



Australian Government

Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY

2006:07 ANNUAL REPORT

2006:07

PURE
PERFORMANCE

AUSTRALIA'S DRIVING FORCE FOR
PURE PERFORMANCE IN SPORT

DETERRENCE • DETECTION • ENFORCEMENT



Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

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2006:07 ANNUAL REPORT

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PURE
PERFORMANCE



Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
2006–07 annual report
Canberra

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ISSN 1833-8976

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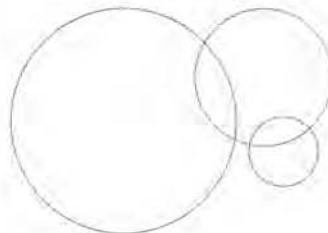
Design and layout by Zoo Design
Editing by McLeod Marketing & Management Pty Ltd
Printing by National Capital Printing



Australian Government

Australian Sports
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21 September 2007

Senator the Hon. George Brandis SC
Minister for the Arts and Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2006

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's 2006–07 annual report, for the financial year ending 30 June 2007.

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of section 63 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Our annual report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1999*, and Section 74(1) of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*. It has been prepared in line with the *Requirements for annual reports*, approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit released in June 2007.

Yours sincerely

Chief Executive Officer
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Purpose

This report outlines the performance of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) for the financial year ending 30 June 2007. The report is prepared in accordance with the *Requirements for annual reports*, approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit, and released in June 2007.

Financial statements and specific requirements (where required) are presented separately within this report.

Structure

This report is structured into the following sections:

- Overview – review of the year by the ASADA Chair, an outline of ASADA's role, function, structure and Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) outcome and output structure.
- Performance review – reporting our performance against our outcomes.
- Management and accountability – reporting on our management practices, including corporate governance, human resources and financial management.
- Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) – review of the function, members and output.
- Financial statements – audited statements for ASADA.
- Appendixes – additional information, including doping statistics, staffing statistics and freedom of information requests.

Aids to access

This report is available in its entirety on the ASADA website at www.asada.gov.au in both HTML and PDF formats. The direct link to the document is <http://www.asada.gov.au/resources/reports/current/ar07/index.htm>

Readers

This report is provided to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, to be tabled in both Houses of the Parliament of Australia, as a detailed report of ASADA's operations.

Additional information has been included to meet the needs of ASADA's stakeholders.

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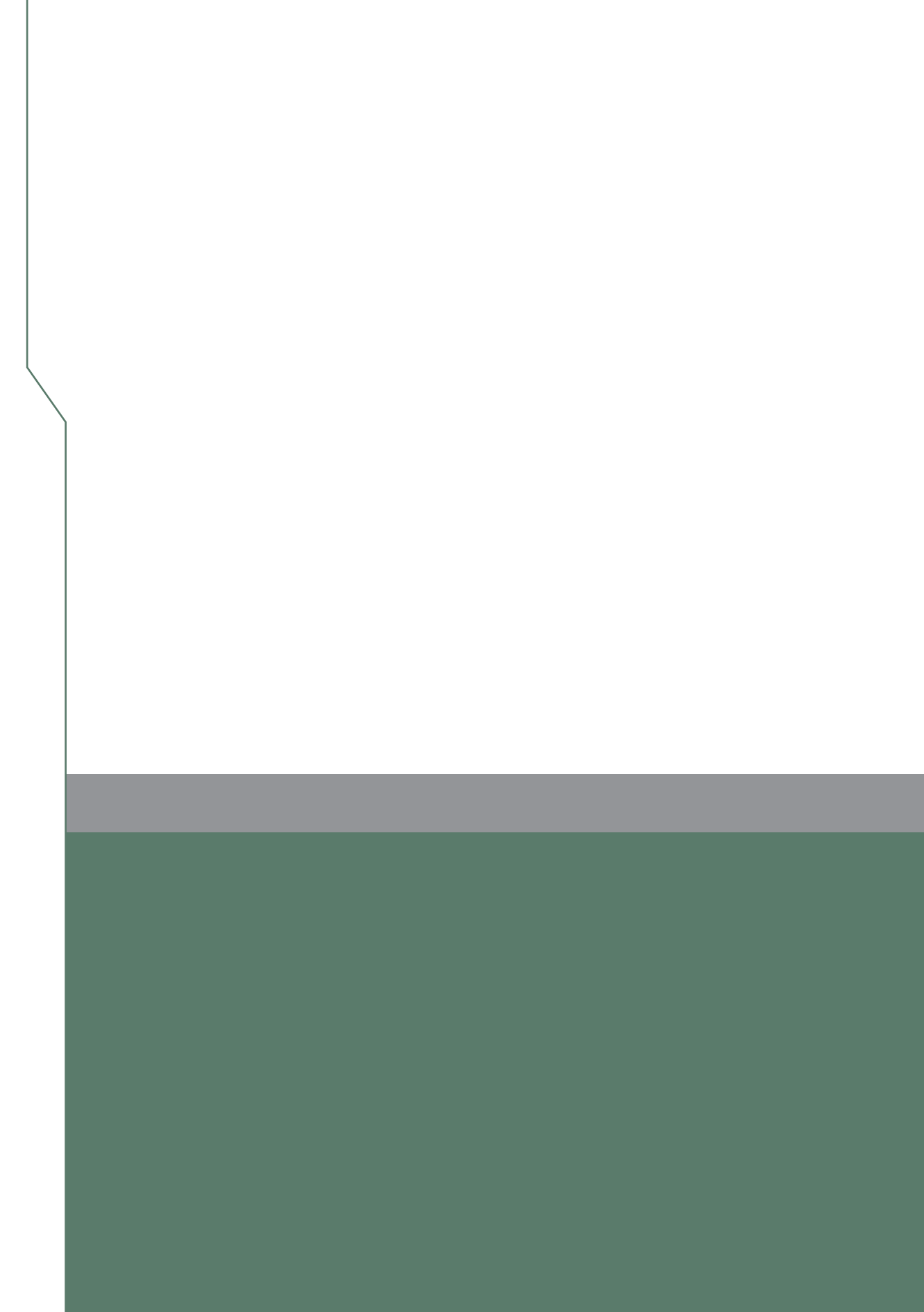
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OVERVIEW

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- › ORGANISATION OVERVIEW

CHAPTER

PURE
PERFORMANCE

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

This annual report comes at the conclusion of the debut year for the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA). The Australian Government launched ASADA on 14 March 2006 with a goal of making the 'tough on drugs' in sport message even tougher. ASADA has boosted Australia's historical strengths in the areas of education and testing by the addition of a suite of new functions in a number of diverse areas. These include conducting investigations, presenting cases at sporting tribunals, recommending sanctions, and approving and monitoring sporting organisations' anti-doping policies.

Most importantly, ASADA has been empowered with the ability to share information with other Australian Government agencies (such as the Australian Customs Service, Australian Federal Police and Therapeutic Goods Administration) to accelerate whole-of-government cooperation in the fight against doping in sport.

Internationally, ASADA has been commended by the World Anti-Doping Agency, which said, 'Australia has taken this approach [of anti-doping] even further and developed a revolutionary model that solidifies cooperation between the anti-doping authority and other government agencies' (WADA *Play true* magazine, Issue 1 2007, p8).

ASADA is an innovative organisation with a vision for Pure Performance in sport, supported by a range of new powers. Our mission is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

Throughout our debut year of operation, ASADA remained focused on building new capabilities required under our new legislation and delivering on our expanded range of outcomes across our frontline business units of Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement.

Deterrence

ASADA's first goal is to deter athletes from involvement in doping, which is achieved by educating at-risk athletes. ASADA seeks to communicate the message of Pure Performance to athletes in a way that is relevant and inspiring.

During the past year, ASADA's commitment to innovative anti-doping education has been demonstrated by the piloting and rollout of the ASADA Pure Performance Outreach Program. The program, aimed at the elite athletes of tomorrow, is supported by a team of qualified ASADA educators. Designed to be informative, interactive and fun, the program was developed in close consultation with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the Australian Olympic Committee. The program made its highly successful debut at the 2007 World Olympic Youth Festival in Sydney, where the response from athletes was enthusiastic.

Another key component of ASADA's Education Service Charter was the development of a Pure Performance Athlete Workshop aimed at elite athletes in sports at greatest risk of doping. The workshop was trialled as part of an eight point anti-doping action plan for the sport of weightlifting, a sport determined to rebuild the confidence and trust of the Australian sporting public.

ASADA also developed and piloted a Pure Performance Seminar to provide athletes and support personnel with quality anti-doping education. Seven pilot seminars were conducted during 2006–07 with the aim of informing participants about their anti-doping responsibilities and reducing the risk of athletes inadvertently doping.



ASADA EXECUTIVE, KEVIN ISAACS
ASSISTS AT OUTREACH
PROGRAM

ASADA's revamped education program – targeted at both the stars of today and tomorrow – will be rolled out across urban and regional Australia in 2007–08. This will help communicate the message of Pure Performance to thousands of Australian athletes, their parents and other support personnel.

In March 2007 ASADA's Deterrence team launched a dedicated Athlete Whereabouts Online System to make life easier for elite athletes who, under their sporting rules, must provide whereabouts information for No Advance Notice testing. Using state of the art technology, the portal was launched following extensive consultation with stakeholders. It now provides athletes with secure, online convenience, around the clock, for lodging and updating whereabouts information. Feedback has been positive regarding the new online system compared with the previous cumbersome paper and fax-based system. No Advance Notice testing of athletes is a requirement under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) to ensure the maximum chance of detecting possible doping.

The activities of ASADA cannot take place without the support of our key domestic partners. During the year, 95 domestic sporting organisations signed letters accepting the jurisdiction of ASADA in anti-doping matters. With these letters of referral in place, all recognised national sporting organisations are fully compliant with respect to their anti-doping policy obligations under the ASADA legislation. I would like to acknowledge the goodwill and cooperation ASADA received from all sporting organisations (NSOs) as we completed this process.

Detection

While we all hope that Australian athletes would not involve themselves in doping, it is imperative that ASADA builds robust systems to catch those who let themselves, their sport and their country down by doping.

ASADA has redefined detection in anti-doping by building a holistic capability integrating traditional testing with new powers of investigation that comply with the Australian Government Investigations Standards. Combined with the new relationships ASADA has built in the past year with other government agencies such as the Australian Customs Service, ASADA has a detection capability greater than ever before.

