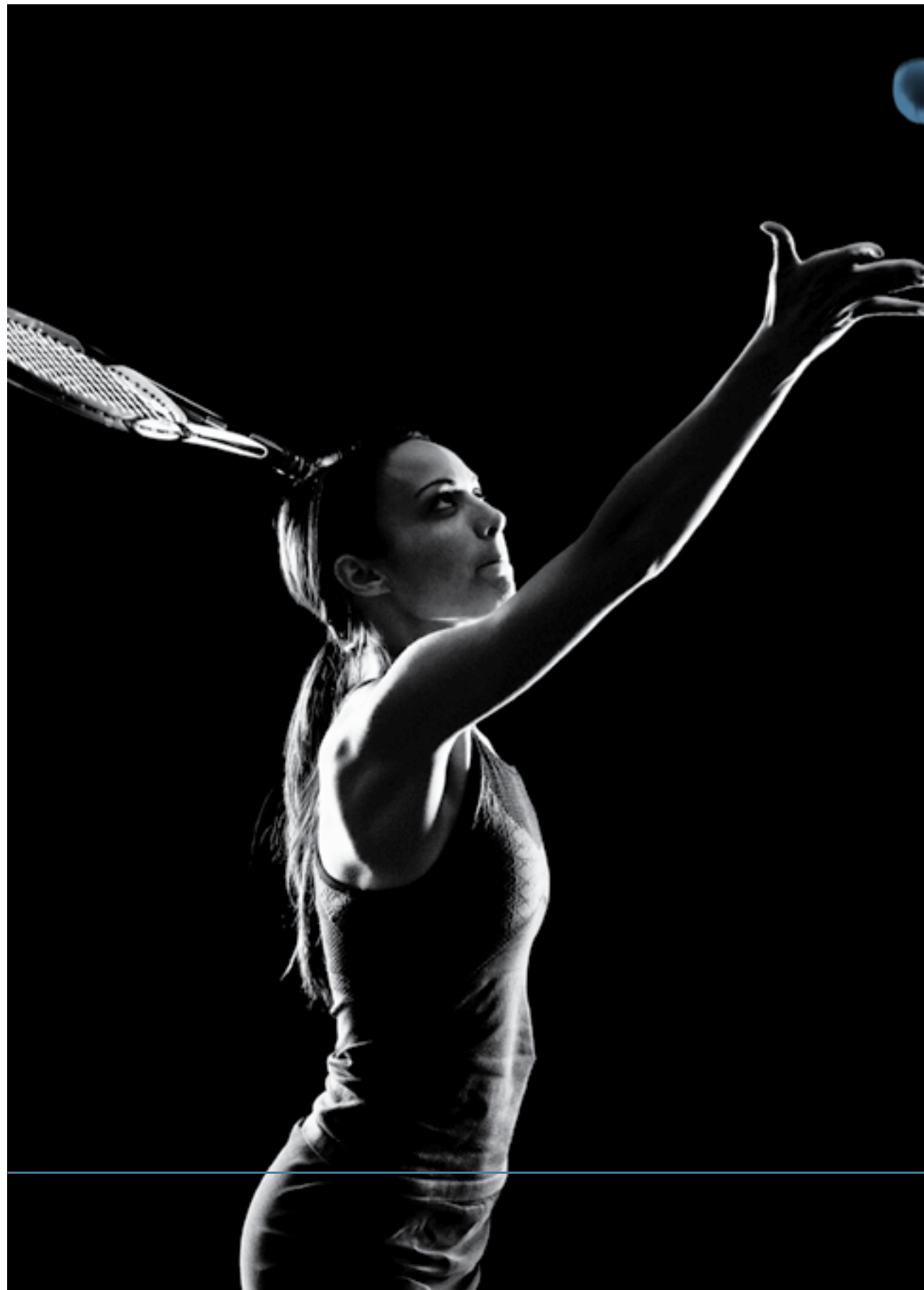
Date of meeting	Dr Brian Sando (Chair)	Professor Andrew McLachlan (Deputy Chair)	Ms Tracey Gaudry	Dr Peter Harcourt	Mr Hayden Opie
28 Jul 2010	✓	✓	✓		✓
11 Aug 2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26 Aug 2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 Sept 2010	✓	✓	✓		
21 Oct 2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 Nov 2010	✓		✓	✓	✓
2 Dec 2010	✓	✓		✓	
22 Dec 2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Jan 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Feb 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Mar 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28 Apr 2011	✓		✓	✓	✓
12 May 2011	✓		✓		✓
9 Jun 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30 Jun 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total	15	12	14	12	13

Resources

The ADRVP is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2010–11 budget is provided in table 15.