ASADA conducted 6,953 tests during the past year across 65 sports and 2,220 athletes. In March, ASADA conducted over 300 tests during two intensive weeks of competition at the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA) World Swimming Championships in Melbourne. Per capita, Australia has one of the largest testing programs in the world, which acts as a major deterrent to doping.

During the year, ASADA completed the first of several investigations, examining allegations of doping in the sport of weightlifting. This investigation proved to be an early test of the organisation's capabilities, as ASADA needed to work cooperatively with two state police forces and an international laboratory to fully examine the allegations.

As a result of this groundbreaking investigation, five athletes and/or athlete support personnel from the sports of weightlifting and power lifting were placed on the Register of Findings (RoF) for a range of serious doping violations. These included use, possession, or trafficking of prohibited substances such as stimulants, steroids and human growth hormone (hGH). Sanctions applied to these offences have ranged from two years to lifetime bans from sporting competition.

While testing can detect many forms of doping, it cannot detect serious violations such as possession and trafficking. To complement traditional testing, ASADA has a strong investigative capability that represents a new and powerful front in the fight against the most serious forms of doping in Australian sport.

Enforcement

ASADA's enforcement activities represent another new function developed in the debut year of operations. Analysing case materials, preparing evidentiary briefs and arguing cases before the relevant sporting tribunal, the role of ASADA's Enforcement unit is to apply the Code fairly and firmly when athletes or support personnel have violated anti-doping rules.

During the past year, 24 athletes and athlete support personnel were found to be in violation of Australia's strict anti-doping rules. For the first time, application of ASADA's new powers has seen athletes sanctioned for using substances that traditional testing cannot detect.

The clear trend in anti-doping is the growing number of violations detected via investigations where evidence may be sourced from a variety of avenues including police or Australian Customs. Tribunal hearings of such matters are becoming increasingly complex, lengthy and expensive.

Support

During the 2006–07 financial year, ASADA has been required to build a significant number of new functions in support of the overall business. These new functions include Information Communications and Technology, Finance, Business Planning, Business Improvement, Procurement and Security Management, and Human Resources.

Many of these functions were required to ensure that ASADA complied with its new obligations under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act) and the *Australian Public Service Act 1999* (APS Act).

The financial outcome for the 2006–2007 year is a strong indication of ASADA's dedication in achieving Pure Performance. The result for the accounts is a surplus of \$1.040m. This is against the achievement of the expected deliverables. This result reflects a positive operating environment and improved financial management within ASADA, as well as improvements in each of the business areas. ASADA invested in the future with development and recognition of our capital expenditure on the internally developed Athlete Whereabouts Online System.

In 2006-07 Portfolio Additional Estimates, the Australian Government approved an increase in funding to support ASADA's increasing number of complex investigations and tribunal hearings. This funding allowed ASADA to manage the growing caseload resulting from the application of its new powers.

A major achievement for ASADA was the retention of the ISO 9001:2000 accreditation. This was particularly pleasing given the large number of new functions ASADA built during its inaugural year of operation.

ASADA's commitment to the Australian Government's Protective Security Manual security was demonstrated by the creation and filling of a new position, Procurement and Security Manager. This role has proved to be crucial in developing robust security arrangements for the protection of confidential information.

A major objective of ASADA's Human Resources section was to complete the policies and procedures underlying the 2006–09 certified agreement. ASADA also introduced a performance management system to be used to monitor progress against defined and measurable objectives.

Redefining anti-doping

The past 12 months have seen ASADA build and apply its new functions and powers in pursuit of Pure Performance in Australian sport. On behalf of the ASADA members, I want to thank the hard working ASADA staff for embracing the challenge to launch an anti-doping agency unlike any other in international sport.

I also wish to thank the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon. George Brandis SC and the former Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon. Rod Kemp for their commitment to Pure Performance in Australian sport.

In a short period of time, ASADA has redefined anti-doping by building a unique capability integrating traditional testing with broad powers of investigation. Never before in Australian sporting history has an athlete or athlete support person involved in doping stood a greater chance of being detected and sanctioned than they do today through the powers and work of ASADA.



Richard Ings
Chief Executive Officer/Chair
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority



ASADA CEO, RICHARD INGS AND THE MINISTER FOR THE ARTS AND SPORT, SENATOR THE HON. GEORGE BRANDIS

ORGANISATION OVERVIEW

Snapshot for 2006–07

Vision

Australia's driving force for Pure Performance in sport.

Mission

To protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

Values

Complementing the Australian Public Service values set out in Section 10 of the APS Act, ASADA places emphasis on:

- integrity
- respect
- courage, and
- accountability.

Legislative basis

ASADA is an Australian Government body corporate within the Communications and Information Technology and the Arts portfolio. ASADA operates under the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* (the ASADA Act) and *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006* (the ASADA Regulations).

ASADA is a prescribed agency for the purposes of the FMA Act and the APS Act.

Minister

ASADA reports to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon. George Brandis SC. Senator Brandis was appointed on 30 January 2007. Between 1 July 2006 and 29 January 2007, the Minister for the Arts and Sport was Senator the Hon. Rod Kemp.

The powers of the responsible minister, as specified under the ASADA Act, are outlined in Appendix D.

Role and functions

Sport is a powerful cultural force in Australia and it is ASADA's role to preserve and protect its value – not only for athletes, their support personnel and sporting organisations – but for all Australians.

Our primary functions are:

- doping control
- education
- investigation of potential anti-doping rule violations
- presentation of cases at hearings, and
- monitoring Australian sport anti-doping policies.

The functions, powers and delegations of ASADA (in accordance with the ASADA Act) are explained in Appendix E.

Organisational structure

ASADA's head office is located in Canberra, with another four offices operating in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide.

The full-time Chair of ASADA operates as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the purposes of the FMA Act and the APS Act.

ASADA is structured into four organisational pillars, with a Group Director heading each pillar:

- Deterrence
- Detection
- Enforcement, and
- Support.

ASADA formally moved to this structure in May 2006. The organisational structure for ASADA at 30 June 2007 is on page 10.

Outcome and output structure

There were no changes to the outcome and output structure in 2006–07. The 2007 Federal Budget provided the following outcomes and outputs for ASADA in 2006–07.

Table 1: ASADA's outcome and output structure 2006–07

<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating doping</p>	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Deterrence Program</p> <p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Detection Program</p> <p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Enforcement Program</p>
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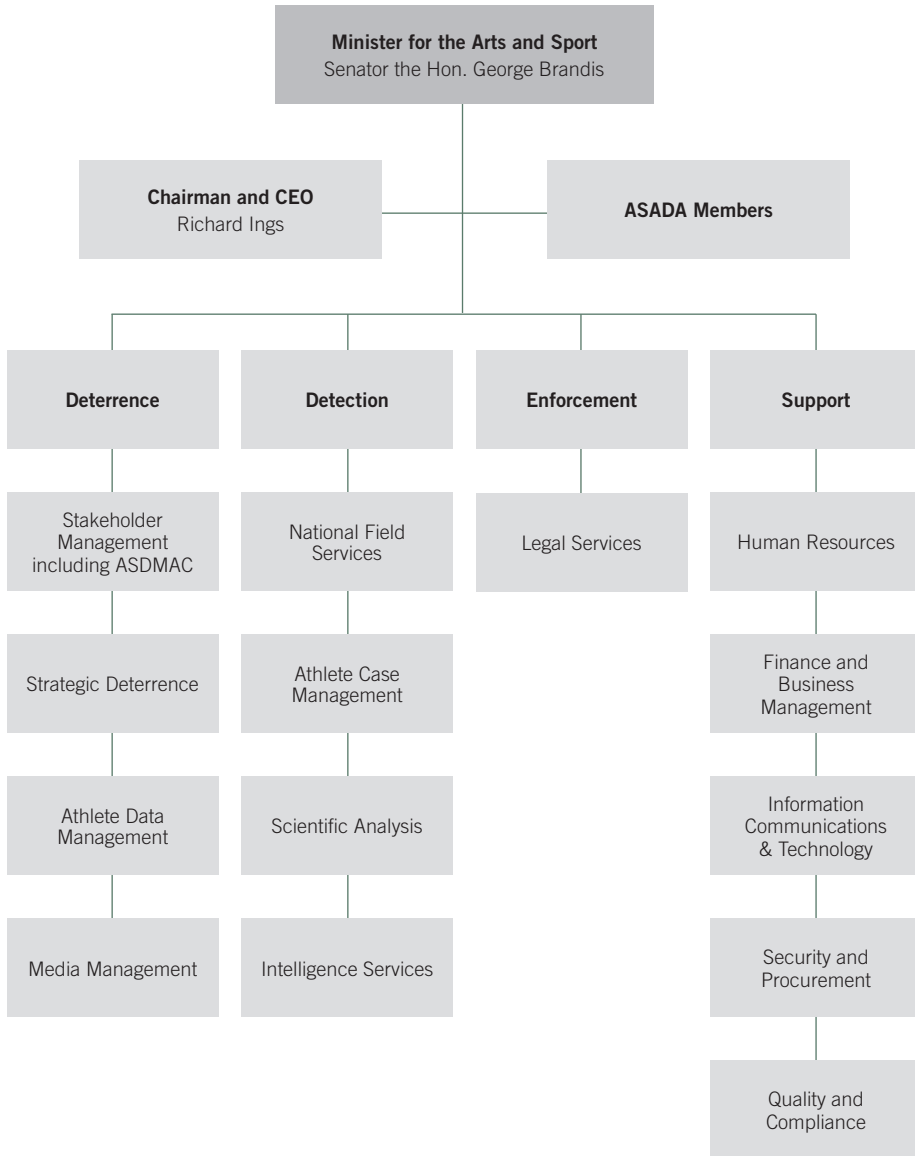
Highlights for 2006–07

- Development and piloting of the key elements of a new targeted Education Service Charter, consisting of Pure Performance Outreach Programs, Pure Performance Athlete Workshops and Pure Performance Seminars.
- International recognition of the ASADA model for combining testing with investigations to drive Pure Performance in sport.
- Formal acceptance by all Australian sporting administration bodies recognised by the Australian Sports Commission, of ASADA's jurisdiction in anti-doping matters.
- Completion of ASADA's first major investigation, with athletes and support personnel in the sports of weightlifting and power lifting being found in violation of anti-doping rules for the use, possession or trafficking of prohibited substances including stimulants, steroids and human growth hormone.
- Successful completion of 4,264 government-funded tests across 65 sports, and 2,689 user-pay tests, including completion of a 313 test program at the FINA World Swimming Championships in Melbourne.
- Ongoing building of new capabilities in investigations, testing, education, information technology, finance and human resources to meet government required outcomes.
- Retention of ASADA's ISO 9001:2000 accreditation following an external review of the business.
- Establishment of strong information sharing relationships between other government bodies, including the Australian Customs Service, the Therapeutic Goods Administration, the Australian Federal Police, and various State and Territory Police Authorities.

Outlook for 2007–08

- National rollout of the new ASADA Education Service Charter to ensure athletes and support personnel are aware of their rights and responsibilities under the anti-doping framework, and to deter athletes and support personnel from doping.
- Extensive testing of all team members and shadow team members in advance of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.
- Successfully retaining ASADA's ISO 9001:2000 accreditation across our new business functions.
- Australian implementation of the new Code and supporting sporting body rules.

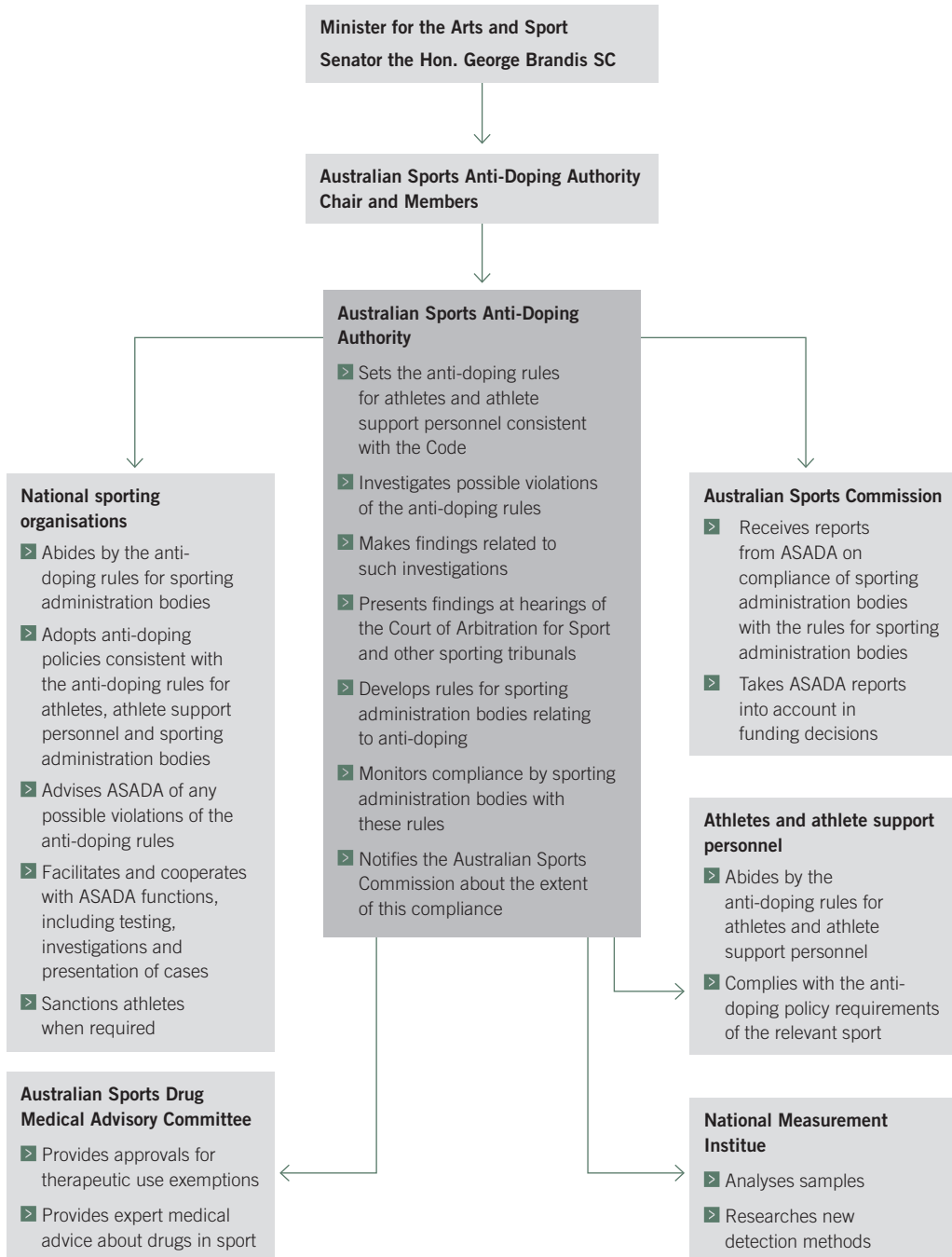
Figure 1: Our organisational structure

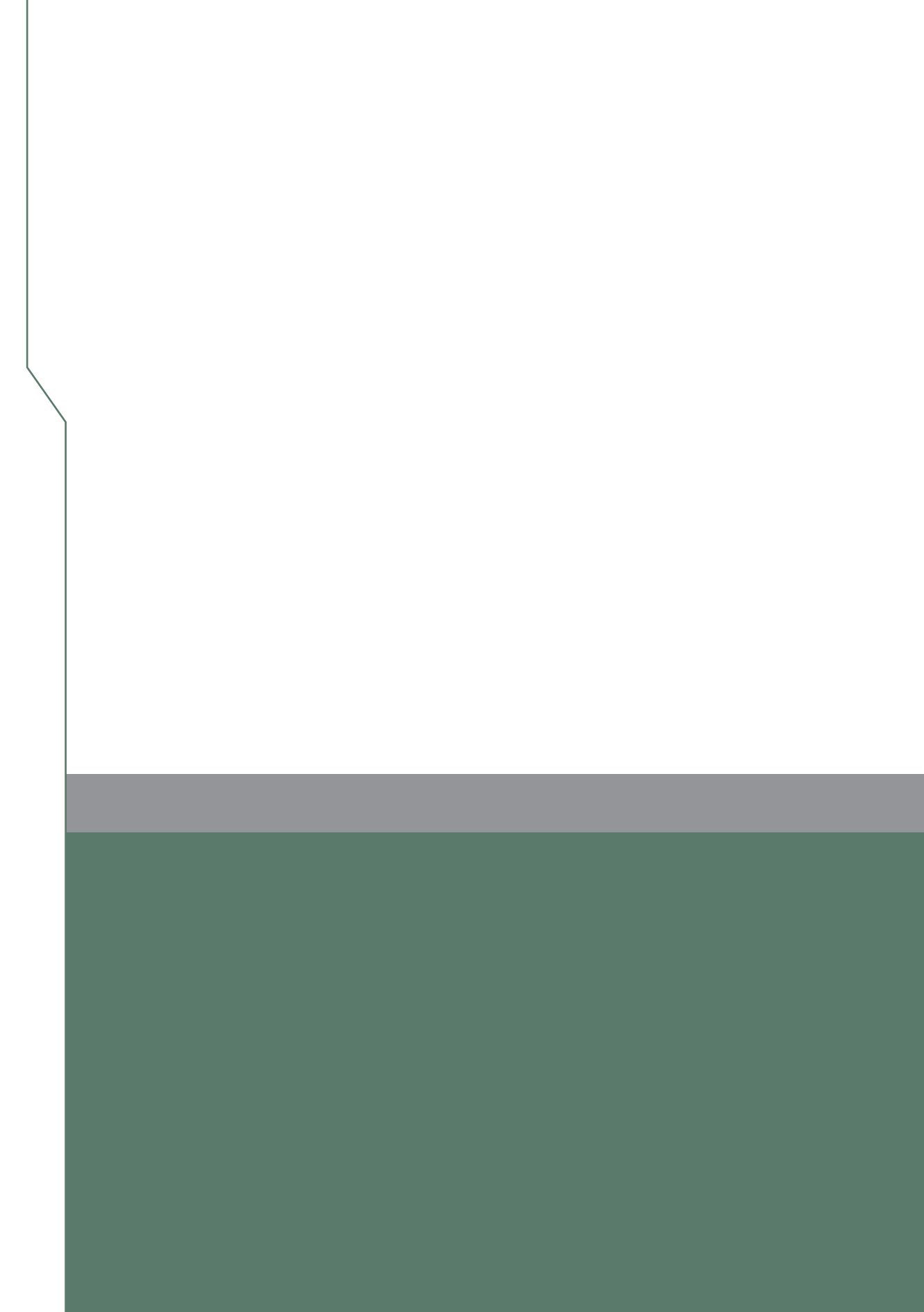


Australia's Anti-Doping Framework

Figure 2 shows the mechanism for implementation of the Code.

Figure 2: Australia's Anti-Doping Framework





REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

- › PERFORMANCE REPORTS
 - › OUTCOME 1
 - › Output 1.1 – Deterrence Program
 - › Output 1.2 – Detection Program
 - › Output 1.3 – Enforcement Program

02

CHAPTER



PURE
PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE REPORTS

The performance reporting in this annual report is based on the outcome and outputs structure for ASADA as set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements and Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2006–07.

OUTCOME 1

The Australian sporting community can deter athletes from using banned doping practices through the provision of a high quality, independent and accessible anti-doping program, in order to preserve the value of sport.*

Table 2: Resources for Outcome 1				
	(1) Budget 2006–07* \$'000	(2) Actual 2006–07 \$'000	Variation (column 2 minus column 1) \$'000	Budget 2007–08** \$'000
Administered expenses (including third party outputs)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total administered expenses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Price of departmental outputs				
Deterrence Program	3,586	4,100	514	3,598
Detection Program	7,151	7,093	(58)	7,169
Enforcement Program	2,176	1,720	(456)	2,181
Revenue from government (appropriation) for departmental outputs	12,913	12,913	0	12,948
Revenue from other sources	1,415	1,804	389	1,536
Total price of outputs	14,328	14,717	389	14,484
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 1 (Total price of outputs and administered expenses)	14,328	14,717	389	14,484
			2006–07	2007–08
Average staffing level			57	62

* Budget estimates at 2006–07 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement.