Table 15: ADRVP expenses 2010–11

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	38.8
Meetings and conferences	4.8
Administration and communication	18.5
Total	62.1



AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Section 52 of the ASADA Act and Clause 5 of the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme outline the functions of the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC). These functions include:

- giving approval for athletes to use prohibited medications for legitimate therapeutic purposes
- conducting investigations and providing additional medical and scientific expertise to help determine positive test results
- providing expert medical advice to drug testing laboratories
- providing expert medical advice to anti-doping tribunals
- advising athletes, support personnel and national sporting organisations (NSOs) about anti-doping issues and the wellbeing of athletes
- giving advice to ASADA and the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) on matters relating to anti-doping and athletes' health and wellbeing
- providing advice to ASADA and ASADA's clients about sports medicine issues.

A full statement of ASDMAC's functions as prescribed in the ASADA Act and NAD scheme is included in Appendix K.

ASDMAC functions are subject to compliance with relevant legislation and regulation. Regular audits highlight openness and transparency in decision-making, the highest standards of probity, integrity and a strong commitment to accountability.

ASDMAC complies with the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs).

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 NSO's 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.

ASDMAC members

ASDMAC held five meetings during 2010–11.

ASDMAC members operate in accordance with the powers and functions under the ASADA Act, the ASADA Regulations and the NAD scheme.

Table 16: ASDMAC members

Position	Name	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Professor Ken Fitch AM	28 November 2011	5	5
Member	Dr Susan White	24 December 2012	5	5
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt OAM	24 December 2012	5	5
Member	Dr Hugh Hazard	10 February 2013	5	5
Member	Dr Grace Bryant OAM	30 June 2011	5	5
Member	Dr Terry Farquharson	22 December 2012	5	5

Prof Ken Fitch AM – Chair

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

- Adjunct Professor, School of Human Movement and Exercise Science, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Western Australia
- Member, International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Medical Commission
- Chairman, IOC Games Group
- Chairman, IOC's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee
- Chairman, IOC's Independent Asthma Panel
- Chairman, Therapeutic Use Committee, Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
- Chairman, Therapeutic Use Committee, Commonwealth Games Federation
- Member, Therapeutic Use Committee, Professional Golfers Association European Tour
- Emeritus Consultant Physician, Sports Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Royal Perth Hospital
- Member, Medical Commission, Australian Olympic Committee.

Dr Susan White – Member

MBBS (Hons), FACSP, FASMF

- Sports Physician, Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre, Melbourne
- Member, Medical Commission, Australian Olympic Committee
- Medical Director, Australian Youth Olympic Team, Singapore 2010
- Deputy Medical Director, Australian Olympic Team, London 2012
- Chief Medical Officer, Swimming Australia
- Editorial Board, Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine

- Editorial Board, British Journal of Sports Medicine
- Member, Anti-Doping Panel, Cricket Australia
- Member, Australian Football League Tribunal (Anti-Doping)
- Team Physician, Australian Swim Team
- Team Physician, Melbourne Vixens Netball Team.

Dr Peter Harcourt OAM – Member

MBBS, FACSP, FASMF, Dip Obs

- Sports Physician
- Medical Director, Australian Commonwealth Games team, Delhi, India
- Medical Coordinator, Victorian Institute of Sport
- Clinical Convenor, Health Services Group (WorkSafe and Transport Accident Commission), Victoria
- Chief Medical Officer, Basketball Australia
- Medical Commissioner, Australian Football League
- Anti-Doping Medical Officer, Cricket Australia
- Chair, International Cricket Council Medical Committee and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee
- Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur Medical Council and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee
- Team Physician, Melbourne Victory Football Club
- Senior Fellow, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

Dr Hugh Hazard – Member

MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FACSP

- Sports Physician
- Team Medical Officer, Country Rugby League team
- Medical Consultant, Bulldogs Rugby League Club.

Dr Grace Bryant OAM – Member

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

- Sports Physician
- Chief Medical Officer, Australian Women's Water Polo
- Team Physician, National Netball Competition
- Member, Medical Commission, Australian Commonwealth Games Association
- Member, Education Committee, Sports Medicine Australia (NSW Branch)
- Member, International Netball Medical Panel.

Dr Terry Farquharson – Member

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

- Sports Physician
- SA Sports Medicine Centre Clinical Lecturer
- University of Adelaide Senior Visiting Medical Specialist
- Queen Elizabeth Hospital Medical Officer with Norwood Football Club and South Australian National Football League
- Medical Officer with South Australian Cricket Association and Cricket Australia.

Achievements

During the financial year ending 30 June 2011:

- ASDMAC processed 299 applications for TUEs
- ASDMAC was consulted during the preparation of the Australian Government's submission to WADA's 2011 list of prohibited substances and prohibited methods
- ASDMAC provided information and advice to ASADA in establishing a new National Level Review Body to hear TUE appeals
- ASDMAC reviewed and updated the application and other forms integral to the TUE process with the assistance of its legal adviser
- Dr Susan White was appointed Chief Medical Officer to the Australian team at the 2010 Singapore Youth Olympic Games and Deputy CMO for the Australian Olympic team London 2012
- Members provided the Australasian College of Sports Physicians (ACSP) with regular comments and updates on relevant subjects for publication in the ACSP newsletter.