** Budget estimates at 2007–08 Portfolio Budget Statements.

OUTPUT 1.1 DETERRENCE PROGRAM

Table 3: Output 1.1 Performance measures

OUTPUT 1.1 – DETERRENCE PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
QUALITY	
Reduce the number of inadvertent anti-doping rule violations (ADRV)	An inadvertent ADRV is regarded as one involving a substance that is a specified substance under the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List (the Prohibited List notes that specified substances are ' <i>particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations</i> ') or could have been the subject of a Therapeutic Use Exemption. During 2005–06 there were 12 inadvertent ADRVs; this had reduced to 9 inadvertent ADRVs during 2006–07.
Reduce the number of athletes who may be contemplating doping	In a 2004 survey of elite Australian athletes, 16 per cent of athletes competing at World Championship/Olympic level, and 17 per cent of athletes competing at National level, indicated that they would give consideration to using a banned performance enhancing substance. In the May 2007 survey, the proportion of athletes who would contemplate using a banned performance enhancing substance had reduced to 8 per cent of World/Olympic athletes and 6 per cent of National athletes.
Full compliance with national and international responsibilities relating to the World Anti-Doping Code and other anti-doping agreements	All Deterrence activities and publications, including legislative amendments to the National Anti-Doping Scheme and the anti-doping policy template issued to all Australian National Sporting Organisations (NSO), complied with the Code and other relevant agreements. During the year, 95 NSOs signed letters accepting the jurisdiction of ASADA in anti-doping matters. With these letters of referral in place, all recognised NSOs are fully compliant with respect to their anti-doping policy obligations under the ASADA legislation.

continued

Table 3: Output 1.1 Performance measures <i>continued</i>	
OUTPUT 1.1 – DETERRENCE PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
QUANTITY	
Eighty per cent of clients are satisfied with ASADA's delivery of stakeholder values	<p>During 2006–07 ASADA sought detailed feedback on satisfaction with ASADA's delivery of stakeholder values from a number of key ASADA clients.</p> <p>On behalf of the Minister, staff of the Office of the Minister for the Arts and Sport indicated a high level of satisfaction. The Australian Sports Commission, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Paralympic Committee also indicated that they were satisfied with ASADA's delivery of stakeholder values to them.</p> <p>In a May 2007 survey of elite Australian athletes, on a seven point level of satisfaction scale, 78 per cent of athletes competing at World Championship/Olympic level, and 76 per cent of athletes competing at a National level, responded with the highest levels (between one and three) of satisfaction with ASADA's efforts in delivering the stakeholder value of helping athletes demonstrate pure performance in sport free from doping. Only 7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively indicated they were not satisfied.</p> <p>ASADA also surveyed NSOs for the satisfaction of ASADA's delivery of the stakeholder value of helping them to protect the integrity of their sport by driving Pure Performance. NSOs were asked to incorporate the views of athlete support personnel wherever possible. Of the NSOs who expressed a clear "Satisfied/Unsatisfied" view, 80.6 per cent were satisfied.</p>
Capacity to field 5,000 hotline calls	During 2006–07, ASADA outsourced its Athlete Hotline service. The outsourced service has the capacity to field 24,000 calls per year.
Sixty per cent of athletes use the ASADA website as preferred source for athlete information	In a May 2007 survey of elite Australian athletes, on a seven point "most preferred – least preferred" scale, 64 per cent of athletes competing at World Championship/Olympic level and 73 per cent of athletes competing at a National level gave a "most preferred" (one to three) rating for the ASADA website as a source of information about performance enhancing substances in sport.

Deterrence

In 2006–07 a number of key programs were directed at deterring athletes and support personnel from using prohibited doping practices in sport.

Deterrence strategies included:

- ▶ providing anti-doping information and education resources to ensure athletes and support personnel are aware of the anti-doping rules of their sport and information on prohibited substances
- ▶ implementing new deterrence strategies, such as the ‘Tank’ (a cold storage facility for keeping samples for up to eight years, described later in this chapter), and
- ▶ working with sporting administration bodies to help them implement anti-doping policies that are compliant with the Code and the ASADA legislation.

Education and communication

National Anti-Doping Education program

ASADA's 2006–07 Education Service Charter was an integral part of ASADA's Deterrence strategies. The charter was a core element in deterring athletes and support personnel from engaging in prohibited doping practices.

The 2006–07 Education Service Charter aimed to provide anti-doping information and services to athletes, sporting administration bodies and athlete support personnel so as to:

- ▶ reduce the overall number of athletes who contemplate engaging in prohibited doping practices, and
- ▶ reduce the overall number of athletes who inadvertently engage in prohibited doping practices.

ASADA's Education Service Charter for 2006–07 detailed for sporting administration bodies the level of education service ASADA gives athletes. The charter also outlined education strategies NSOs could implement to ensure their athletes and support personnel were properly informed.

Education products and services

Ninety-six per cent of ASADA's stakeholders were satisfied with ASADA's education products and services.

Stakeholder surveys were conducted face-to-face during education sessions and DVD presentations, as well as being sent via post and email to NSOs.

During 2006–07, education and publications were internally reviewed, updated and republished, to ensure stakeholders had the most accurate and up-to-date information available to them.

Core education products and services delivered in 2006–07 included:

- 2006 anti-doping athlete handbook
- 2007 anti-doping athlete handbook
- Pure Performance in sport DVD
- ASADA anti-doping hotline
- ASADA wallet card
- ASADA doping control guide
- ASADA anti-doping presentations, and
- ASADA website.

Presentations

We reached the performance measure for face-to-face presentations as outlined in the 2006–07 ASADA Education Service Charter. We gave 76 presentations to elite level athletes and support personnel, which were attended by 2,963 athletes and support personnel.

In addition to face-to-face presentations, the anti-doping DVD has enabled anti-doping presentations to be provided to athletes and support personnel participating in all levels of sport. A total of 85 DVD education sessions were delivered by sporting administration bodies to their members, attended by 2,276 athletes and support personnel.

During 2006–07 ASADA conducted presentations to sporting administration bodies on the increased powers of ASADA and the introduction of the National Anti-Doping scheme (NAD scheme). These presentations were held in each state and in the ACT. In October 2006 we gave additional presentations to sporting administration bodies in Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne on how ASADA's increased roles and responsibilities will affect the sporting administration bodies, athletes, support personnel, and the new online Athlete Whereabouts System.

Website

Steady improvements were made to our website in 2006–07, including new and revised content, as well as an extended site architecture, following the previous redevelopment that coincided with the launch of ASADA in March 2006. Other improvements to the website included:

- the launch of the Athlete Whereabouts Online System in February 2007 (explained later in this chapter)
- improved web standards and accessibility compliance, and
- improved (and optimised) search engine visibility and content discovery, resulting in a rapidly expanding audience with increasing visitor loyalty.

The ASADA website has performed well against benchmarks established by the Australian Government (as verified in a survey of 105 government websites by the Web Standards Group conducted in December 2006) in that it has:

- ▶ a 100 per cent rating for home page accessibility compliance – one of only six government website home pages surveyed to achieve triple-A level conformance with the World Wide Web Consortium's *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 1.0*
- ▶ a 100 per cent rating for site-wide keyword integrity, indicating no use of duplicate keywords across the site
- ▶ a 54 per cent rating for upstream traffic received from search engines – the highest of all government websites surveyed, and
- ▶ a 27.5 per cent rating for upstream traffic received from the Google search engine, indicating a good spread of site visibility across various search engines.

Our website has continued to receive positive responses from its audience. In 2006–07, there has been:

- ▶ a 33.7 per cent increase in total unique visitor sessions – currently a total of 201,050 unique visitor sessions, up from 150,327 for the previous year
- ▶ a 22.6 per cent increase in total unique page views – currently a total of 764,147 unique page views, up from 623,205 for the previous year
- ▶ a 20.3 per cent increase in average unique visitor sessions per day – currently an average of 550.79 unique visitor sessions per day, up from 457.80 for the previous year, and
- ▶ a 9.6 per cent increase in average repeat visitor sessions per day – currently an average of 133.81 repeat visitor sessions per day, up from 122.10 for the previous year.

In a survey of elite Australian athletes conducted in May 2007, the vast majority of athletes (64 per cent of athletes at Olympic/world level and 73 per cent of athletes at national level) gave a 'most preferred' rating for the ASADA website as a source of information about performance enhancing substances in sport.

The specifications for the Online Medications Database were scoped in 2005–06 but the project was held over into 2007–08 to allow more detailed development planning to be undertaken. We expect this database to become operational in 2007–08, making it easier for athletes to check the status of medications in their sport.

Anti-doping hotline

The anti-doping hotline service expanded in 2006–07. The service is available from 8am to 8pm, 7 days a week to:

- ▶ provide sport-specific information to athletes and support personnel about the status of medications and substances in sport

- order ASADA publications
- provide general anti-doping information
- offer an avenue for athletes to keep their whereabouts information current, and
- give Doping Control Officers (DCO) out in the field up-to-date information about athlete whereabouts.

For the period January to June 2007, the outsourced service received a total of 1,926 individual calls.



THE ANTI-DOPING HOTLINE PROVIDES A USEFUL SERVICE TO MEMBERS OF THE SPORTING COMMUNITY

Media

There was significant media interest in ASADA and anti-doping matters in general throughout 2006–07. We used media organisations to enhance public awareness of our work, and we continue to build on our reputation as a driving force for Pure Performance in sport.

As a key element of our deterrence strategy, during 2006–07 ASADA's proactive media activities focused on:

- detailing the results of ASADA's inquiry into the sport of weightlifting
- the launch of the Tank, a cold storage facility for keeping samples for up to eight years
- ASADA's increased powers of investigation
- the FINA World Swimming Championships held in Melbourne in March 2007, and
- the lessons for athletes and support personnel from a range of individual anti-doping rule violations.

To communicate widely our message of Pure Performance we:

- issued 30 media releases and statements
- processed over 450 media enquiries
- conducted over 100 interviews
- held a successful media symposium on 18 December 2006, and
- participated in the SBS program *Insight* about doping in sport.

Working with sporting administration bodies

ASADA collaborates with sporting administration bodies to help them fulfil their anti-doping obligations and responsibilities under the Code and the ASADA legislation.

So that we could exercise our own powers and functions effectively across the Australian sporting sector, we worked closely with all sporting administration bodies to obtain formal undertakings accepting our anti-doping jurisdiction. By the end of 2006–07, ASADA had received undertakings from all NSOs.

Since 2005 all Australian NSOs have had in place anti-doping policies that are compliant with the Code. To help sports update their current policies to reflect the establishment of ASADA, in September 2006 we issued a new template for sport anti-doping policies. By 30 June 2007, 23 sporting administration bodies had updated their anti-doping policies. The remaining sporting administration bodies are able to rely on their pre-existing Code-compliant policies (in combination with their undertakings to us) until they are in a position to resource the preparation of an updated anti-doping policy. Another new template policy will be prepared and provided to sporting administration bodies following the update of the Code which is scheduled for November 2007.

In December 2006, we announced the results of the first phase of the anti-doping investigation into the sport of weightlifting. As an outcome of ASADA's investigation into Australian weightlifting, ASADA and the Australian Weightlifting Federation (AWF) have cooperated extensively in the implementation of an eight-point plan to protect the integrity of Australian weightlifting. As a result of the AWF's implementation of the plan:

1. Australian Weightlifting Federation (AWF) will help ASADA compile urine and blood profiles for Australian weightlifters in our Registered Testing Pool, as determined by ASADA.
2. Athlete Whereabouts information will be provided by weightlifters.
3. AWF will require that Australian weightlifters in the ASADA Registered Testing Pool seeking to use international training locations must seek prior AWF endorsement.
4. AWF will develop and observe selection criteria for the appointment of athlete support personnel in consultation with ASADA.

5. AWF will compile a register of athlete support personnel to meet our requirements and provide that information to us on request.
6. AWF will require all Australian weightlifters in the ASADA Registered Testing Pool – and registered athlete support personnel – to attend mandatory ASADA education sessions.
7. AWF will implement an education program to ensure Australian weightlifters in the ASADA Registered Testing Pool – and registered athlete support personnel – are aware of the risks associated with the use of nutritional supplements to ASADA's satisfaction.
8. AWF will refer matters of non-compliance with these measures to an ASADA-monitored AWF disciplinary body for action.

Key projects

National Anti-Doping scheme amendments

The ASADA Act provides that the ASADA Regulations must prescribe a scheme about:

- a. the implementation of the General Anti-Doping Convention (the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention)
- b. the implementation of the UNESCO (United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisation) Anti-Doping Convention, and
- c. ancillary or incidental matters.

Schedule one of the regulations prescribe the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme in accordance with the ASADA Act. The NAD scheme provides a detailed framework for the performance of the powers and functions of ASADA. In particular, it:

- sets out anti-doping rules applicable to athletes and support personnel
- sets out sporting administration body rules applicable to sporting administration bodies
- authorises and requires ASADA to do certain things
- sets out procedures governing the exercise of ASADA's powers, and
- sets out certain rights of athletes.

Section 10 of the ASADA Act provides that ASADA may, by legislative instrument, amend the NAD scheme.

Following enactment of the inaugural NAD scheme in March 2006, we identified a number of amendments to provide greater clarity to ASADA's operation. These amendments consisted of either the inclusion of new clauses or the modification

or improvement of language to strengthen existing clauses within the NAD scheme.

The amendments:

- clarified that anti-doping rules under the NAD scheme can apply to matters arising before its commencement
- clarified the definition of drug testing officials
- corrected a number of drafting errors
- ensured consistency with the Code when referring to prohibited substances, by including reference to metabolites or markers of these substances, and
- addressed the disclosure of information arising from an ASADA investigation.

In accordance with Section 11 of the ASADA Act, before making an instrument amending the NAD scheme. ASADA published a draft of the instrument and invited submissions on the draft. No submissions were received and the legislative instrument amending the NAD scheme was registered with the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments and started on 14 September 2006.

ASADA will continue to work to ensure the NAD scheme is a robust framework for the performance of our functions. Further amendments to enhance our operations are foreseen for the 2007–08 year, particularly to take account of a new version of the Code.

Athlete Whereabouts program

We successfully launched our new Athlete Whereabouts program in February 2007 in preparation for the April to June 2007 quarter.

Under the Code, the ASADA Act, and the ASADA Regulations 2006, which contains the NAD scheme, athletes in ASADA's Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are required to provide complete, current and accurate Athlete Whereabouts information to enable them to be located for no-advance-notice and out-of-competition sample collection.

Accurate whereabouts information is core to an effective no-advance-notice and out-of-competition testing program, and the new whereabouts program will significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our anti-doping program. Under this program, we will be able to locate athletes for out-of-competition testing 365 days a year.

The program has involved the implementation of new and robust whereabouts policies and, for the first time, consequences have been introduced for athletes who do not comply with ASADA's whereabouts requirements.

It is an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) if, in a period of 18 months, an athlete on the RTP records:

- three failures to provide whereabouts information
- three missed tests (that is, the athlete is not present at his or her nominated location when ASADA field staff are trying to collect a sample), or
- three instances of any combination of the above.

The Athlete Whereabouts program consists of:

- new policies that are supported by a comprehensive and detailed set of procedures that have been developed and integrated into ASADA operations, and
- a new custom-built, state-of-the-art online system.

Key to the successful implementation of the new program has been the comprehensive communication and education strategy for athletes and sporting administration bodies. Education, communication and presentation materials were developed and workshops were held specifically to inform sporting administration bodies of their athletes' whereabouts obligations. An introductory information package was also sent to athletes and sporting administration bodies in January 2007.

Given the significant changes involved in our Athlete Whereabouts program, and the serious implications for athletes who fail to meet ASADA's requirements, an amnesty was granted to athletes who failed to meet their Athlete Whereabouts requirements for the April to June 2007 quarter.

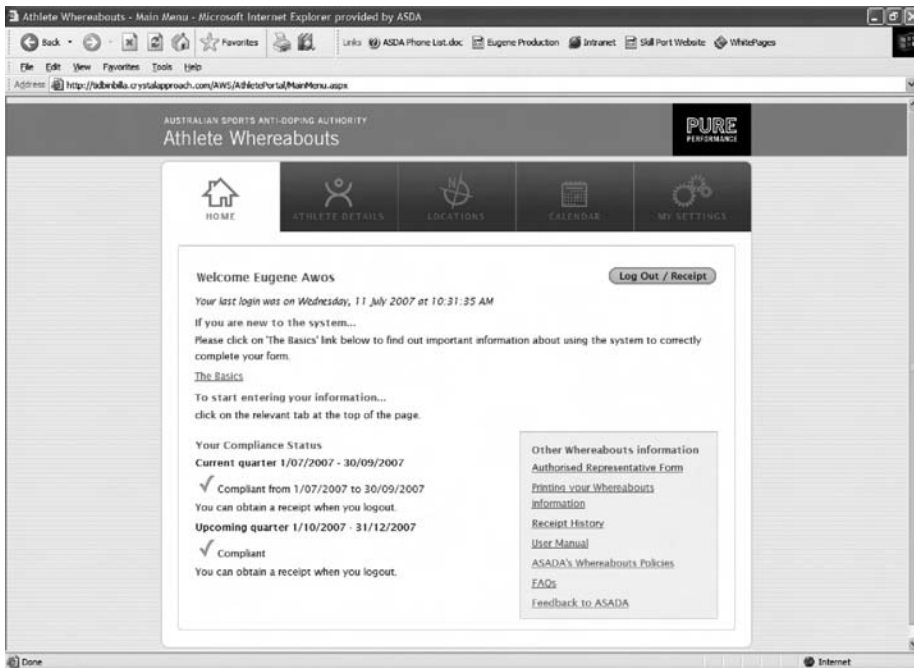
Athletes and sporting administration bodies were advised of the amnesty and its cessation date of 14 June 2007. They were also informed that any athlete who fails to comply with ASADA's Athlete Whereabouts requirements from that date may have declarations made against them which could give rise to an anti-doping rule violation.

Athlete Whereabouts Online System

The Athlete Whereabouts Online System was designed to help athletes meet their whereabouts requirements. It has become a key feature of our new Athlete Whereabouts program.

This system was specifically built to support, automate and streamline the complete end-to-end Athlete Whereabouts process, from the submission of information from athletes, to the planning of drug testing missions, through to the monitoring and management of whereabouts offences.

It is used by Doping Control Officers and ASADA staff as a tool in implementing our world-leading testing program. Sporting administration bodies also use the system to advise athletes of up-coming training camps and competitions.



THE ATHLETE WHEREABOUTS ONLINE SYSTEM

Over 70 per cent of athletes required to submit Athlete Whereabouts information have adopted the online system. We continue to encourage athletes using the paper based system to use the online system.

In a survey of Australian athletes conducted in April 2007, of those athletes who had used the Athlete Whereabouts Online System, 83 per cent of Olympic/world level athletes and 72 per cent of National level athletes rated the system as a 'good idea'. In addition, 70 per cent of Olympic/world level athletes and 71 per cent of national level athletes rated the system as 'easy to use'.

The Tank

In collaboration with the National Measurement Institute, ASADA developed and implemented the Tank, a new, deep storage facility for freezing athletes' blood and urine samples, based at the institute's laboratory in Sydney. The Tank was launched on 30 March 2007, and samples have been stored since that date.

With the introduction of the Tank, selected samples collected by ASADA can be stored for a period of up to eight years for potential re-testing using future analytical technology.

One of the main benefits of the Tank is that it removes the advantage from athletes who think they can escape detection by using currently undetectable methods of doping.

OUTPUT 1.2 DETECTION PROGRAM

Our Detection Program focuses on doping control, with an emphasis on no-advance-notice sample collection.

Table 4: Output 1.2 Performance measures

OUTPUT 1.2 – DETECTION PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
QUALITY	
Inclusion of new detection methodologies as they become available, including testing for hGH	The current methodology for detecting the presence of growth hormone has been incorporated in ASADA's operational environment.
Testing conducted to maximise the possibility of an anti-doping rule violation detection	ASADA's testing program allows for targeting individual athletes for testing based on the existence of credible intelligence.
Delivery of the detection program involving testing and investigation with a priority of resources focused on those athletes and support personnel at greater risk of doping	ASADA incorporated case management protocols during 2006–07 to utilise credible intelligence in order to manage individual cases of alleged doping.
Full compliance with national and international responsibilities relating to anti-doping codes and agreements	ASADA's testing program in 2006–07 complied with the Code and relevant National Anti-Doping scheme.
QUANTITY	
Ninety per cent of athlete tests conducted within the test distribution plan	ASADA's drug testing program resulted in 91 per cent of planned tests being conducted.
At least 4,200 government-funded tests (and endeavour to influence sporting bodies to make user-pays contributions for additional testing)	ASADA conducted 4,264 government-funded tests for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

Our Doping Control Program

The ASADA Doping Control Program includes the planning, selection and notification of athletes for sample collection, the sample collection process, application of intelligence gathering and investigation techniques, and management of evidence and results.