Resources

ASDMAC is funded from the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2010–11 budget is provided in table 17.

Table 17: ASDMAC expenses 2010–11

	(\$) 000's
Members' and professional fees	241.3
Meetings and conferences	28.1
Administration and communication	8.4
Total	277.8

Freedom of information procedures and ASDMAC contact details

To enable a prompt response, and to help us meet our obligations under the FOI Act, applicants need to provide as much information as possible about the documents they are seeking. A phone number or an email address should also be included in case ASDMAC officers need any clarification.

Enquiries about submitting a formal request under the FOI Act should be directed to the ASDMAC Freedom of Information Coordinator on (02) 6222 4283.

FOI requests should be sent to:

Attention: ASDMAC Secretariat
 Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
 PO Box 1744
 Fyshwick ACT 2609

From 1 May 2011 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. An agency plan showing what information is published in accordance with the IPS will be accessible from ASDMAC's website.

Table 18: ASDMAC freedom of information statistics

Matters on hand (start 2010–11)	Requests received (2010–11)	Requests finalised (2010–11)	Requests outstanding (end 2010–11)
0	0	n/a	0

ASDMAC did not receive any applications for internal review or Administrative Appeals Tribunal matters in 2010–11.



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Appendix A: Doping control statistics 2000–01 to 2010–11

Table 19: Doping control statistics

Year	In-comp	% in-comp	Out-of-comp	% out-of-comp	Total	User-pays	% user-pays	Govt-funded	% govt-funded
00–01	1758	28%	4436	72%	6194	2702	44%	3492	56%
01–02	2486	36%	4383	64%	6869	3020	44%	3849	56%
02–03	1960	31%	4303	69%	6263	2707	43%	3556	57%
03–04	2443	37%	4172	63%	6615	2819	43%	3796	57%
04–05	1741	28%	4393	72%	6134	2285	37%	3849	63%
05–06	2814	37%	4771	63%	7585	3038 [#]	40%	4547 [*]	60%
06–07	2916	42%	4037	58%	6953	2376	38%	4264	62%
07–08	3168	48%	3469	52%	6637	2395	36%	4242	64%
08–09	3122	42%	4376	58%	7498	3286	44%	4212	56%
09–10	2591	39%	4113	61%	6704	2876	43%	3828	57%
10–11	2749	39%	4341	61%	7090	3225	45%	3865	55%

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 2000–01 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 2010–11

Under the ASADA Act and the NAD 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
- ▶ 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.

ADRVP Register of Findings (RoF)

Table 20 is an extract from the RoF showing the outcome of anti-doping rule violations in the year to 30 June 2011.

Forty-two entries have been made onto the RoF for 2010–11. Twenty-nine of these matters are concluded and had been publicly announced at 30 June 2011. The remaining 13 matters are ongoing and the final outcome is pending. They are designated as TBA (to be advised) in the 'Outcome' column in table 20.

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

Table 20: Publicly announced anti-doping rule violations

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Athletics	Methandienone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Stanozolol, mesterolone, drostanolone, human growth hormone, methandienone, methyltestosterone, testosterone, nandrolone, boldenone	S2. Anabolic agents and S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	Possession and attempted use	TBA
Cycling	Phentermine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
Australian rules football (WAFL)	Nandrolone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Rugby league (QRL)	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence and use	Lifetime sanction (third violation)
Hockey	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence	Two-year sanction
Rugby league (NSWRL)	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Athletics	N/A	N/A	Failure to comply	Two-year sanction
Rugby league (QRL)	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and Use	Two-year sanction

Table 20: Publicly announced anti-doping rule violations

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Rugby league (NSWRL)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Time served under provisional suspension
Rugby league (NSWRL)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Time served under provisional suspension
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Amphetamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Kayaking	Androstatrienedione	S4. Hormone antagonists and modulators	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence and use	Three-month ban
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Rugby league (NRL)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Six-month sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA and ANB)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Water polo	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Amphetamine, methamphetamine and nandrolone	S1. Anabolic agents and S6. stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Clenbuterol and methylhexaneamine	S1. Anabolic agents and S6. stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Methylhexaneamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Methylhexaneamine and sibutramine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction

Table 20: Publicly announced anti-doping rule violations

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Australian rules football (WAFL)	Pseudoephedrine at a concentration in urine greater than 150 micrograms per mL	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Rugby league (QRL)	Metenolone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Bodybuilding (ANB)	Nandrolone, furosemide, stanozolol, anastrozole, testosterone	S1. Anabolic agents, S4. hormone antagonists and modulators and S5. diuretics and other masking agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	TBA
Cycling	Nandrolone	S12. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	Two-year sanction
Surf lifesaving	Salbutamol at a concentration in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL	S3. Beta-2 agonists	Presence and use	Warning and reprimand
Gridiron	Desoxymethyltestosterone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	TBA
Athletics	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	TBA
Futsal	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence and use	TBA
Cycling	Stanozolol	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and use	TBA
Baseball	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	Three-month sanction
Handball	Salbutamol at a concentration in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL	S3. Beta-2 agonists	Presence and use	TBA
Powerlifting	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	TBA
Powerlifting	Methylhexanamine	S6. Stimulants	Presence	TBA
Wheelchair rugby	Phentermine	S6. Stimulants	Presence and use	TBA

Table 20: Publicly announced anti-doping rule violations

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Rugby union	Human Growth Hormone	S2. Peptide hormones, growth factors and related substances	Possession and attempted use	TBA
Bodybuilding (INBA)	Clenbuterol and Glycerol	S1. Anabolic agents and S5. diuretics and other masking agents	Presence and use	TBA
Baseball	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	TBA

Table 21: Entries on Register of Findings 2009–10 where the outcomes were to be advised

Sport	Substance name	Substance class	Rule violation	Outcome
Weightlifting	Testosterone	S1. Anabolic agents	Presence and Use	Two-year sanction
Surf lifesaving	Stanozolol, methandienone and 4 – androstenediol and 4 androstene- 3, 6, 17 trione (6-oxo)	S1. Anabolic agents and S4. hormone antagonists and modulators	Use and Attempted Use	Two-year sanction
Cycling	Clenbuterol	S1. Anabolic agent	Attempted Use	Two-year sanction
INBA bodybuilding	Cannabis	S8. Cannabinoids	Presence	Three-month sanction

Appendix C: International anti-doping and doping control

Table 22: 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.	<p>Develop common anti-doping practices among each of the IADA member nations.</p> <p>Harmonise existing practices where possible.</p> <p>Ensure that the practices employed are identifiable as world best practice and to use this standard to influence other sport nations to follow suit.</p>
Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	Multi-lateral government-to-government agreement involving 50 signatories – 46 member states of the Council of Europe and 4 non-member states, 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-to-government agreement ratified by 159 governments at 30 June 2011.	<p>Provide for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programs (not including drug testing services).</p> <p>Oblige parties to adopt appropriate measures at the national and international levels that are consistent with the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code.</p>

Appendix D: Powers of the Minister to give directions to ASADA and the CEO

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

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

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

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

(2) However, such a direction must not relate to:

- (a) a particular athlete, or a particular support person, who is subject to the NAD scheme, or
- (b) the testing of a particular athlete under an anti-doping testing service, or safety checking service, being provided by the CEO under contract on behalf of the Commonwealth.

(3) The CEO must comply with a direction under subsection (1).

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the extent that the direction relates to the CEO's performance of functions or exercise of powers under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* or as an Agency Head under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Appendix E: ASADA and CEO functions, powers and delegations

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

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

CEO's functions

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

- (a) such functions as are conferred on the CEO by Part 2
- (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.

Note: For sports doping and safety matters, refer to Section 4.

CEO's powers

Under Section 22 of the ASADA Act, the CEO has the following powers:

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.

Note: For the power to enter into contracts etc. on behalf of the Commonwealth for the benefit of the ASADA, refer to Section 44 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* as it applies in relation to the ASADA as an Agency.

Appendix F: Staffing statistics at 30 June 2011

Table 23: Full-time and part-time staff at 30 June 2011

Ongoing employee				non-ongoing employee						Total
Full-time		Part-time		Full-time		Part-time		Casual		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
30	26	2	5	1	2	0	0	188	122	376

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2011, including temporary re-assignment into the agency. These figures include the ASADA CEO.

Table 24: Staff by classification groups and location at 30 June 2011

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	CEO	Total
ACT			2	8	15	10	10	8	2	1	56
NSW				3		2					5
NT											0
QLD				1							1
SA											0
TAS											0
VIC				3			1				4
WA											0
Total	0	0	2	15	15	12	11	8	2	1	66

Note: This table indicates ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2011.

Table 25: SES staff at 30 June 2011

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

Note: These figures reflect nominal occupancy and do not include acting arrangements.

Table 26: Staff in equal employment opportunity groups at 30 June 2011

Male	Female	Total staff (1)	DCLB1 and DCLB2	ATSI	PWD	Total staff (2)
50%	50%	100%	18	0	0	0

Notes:

Total staff (1): Ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed at 30 June 2011. Percentages of males and females relate to this total, excluding casuals.

DCLB1: People from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds (first generation).

DCLB2: People from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds (second generation).

ATSI: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

PWD: People with a disability.

Total staff (2): Total number of staff who volunteered equal employment opportunity information, including no answers to questions. Percentages of equal employment opportunity statistics have been derived from this total.