Sample collection involves the collection of blood and/or urine samples by a skilled team of accredited Doping Control Officers.

To comply with the Code, the analysis of the samples must be conducted by a WADA-accredited laboratory. In Australia, the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory – part of the National Measurement Institute – is a WADA-accredited laboratory, and we use its services.

Test Distribution Plan

ASADA's comprehensive Doping Control Program involves the development of a Test Distribution Plan (TDP). The TDP allocates tests in line with performance measures, across a range of Australian sports.

The TDP distributes the following categories of testing:

- in-competition and out-of-competition testing
- urine and blood samples
- advance-notice and no-advance-notice testing, and
- government-funded and user-pays testing.

Athletes assessed by ASADA and their sporting administration bodies as being elite athletes may be selected for testing under the Doping Control Program on either a random or targeted basis. Article 5.1.3 of the Code makes it clear that, 'athletes have no right to expect they will be tested only on a random basis'. Similarly, the Code 'does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for target testing'.

The 2006–07 TDP planned for 7,657 samples to be collected. ASADA collected 91 per cent of the allocation within the TDP, which is above the performance measure of 90 per cent. The TDP incorporated the planning of doping controls during the Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships event. Tests were conducted in accordance with agreed case management principles and the International Standard for Testing.

Total tests conducted

Table 5: ASADA's doping control statistics 2006–07

Client	Test type	Total tests completed
Government-funded tests	Out-of-competition	2,637
	In-competition	1,627
	Total government-funded	4,264
User-pays tests	Out-of-competition	1,400
	In-competition	976
	Total user-pays	2,376
Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships	In-competition	313
	TOTAL	6,953

In 2006–07, ASADA conducted 6,953 tests on Australian and international athletes. ASADA's 2006/07 testing program represents a 10 per cent increase on tests conducted in the 2005-06 financial year (excluding 1,287 user pays tests conducted during the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games).

ASADA's Doping Control Program is supported by either government funding or in accordance with user-pays arrangements with Australian sporting bodies or other anti-doping organisations.

In 2006–07 ASADA collected 4,264 government-funded tests across 65 sports. The total includes 416 samples collected from members of the Australian team for the Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships. We collected a similar total number of blood samples in 2006–07 (823) as 2005–06 (847).

User-pays tests

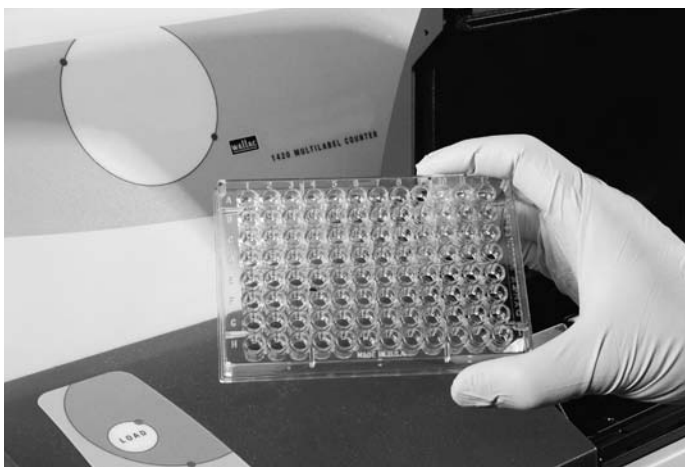
In 2006–07 ASADA collected 2,376 user-pays tests for Australian sporting bodies or other organisations. In addition, we collected 313 samples during the Melbourne 2007 FINA World Swimming Championships period through a user-pays agreement with FINA.

Other major sporting events where ASADA conducted user-pays testing in 2006–07 included the Australian Youth Olympic Festival, the Union Cyclist Internationale World Cup Track Cycling, and the 2007 Arafura Games.

International clients that entered into user-pays agreements with ASADA included WADA and the Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations (ANADO).

Sporting administration bodies to enter user-pays agreements with ASADA in 2006–07 included the Australian Football League, A-League, National Rugby League, Australian Rugby Union, and Cricket Australia.

ASADA entered into user-pays contracts with state and territory governments to provide doping control and education services to athletes competing at a state and territory



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level. These agreements were made with the Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian governments.

Doping control statistics for the period 1989 to 30 June 2007 are shown in Appendix A.

No advance notice

No-advance-notice testing is considered to be the most effective form of doping control as it minimises the opportunity for an athlete to manipulate their sample. No-advance-notice testing ensures that a testing authority such as ASADA can plan for the sample collection to occur during periods when doping is likely to have the greatest performance benefit.

Doping control conducted with no advance notice acts as a deterrent to athletes considering using performance-enhancing substances and/or methods, as they may be tested anytime, anywhere and without warning.

In 2006–07 ASADA collected 97 per cent of the 4,264 government-funded tests with no advance notice. This is an increase from the previous year's result of 84 per cent and represents the highest proportion of no-advance-notice sample collections ever conducted by ASDA or ASADA. The no-advance-notice percentage for out-of-competition testing in 2006–07 was 95 per cent.

Table 6: Doping control facts and figures 2006–07

6,953	Samples collected
74	Number of countries from which athletes were selected for doping control
2,220	Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool
823	Blood samples collected
4,136	Samples collected with no advance notice
24	Anti-doping rule violations

Investigations

ASADA is authorised under the ASADA Act to investigate possible violations of the anti-doping rules. The primary purpose of our investigations is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to make a finding that an individual may have committed an anti-doping rule violation as defined by the NAD Scheme and the Code. ASADA conducts investigations in accordance with the best practice case handling standards specified by the Australian Government Investigation Standards.

During the 2006 – 2007 financial year ASADA opened 90 new cases. Twelve of these were a result of information provided to ASADA via the Stamp Out Doping Hotline and 15 were referrals from other government and law enforcement agencies. Investigations into these and existing cases involved the conduct of 214 interviews and resulted in the closure of 79 investigations.

The most extensive investigation conducted by ASADA during the year was into the sport of weightlifting. The investigation was launched on 17 March 2006 by the ASADA Chairman Richard Ings. The investigation was headed up by internationally respected anti-doping investigator Mr Richard Young. ASADA utilised its new information sharing powers to work cooperatively with two state police forces and an international WADA accredited laboratory to fully examine the allegations.

The first stage of the investigation was completed in December 2006 and ASADA was able to announce that the Weightlifting report had found evidence of organised distribution and supply channels for a range of prohibited substances including steroids, human growth hormone and the stimulant benzylpiperazine (BZP). This investigation was an early test of ASADA's enhanced capabilities in achieving pure performance in sport, and proved to be ground-breaking in the international anti-doping arena.

Detection partnerships

We have continued to build on our strong relationships with the other government and law enforcement agencies during 2006–07.

We continue to forge a strong relationship with the Australian Customs Service to strengthen the exchange of potential doping related information. This exchange has informed our detection program in relation to the importation and seizure of prohibited substances, methods of concealment and possible searches of people of interest.

The sharing of information between ASADA and the Australian Customs Service culminated in the job shadowing of one of our employees for three weeks during 2006–07. This job shadowing gave us an insight into Customs' internal investigation and intelligence operations.

We have also progressed the development of memorandums of understanding with other Australian Government departments, and have liaised successfully with the respective police forces from New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland on several individual matters.

ASADA established the Stamp Out Doping Hotline for athletes, coaches and the public to provide ASADA investigators with information about doping in Australian sport.

The Stamp Out Doping Hotline is a confidential service that enables anyone to provide information on any anti-doping rule violation, such as the use of performance-enhancing substances.

Information can be provided by calling the hotline phone number or through a secure email address.

The Stamp Out Doping Hotline is another mechanism ASADA uses to ensure those athletes who choose to break the anti-doping rules of sport are removed from competition.

OUTPUT 1.3 ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Table 7: Output 1.3 Performance measures

OUTPUT 1.3 – ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
QUALITY	
<p>Consistent application of the anti-doping framework to provide athletes and support personnel with a fair and equitable due process</p>	<p>During 2006–07, 41 cases have been managed. Of these cases, 39 matters were referred internally by the Detection team.</p> <p>Two matters have been carried over from the 2005–2006 financial year due to the particular circumstances of each case.</p> <p>All the thirty-nine cases referred by Detection to the Enforcement team were reviewed and referred to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation Committee (ADRV) with recommendations.</p> <p>Of the 39 matters referred to the ADRVC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > twenty-four resulted in athletes or athlete support personnel being placed on the Register of Findings (RoF) > five matters referred to the ADRVC were not thereafter placed on the RoF; rather were issued with warning letters or other such action > seven matters are still pending determination about placement on the RoF, and > three did not proceed due to a lack of jurisdiction. <p>Of the 24 matters placed on the RoF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 11 have been appealed by the athlete, the athlete support person or another body (such as an International Federation or WADA) to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) or another tribunal, and > three have been appealed at the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. <p>Of the eleven matters appealed to the CAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > in five cases, ASADA's findings about violation of anti-doping rules have been upheld and sanctions determined. Of these, one matter is subject to further appeal, and of the matters appealed to the CAS, there have been two CAS awards where ASADA's findings about violation of anti-doping rules have been upheld and sanctions determined > six matters are ongoing. <p>Matters carried over from 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > There was a CAS award in relation to one matter which upheld the register entry and where a lifetime ban was imposed. There was difficulty in progressing the matter given the athlete was residing overseas. > The other matter is still being progressed.

continued

Table 7: Output 1.3 Performance measures *continued*

OUTPUT 1.3 – ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
QUALITY	
Maintain a legitimate and fair process in respect of athlete and support rights	<p>The processing of potential anti-doping rule violations, as well as the conduct of hearings before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and other tribunals, are governed by various ASADA results management policies and procedures, as well as the ASADA legislation, the Code and the rules/practices of the relevant tribunal.</p> <p>The Enforcement team's policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and updated.</p> <p>The ADRV Committee's processes are governed by a charter that has been approved by the ASADA members.</p>
QUANTITY	
Seventy per cent of cases to answer presented by ASADA at sporting tribunals result in independent findings of an anti-doping rule violation, irrespective of the sanction imposed	To date, all ASADA findings on violations of anti-doping rules have either been accepted by the athletes or upheld by an external tribunal.

Enforcement

Results management

With the introduction of the ASADA legislation, a new Register of Findings (RoF) was established to record anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs).

A total of 24 ADRV were recorded in 2006–07. This involved Australian athletes/support personnel from 12 different sports. The sport of weightlifting recorded six cases during the year.

Of the 24 register entries, 16 related to an adverse analytical finding, and three related to a failure to comply with a request to provide a sample. Of the 16 adverse analytical findings, a range of prohibited substances were detected including anabolic steroids (five), stimulants (one), cannabinoids (six), diuretics (three) and beta-2-agonists (one).

The remaining five findings resulted from ASADA's exercise of its investigative powers (as opposed to testing).

No international incidences were recorded for 2006–07.

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal can review ASADA's procedures in deciding to place an athlete on the RoF. During 2006–07 three athletes challenged ASADA's decision to place their name on the RoF through the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. One application was dismissed; the other two were still pending as at 30 June 2007.

ASADA was involved in Court of Arbitration for Sport and sporting tribunal hearings for a number of high-profile ADRV cases throughout the year. Our involvement included providing evidence on a variety of issues and making submissions on legal aspects.

Compliance

World Anti-Doping Code

ASADA's doping control procedures are conducted in accordance with the Code and international standards for testing.

Compliance with International Organization for Standardization 9001:2000

ASADA's Quality Management System was successfully assessed and re-certified for a further three years as meeting the International Organization for Standardization 9001:2000 requirements for quality management systems.

This covers the planning and provision of services that include:

- the collection of athletes' urine and/or blood samples in line with the Code's international standard for testing
- the management of therapeutic use exemptions in accordance with the Code's International standard for therapeutic use exemptions
- the procurement of secure transport and phlebotomy services
- the procurement of contract analyses for detection of banned substances or methods, in line with the Code's prohibited list
- the reporting of results of sample analyses in accordance with relevant legislation and standards
- the investigation of potential anti-doping rule violations
- the presentation of cases to anti-doping tribunals, and
- anti-doping education for athletes and support personnel.

At ASADA we remain committed to the continuous improvement of our Quality Management System and to maintaining ISO 9001:2000 certification.

Advocacy

Provision of support and advice to government

ASADA has supported the Australian Government by providing independent, accurate and timely advice on a wide range of issues. In particular, ASADA provided advice and support to the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (DCITA) for the preparation of the Australian Government's submission to the review of the Code. This included co-hosting, with DCITA, forums in March and June 2007 that sought to obtain the views of Australian stakeholders on possible changes to the Code. The June 2007 forum also offered the opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the draft 2008 Prohibited List.

ASADA also prepares briefings for Ministers for each sitting of Parliament and responds to regular requests for information from DCITA. Representatives from ASADA attended the three Environment, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts Legislation Committee Estimates hearings that were held in 2006-07 and prepared responses to Questions on Notice arising from these hearings.

Research

In conjunction with the Curtin University of Technology, we conducted a survey in May 2007 of the attitudes of Australian elite level athletes towards – and beliefs about – sport issues. The study found the proportion of athletes who might be contemplating doping has dropped significantly, from 16 per cent in 2004 to 8 per cent in 2007.

Anti-doping assessment process

In April 2007, we conducted an assessment of the compliance of NSOs with the Code and Australian anti-doping legislation that was completed. The NSOs were assessed on six separate criteria: information provision, policy, education, confidentiality, cooperation and investigations.

All 60 NSOs assessed were rated as satisfactory in relation to their anti-doping requirements and were advised of this outcome. We will continue to work proactively with these organisations to achieve Pure Performance in sport.

Australian Anti-Doping Research Panel

The Australian Government's Anti-Doping Research Program (ADRP) provides funding to academic and scientific organisations for new anti doping research to improve the analytical capability of detecting banned substances and doping agents and to help lead to practical doping deterrence strategies.

ASADA is represented on the Anti-Doping Research Panel. The panel assesses applications for funding and monitors the progress of funded projects. The other representatives of the Panel are from DCITA (Chair), the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), as well as scientific experts in the areas of sports medicine, sports doping and relevant laboratory and social sciences.

Australian Institute of Sport Ethics Committee

ASADA fulfilled its role as an anti-doping consultant with the AIS Ethics Committee. We provided technical advice on a range of anti-doping matters and helped to ensure AIS research projects were compliant with anti-doping requirements.

International obligations

One of the Australian Government's expectations of ASADA is that it will be influential in setting the international anti-doping framework. Participation in global forums is a key mechanism for ASADA to fulfil this expectation.

ASADA is committed to working with international stakeholders to ensure consistency across the globe in the development and implementation of anti-doping programs. ASADA continued to contribute to this effort in a number of ways during 2006–07:

- hosting a representative from the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) in December 2006
- participating in Investigations Symposia convened by the World Anti-Doping Agency in Colorado Springs USA from 13 to 14 November 2006, and in London UK from 16 to 17 April 2007
- conducting training for Doping Control Officers from the South East Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organisation in Singapore from 24 to 29 March 2007
- participating in:
 - > a Doping Control Officers Workshop held in Denver, Colorado, on 3–4 December 2006
 - > The International Doping Control Conference held in Tromsø, Norway, on 23–25 May 2007
 - > The Oceania RADO Board Meeting held in Nadi, Fiji, on 2–3 March.
 - > The Third International Amateur Athletics Federation World Anti-Doping Symposium which took place in Lausanne, Switzerland, from 30 September to 2 October 2006
 - > The Seventh ANADO Workshop in Cape Town from 6 to 7 November 2006, and
 - > The Fifth Annual United States Anti-Doping Agency Symposium on Anti-Doping Services in Lausanne Switzerland from 24 to 29 September 2006.

Our responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code

The World Anti-Doping Program has been developed by WADA and consists of three levels:

- Level 1: World Anti-Doping Code
- Level 2: International standards
- Level 3: Guidelines and models of best practice

The Code and international standards (which include the prohibited list, testing, laboratories and therapeutic use exemptions) are implemented by anti-doping organisations (including ASADA) in the management of anti-doping matters.

During 2006–07 WADA's review of the Code and international standards continued towards its deadline of November 2007, when the revised Code will be considered at a World Anti-Doping Conference. As part of this process, ASADA has made a significant contribution to the Australian Government's submission to the review of the Code through the provision of technical advice and supporting information to the DCITA. ASADA has also contributed to the preparation of Australian Government submissions to reviews of International Standards that operate under the Code and provided technical advice on other aspects of the Code.

World Anti-Doping Agency

ASADA has provided input to WADA on its review of the code and the International Standards. A new Code and standards are due to be finalised in November 2007 at the World Anti-Doping Conference in Madrid. In preparation for this, WADA consulted widely with its stakeholders throughout the year. ASADA contributed to the review as well as facilitating the participation of Australian stakeholders such as our NSOs.

Four separate stakeholder forums were held, jointly with DCITA, over the course of the year. In December 2006 and again in June 2007, the Director-General of WADA addressed Australian stakeholders in Sydney. Two further forums were held, in March and June 2007, to discuss in detail the first and second drafts of the new Code. The latter of these also examined the draft 2008 Prohibited List, which is updated annually.

Many of ASADA's comments on these critical documents have been accepted by WADA. Through the consultation process being undertaken, the new Code and standards are taking shape as robust regulations that will continue the progress of anti-doping work globally.

ASADA provides technical advice to Australia's representative on the Foundation Board of WADA.

Regional leadership in Oceania

Through its membership and participation in the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation, ASADA is contributing to the WADA Anti-Doping Development Program. This program provides assistance to regions of the world where no quality doping control programs have been established. The overall goal is to ensure that all athletes in all countries and in all sports are subject to the same anti-doping protocols and processes.

Regional leadership in Asia

Two ASADA staff members were responsible for adapting and conducting a training program for DCOs on behalf of WADA. They trained 25 DCOs from the South-East Asia region to become the first DCOs for the South-East Asian, Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO). Trainee DCOs hailed from Singapore, Malaysia, Laos, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, and Myanmar.

The training was conducted over four days and involved two-and-a-half-days of theory and practical training, a simulated 'live' testing session involving students from the Singapore Sports School, as well as theory and practical assessments on the final day.

UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport

The ratification of the United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) International Convention Against Doping in Sport on 1 February 2007 is the culmination of a concerted effort over a number of years to harmonise anti-doping policies



IMAGE COURTESY OF DELLY CARR/SWIMMING AUSTRALIA LTD

and practices internationally. Australia, including ASADA, is a strong supporter of the Convention and has played a significant role in its development.

Australia was among the first nations to sign the Copenhagen Declaration. At 30 June 2007, 56 countries had ratified the UNESCO Convention.

Under the Convention, governments have a commitment to implement the Code and take specific action to:

- restrict the availability of prohibited substances or methods to athletes
- facilitate doping controls and support national testing programs
- withhold any or all financial support from athletes who commit an anti-doping rule violation or from sporting organisations not compliant with the Code
- encourage producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to establish 'best practice' in the labelling, marketing and distribution of products which might contain prohibited substances, and
- support the provision of anti-doping education to athletes and the wider sporting community.

Through its programs and activities, ASADA gives effect to the Australian Government's commitments under the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport and ensures that Australia's anti-doping regime is compliant with the the Code.

Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations

The Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations (ANADO) was established in 2002. Its purpose is to help member National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) communicate on issues of common interest, identify and resolve common problems, exchange information and share professional development opportunities. It has a full-time Executive Director based in Canada and 42 member NADOs.

ASADA's Group Director, Deterrence, participates on the ANADO Management Committee.