Table 27: Salary ranges of employees

Classification	Collective agreement		Section 24(1) determinations	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
EL2	\$102,736	\$123,969	\$124,528	\$142,481
EL1	\$90,877	\$99,044	\$103,346	\$103,472
APS6	\$79,096	\$86,321	\$88,655	\$88,655
APS5	\$70,350	\$76,379		
APS4	\$62,365	\$68,577		
APS3	\$52,630	\$59,035		
APS2	\$43,147	\$50,948		
APS1	-	-		

Table 28: 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	4	4	8
EL1	9	2	11
APS 2-6	43	1	44
Total	56*	9	65*

* Excluding the CEO

Appendix G: Occupational health and safety

The OHS Committee continued to consolidate OHS issues within the Canberra and Sydney offices of ASADA. There is also an OHS representative in Victoria.

During 2010–11 we continued to implement the OHS Framework and support policies and procedures to underpin OHS duty of care for the health, safety and welfare of employees while at work. As required under Section 74 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991* (OHS Act), we developed and implemented a suite of health and safety management policies and procedures. All health and safety arrangements were available to staff and the OHS Committee for comment.

We will review health and safety management arrangements in the next reporting period. If OHS disputes arise at any time during the review or implementation of the current health and safety management arrangements, the ASADA Collective Agreement 2009–12 enables us to handle these matters.

A systematic approach to the management of OHS plans, actions and procedures has resulted in a continual low level of OHS risk. During 2010–11, no incidents were reported to Comcare under Section 68 of the OHS Act. No injury time was lost because of workplace injury during the reporting period.

Appendix H: Advertising and market research

During 2010–11 ASADA paid \$41,235 for advertising and market research services with a value of more than \$11,500 (including GST). Table 29 lists payments made during the financial year resulting from these contracts, as required by Section 321A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

No payments were made to advertising agencies or polling companies for projects over the reporting threshold of \$11,500 including GST during the reporting period.

Table 29: Advertising and market research

Organisation	Service provided	Payment made in 2010–11 (\$)
Market research		
Orima Research Pty Ltd	Survey of stakeholder views on ASADA programs and services	11,865
Total market research		11,865
Direct mail		
National Mailing and Marketing	Storage and mailing of communication and education materials	16,390
Total direct mail		16,390
Media advertising		
Ad Corp	Recruitment advertising	12,980
Total media advertising		12,980
Total		41,235

During 2010–11, ASADA conducted one advertising campaign: *You can never win your reputation back*. Further information on this advertising campaign is available at www.asada.gov.au and in the reports on Australian Government advertising that are prepared by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Those reports are available at www.finance.gov.au/advertising/index.html

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
- participating in the Greenfleet carbon emission offset program for all leased vehicles
- recycling ink jets in printers.

All ASADA leased vehicles have Greenfleet membership. As part of our Collective Agreement 2009–12, this membership is also offered to staff members, with ASADA contributing 50 per cent of the cost.

We analyse energy use annually to find ways of achieving further efficiencies.

Appendix J: Freedom of information

The following section contains information required to be published under subsection 8(1) of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) for the period of 1 July 2010 to 30 April 2011.

Organisation and functions of ASADA

The organisation and functions of ASADA are set out in the 'About ASADA' section (see page 16) and the 'Organisational structure' at figure 4 (see page 62).

Decision-making powers

In 2010–11, the Chief Executive Officer and/or ASADA staff exercised decision-making powers under the following Acts, or parts of Acts:

- *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act)
- *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (the FMA Act)
- *Public Service Act 1999*.

Authorised freedom of information decision makers

ASADA is an agency within the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio. We have sole responsibility for managing our own FOI policy and requests. The authority to provide access to documents or decisions imposing and remitting charges under the FOI Act is held primarily at EL1 level through our Senior Lawyer/Freedom of Information Officer. The authority to conduct internal reviews of decisions that have been made generally rests with SES officers.

Arrangements for consulting external bodies or people

We welcome views and comments from members of the public and bodies outside the Commonwealth on our policy formulation and administration of legislation. Public consultation and consumer and stakeholder participation in policy formulation has been widely encouraged across a range of areas of policy. Members of the public and bodies outside the Commonwealth can participate in policy formulation by forwarding requests to asada@asada.gov.au.

Categories of documents

We maintain records relating to our functions in various forms and locations. Records are retained for varying periods, depending on their administrative and historical value, and are disposed of in accordance with standards and practices approved by the National Archives of Australia.

The following categories of documents were common throughout ASADA in 2010–11:

- briefing papers and minutes prepared for the Minister and senior staff
- documents relating to the development of, and explanatory memoranda to, Acts, Regulations and other legislative instruments
- documents relating to the administration of the NAD scheme
- internal administrative documents relating to staff management and the organisation and operation of the agency, including personnel records, organisational and staffing records, financial and resource management records, audit records, internal operating procedures, requests for tender, instructions, manuals and indexes

- ministerial and agency responses to correspondence and parliamentary questions
- inter-agency and general correspondence and papers
- policy documents, including the development and implementation of government and departmental policy, recommendations and decisions
- agreements, memoranda of understanding and contracts between the Commonwealth and other bodies and organisations
- legal documents, including legislation, contracts, leases, instruments of delegation, legal advices and court/tribunal documents
- requests for information under the FOI Act and files and papers relevant to the consideration of those requests
- standard operating procedures and fact sheets
- separate records of internal management meetings and teleconferences, such as agendas and minutes
- correspondence with non-government parties (stakeholders)
- records of meetings and teleconferences with external stakeholders, including agendas and minutes
- financial reports, expenditure estimates and expenditure reports
- technical manuals
- statistics and databases
- documents prepared by international bodies and agencies
- reports prepared by other government agencies and consultants
- documents submitted by third parties
- ASADA publications
- training materials
- media releases
- committee records
- mailing lists.

A selection of ASADA publications is available to the public for a small fee. A list of these publications can be accessed via the website www.asada.gov.au. Some publications can also be downloaded.

Facilities for the public to obtain physical access to ASADA documents

Facilities for inspecting documents to which access is given under the FOI Act are provided at our head office in Fyshwick, Australian Capital Territory.

Departmental manuals

In accordance with Section 9 of the FOI Act, a list has been compiled of unpublished manuals and other documents provided by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (including ASADA) to officers to assist in making decisions or recommendations that affect the public. The list is available on request from the Freedom of Information Coordinator or any office of the National Archives of Australia.

Freedom of information procedures and ASADA contact details

To enable a prompt response and to help organisations meet obligations under the FOI Act, applicants should provide as much information as possible about the documents they are seeking. A phone number or an email address should also be included in case any clarification is needed.

Enquiries about submitting a formal request to ASADA under the FOI Act should be directed to the Freedom of Information Coordinator on (02) 6222 4200. Requests should be sent to head office and be made out as follows:

Attention: Freedom of Information Coordinator
 Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
 PO Box 1744
 FYSHWICK ACT 2609

From 1 May 2011 agencies subject to the 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. An agency plan showing what information is published in accordance with the IPS will be accessible from ASADA's website.

Table 30: ASADA freedom of information statistics

Matters on hand (start 2010–11)	Requests received (2010–11)	Requests finalised (2010–11)	Requests outstanding (end 2010–11)
0	0	n/a	0

ASADA did not receive any applications for internal review or Administrative Appeals Tribunal matters in 2010–11.

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

Appendix K: Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee – functions

Clause 5.01 NAD scheme - functions of ASDMAC

Under the ASADA Regulations, ASDMAC's functions are as follows:

- (1) ASDMAC may give an athlete approval, in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), to use a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes.
- (2) ASDMAC may develop and implement its own procedure for the issuing of TUEs under subclause (1).
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) ASDMAC may review the procedures adopted by a sporting administration body for approving the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
- (6) ASDMAC may provide advice relating to TUEs and ASDMAC functions to ASADA, sporting administration bodies, participants or other TUE committees.
- (7) 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:
 - (a) by ASDMAC, or
 - (b) by a TUE committee, or
 - (c) because of a decision by WADA following a review or appeal, ASDMAC may investigate the approval and give its opinion to ASADA.
- (8) ASDMAC may participate in a review or an appeal that is related directly or indirectly to a decision made by ASDMAC:
 - (a) to approve the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes, or
 - (b) to refuse to approve the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic purposes.

Appendix L: Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee – Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) granted

Table 31: Therapeutic use exemptions granted

Sport	Approved	Pending	Rejected	Withdrawn	Approval not required	Total
Archery	3		1		2	6
Athletics	13		1		5	19
Australian rules football	14	1	1		2	18
Badminton	1					1
Baseball	3		2		1	6
Basketball	7		1		1	9
Billiards					1	1
Bocce	5					5
Bodybuilding	2		6		4	12
Body sculpting			1			1
Boxing					1	1
Canoeing	2	1			3	6
Cricket	3					3
Croquet	2					2
Cycling	20	1	1		16	38
Dragon boating	11		1		1	13
Eightball	2				3	5
Equestrian					1	1
Football	3				1	4
Goalball					2	2
Golf	1	1				2
Gridiron	1					1
Gymnastics	3				1	4
Handball					1	1
Hockey	6		1		10	17
Ice hockey	2				2	4

Table 31: Therapeutic use exemptions granted

Sport	Approved	Pending	Rejected	Withdrawn	Approval not required	Total
Ice skating	4				3	7
Inline hockey	2	1			1	4
Inline speed skating		1				1
Judo	4					4
Karate					1	1
Kayaking	3				3	6
Lawn bowls	8					8
Motor sport	8				2	10
Motorcross					2	2
Motorcycling	4		1		2	7
Netball	1				3	4
Powerlifting	4	1	1			6
Rowing	9	1			4	14
Rugby league	6	1	1		1	9
Sailing	2					2
Shooting	2		1	1	1	5
Skating	1	1				2
Softball	1	1			1	3
Surf lifesaving	6				4	10
Swimming	21	3			3	27
Table tennis		1			1	2
Tenpin bowling	4	1	1		1	7
Triathlon	2	1		1	4	8
Underwater hockey	2					2
Volleyball	1				2	3
Water polo	5	2			4	11
Weightlifting	2	1	2		6	11
Yachting	1					1
Grand total	207	20	23	2	107	359

Table 32: Substances and methods approved for therapeutic use 2010–11

Acetazolamide	Insulin
Adrenaline	Methylphenidate
Alfentanil hydrochloride	Metoprolol
Anastrozole	Modafinil
Atenolol	Morphine
Budesonide	Methyl prednisolone
Bisoprolol fumarate	Oxycodone hydrochloride
Blood transfusion	Pethidine
Buprenorphine	Pindolol
Carvedilol	Prednisolone
Darbepoetin alfa	Prednisone
Dexamethasone	Probenecid
Dexamphetamine	Raloxifene
Eformoterol	Reductil
Exemestane	Remifentanil hydrochloride
Fludrocortisone acetate	Somatropin
Frusemide	Spirolactone
HCG	Tamoxifen
HGH	Terbutaline
Hydrochlorothiazide	Testosterone
Hydrocortisone	Tibolone
Indapamide	

Appendix M: Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel – functions

Part 5 of the ASADA Act, as amended, concerns matters relating to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel (ADRVP). Section 40 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. The ASADA Determination lists the functions of the ADRVP under the NAD scheme.

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 possible provisional suspensions, the appropriate ineligibility period, (including the start and end dates), and disqualification of results or forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.)

Appendix N: Expenses and resources for Outcome 1

Table 33 shows how the 2010–11 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 and resources 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	(1) Budget 2010–11 \$'000	(2) Actual 2010–11 \$'000	Variation (column 1 minus column 2) \$'000
Program 1.1 – Deterrence, detection and enforcement			
Administered expenses	0	0	0
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary Annual Services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	15,557	14,757	800
Total expenses for Program 1.1 and Outcome 1	15,557	14,757	800
	2009–10	2010–11	Variation (column 2 minus column 1)
Average staffing level (number)	65	65	0

Appendix O: ASADA Resource Statement 2010–11

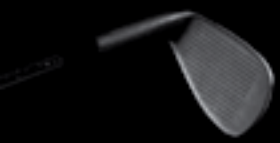
Table 34: ASADA Resource Statement

	(1) Actual available appropriation for 2010–11 \$'000	(2) Payments made 2010-11 \$'000	Balance remaining (column 1 minus column 2) \$'000
Ordinary annual services¹			
Departmental appropriation ²			
Total	18,398	14,932	3,466
Administered expenses			
Total	0	0	0
Total resourcing for ASADA	18,398	14,932	3,466

¹ Appropriation Bill (no. 1) 2010-11. This includes Prior Year departmental appropriation and S.31 relevant agency receipts.

² Includes an amount of \$0.36m in 2010–11 for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.





ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

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List of abbreviations

ADAMS	Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
ADRV	Anti-doping rule violation
ADRVP	Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel
AFL	Australian Football League
ANADO	Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations
APS	Australian Public Service
ASADA	Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDMAC	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
AWOS	Athlete Whereabouts Online System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERA	Continuous erythropoietin receptor activator
DCO	Doping Control Officer
DHEA	Dehydroepiandrosterone
EL	Executive Level
EPO	Erythropoietin
FMA	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
FOI	Freedom of information
hGH	Human Growth Hormone
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement
IOC	International Olympic Committee
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IST	International Standard for Testing
NAD	National Anti-Doping
NADA	National Anti-Doping Agency
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NRL	National Rugby League
NSO	National sporting organisation

OHS	Occupational health and safety
RoF	Register of Findings
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SES	Senior Executive Service
TBA	To be advised
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency

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 responsible for adopting the rules to implement or enforce any part of the doping control process. Examples include the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the World Anti-Doping Agency, international federations, National Anti-Doping Organisations and other major event organisations that conduct testing at their events.

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 Code, or the government.

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, 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 in witnessing 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, 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 indicate 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, 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 sample provision.

Out-of-competition test

Any doping control that is not undertaken during a competition.

Prohibited List

The list identifying the prohibited substances and prohibited methods.

Prohibited method

Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited substance

Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Registered Testing Pool

The pool of athletes who must provide daily whereabouts information to ASADA.

Register of Findings

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

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.

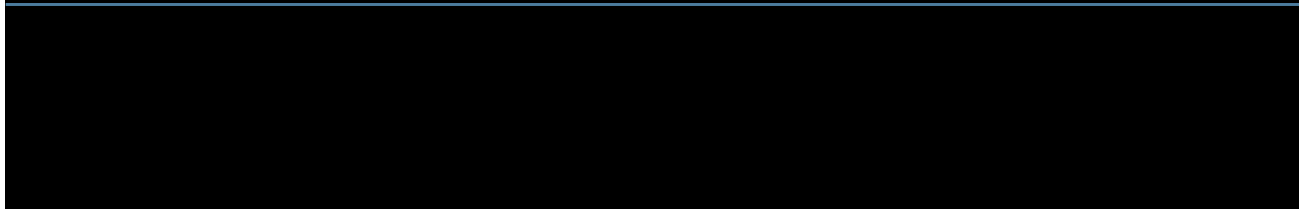
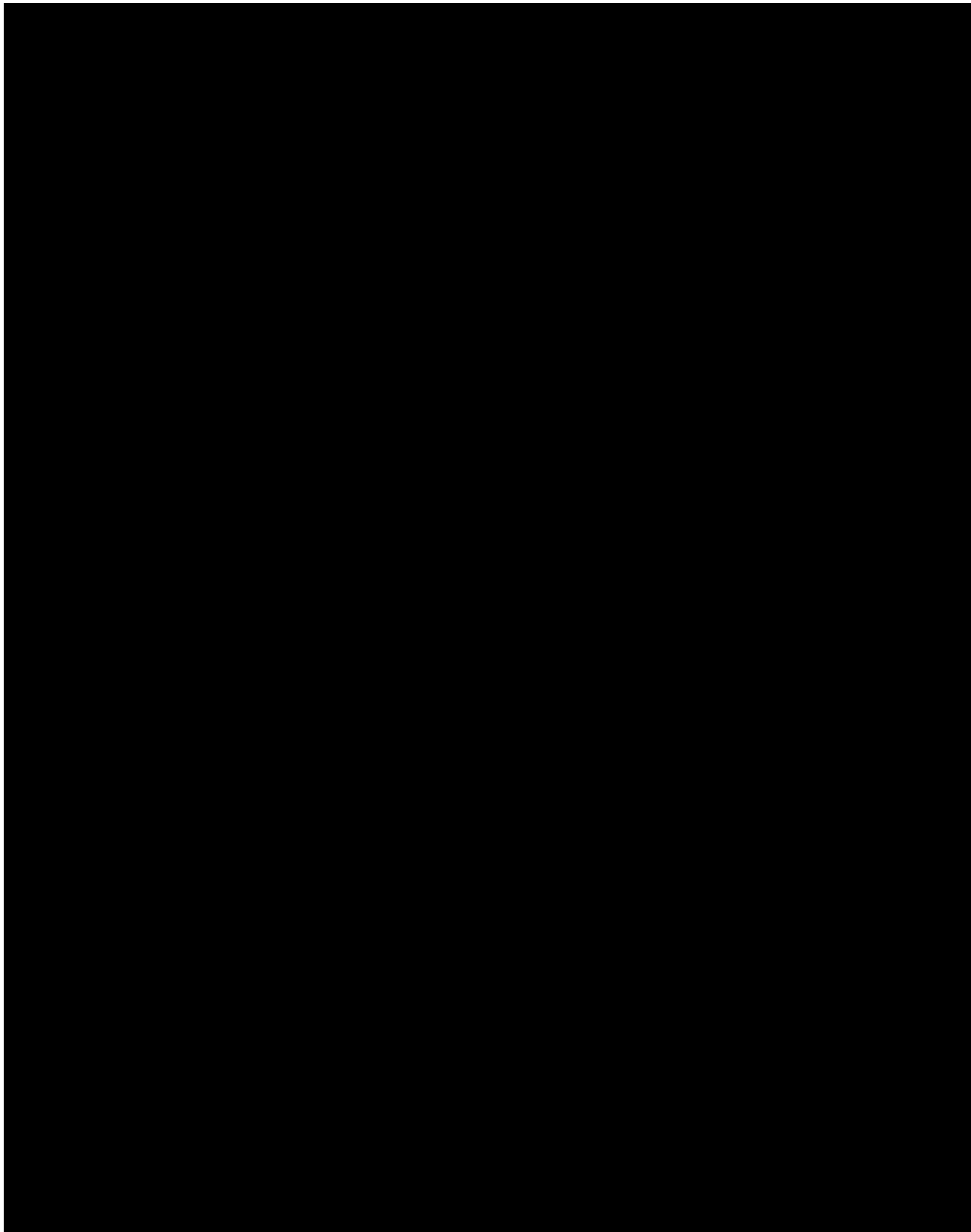
UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport

The 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 was adopted by the Foundation Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen, as amended from time to time. This document is internationally recognised as the basis for doping control. The Code communicates to stakeholders a standard global response to doping in sport. A new, revised Code was implemented on 1 January 2009.





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