ANADO also incorporates Anti-Doping Services known as ANADO-ADS. The mission of this body is to:

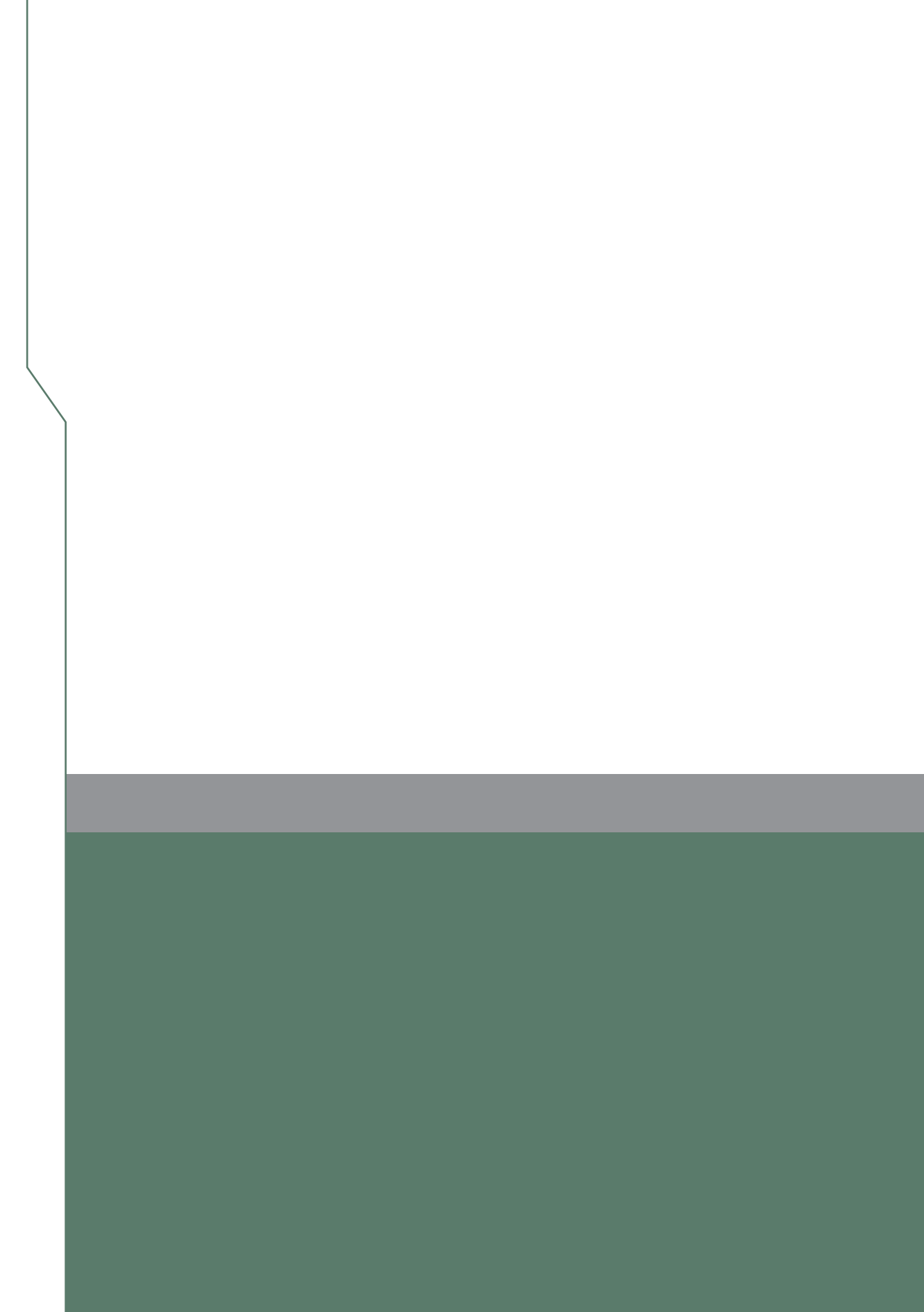
- increase global capacity for high-quality anti-doping activities
- facilitate international harmonisation through the implementation of the Code, and
- maximise sport's investment in its future.

International agreements

ASADA maintains bilateral testing agreements with a number of other international bodies. These agreements allow for ASADA to ask the international agency to test Australian athletes overseas, while in return ASADA tests foreign athletes who are training and competing in Australia.



IMAGE COURTESY OF SOFTBALL AUSTRALIA



MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- › CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
 - › EXTERNAL SCRUTINY
- › MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES



CHAPTER

PURE
PERFORMANCE



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Overview

ASADA's corporate governance practices comply with statutory and other external requirements, and aim to achieve sound administrative and financial management practice. They are designed to ensure the efficient, effective and ethical use of our resources. Key aspects of ASADA's corporate governance practices include:

- clearly established role accountabilities, including clear delegations of authority and responsibilities
- planning and monitoring of outputs, and
- monitoring of our resource use, based on budgeting, financial accounting, audit, fraud control, risk management and other reporting systems.

Our corporate area provides operational support and strategic advice to the executive and staff. Issues covered include areas such as procurement, human resources, governance, resource management and budgeting, records management and information technology (IT).

ASADA has an overall framework in place for good governance, which aims to ensure we can fulfil our responsibilities with due diligence and accountability. Following are the major elements of our governance framework:

- **Management structure** – Our executive responsibilities, organisational structure and senior committees are built around suitable terms of reference, appropriate controls and the ability to monitor activity and performance.
- **Management environment** – We promote a culture that provides a coherent corporate planning framework, aligning our 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 succession planning.
- **Consistency and compliance** – Our executive, management and staff adhere to Australian Public Service (APS) values, ethics and the APS Code of Conduct in the provision of their duties and functions. This is also underpinned by the ongoing development and maintenance of systems that provide guidance on policies, procedures and behaviours.
- **Monitoring and reporting** – We maintain a focus on efficient and effective business and financial performance. This is achieved through regular reporting against key performance indicators and the ongoing evaluation and review of outputs and outcomes.

The ASADA Executive Committee is our primary decision-making body, and our Members and the Audit Committee help ensure accountability.

Our management structure has three levels, with the following established accountabilities:

- ▶ the CEO/Chair is accountable for ASADA's management and strategic leadership
- ▶ each Group Director is accountable for a particular group's management and strategic leadership, and
- ▶ each Business Unit Manager is accountable for a unit's management and leadership.

Corporate/operational planning and performance management

ASADA's internal corporate planning and reporting framework is an integrated system linked to our financial management, human resource and business management systems.

We integrate our corporate planning processes through our performance management framework. The framework combines our business priorities with enabling strategies such as people management, collaboration with stakeholders, risk management and IT. It is directly aligned with the outcomes and outputs in the Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) and incorporates the following plans:

- ▶ The ASADA Strategic plan describes the vision, goals and priorities that underpin our business, and guides us in delivering the Australian Government's priorities.
- ▶ Business plans outline deliverables at all levels to support the achievement of our goals. Each pillar prepares a plan identifying key priorities, performance information and underlying tactical plans to meet objectives.
- ▶ Individual performance plans, which provide clarity for people in their work, include performance indicators to track progress against work requirements, and identify learning and development needs and career goals.

We meet our external reporting responsibilities through our PBS and our annual report.

ASADA Members

ASADA members operate in accordance with the powers and functions under the ASADA Act 2006 and the ASADA Regulations.

The ASADA Act provides for the appointment of a Chair and up to six non-governing members (including a Deputy Chair) by the Minister for the Arts and Sport. Given the complexity and sensitivity of ASADA's operations and to ensure a level of independence from government in the decision making process, ASADA's investigative and associated decision making functions are vested with the chair and members. For example,

members decide on how individual cases are managed, the handling of findings and potentially the presentation of cases before sports tribunals and other bodies.

Key activities ASADA members contributed to in 2006–07 include:

- the consideration and introduction of amendments to the NAD Scheme
- overseeing the weightlifting investigation undertaken by ASADA
- operating the ADRV Committee, as a sub-committee of the members, and
- reviewing ASADA's operations under the ASADA Act 2006.

ASADA members held meetings on:

- 11 July 2006
- 12 September 2006
- 10 October 2006
- 12 December 2006
- 27 February 2007
- 24 April 2007
- 18 May 2007
- 20 June 2007

Table 8: ASADA member details at 30 June 2007

Position	Name	Date commenced	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Mr Richard Ings	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	8	8
Deputy Chair	Mr Geoff Levy	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	8	7
Member	Mr John Black	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	8	8
Member	Ms Jennifer Clark	14 March 2006	13 March 2008	8	8
Member	Ms Nicole Livingstone	14 March 2006	13 March 2008	8	6
Member	Prof Andrew McLachlan	14 March 2006	22 March 2010	8	5
Member	Dr Brian Sando	14 March 2006	22 March 2010	8	8

On 23 March 2007, the Minister for Arts and Sport re-appointed Professor McLachlan and Dr Sando for three years.

Mr Richard Ings (Chair)

Richard Ings is ASADA's first Chair and Chief Executive. Mr Ings assumed these roles when ASADA was officially launched on 14 March 2006. Before this, Mr Ings joined ASDA as its Chief Executive in September 2005, following five years working for the Association of Tennis Professionals, the governing body of the men's professional tennis circuit.

As the Executive Vice President of Rules and Competition, Mr Ings was responsible for ATP's anti-doping program management and brings extensive knowledge of anti-doping and sport to ASADA.

Mr Geoffrey Levy AO (Deputy Chair)

Geoffrey Levy brings legal and business experience to the ASADA membership. Mr Levy is currently the Executive Chairman of Investec Bank (Australia) Limited and Non-Executive Chairman of Miller's Retail Limited. He is also a Non-Executive Director of Ten Network Holdings Limited and STW Group Limited. Mr Levy is a former partner of Australian national legal firm, Freehills.

Mr John Black (Member)

John Black, a former Senator for Queensland, chaired the Senate Inquiry into Drugs in Sport that led to the establishment of ASADA and the design of drug testing regimes for Australian sport.

Ms Jennifer Clark (Member)

Jennifer Clark has had a long career in investment banking and as a non-executive director. She has been on various Australian Government Boards since 1991, including the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Sports Foundation.

Ms Nicole Livingstone (Member)

Nicole Livingstone has an extensive and highly successful background in swimming, competing at three Olympic Games, various Commonwealth Games and many World Championships. She is also a respected sports commentator and an outspoken critic of doping in sport.

Ms Livingstone has also been heavily involved in the Australian Olympic Committee's 'Live clean, play clean' anti-doping education program targeted at Australian junior elite athletes. Ms Livingstone brings much experience, including an athlete's perspective, to the ASADA membership.

Prof Andrew McLachlan (Member)

Prof Andrew McLachlan is a pharmacist, teacher and researcher at the University of Sydney and Concord Hospital, with expertise in clinical pharmacology and drug testing.

Prof McLachlan educates pharmacists and other health professionals. He is a consultant to industry and government in the evaluation and safe use of medicines.

Dr Brian Sando OAM (Member)

Dr Brian Sando is a sports medicine practitioner, the Chair of the AOC Medical Commission and a member of the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission.

Dr Sando has worked as a 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 WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee.



ASADA MEMBERS

BACK ROW: L-R, MR JOHN BLACK, PROF ANDREW MCLACHLAN, DR BRIAN SANDO

FRONT ROW: L-R, MR GEOFFREY LEVY, MS JENNIFER CLARK, MS NICOLE LIVINGSTONE, MR RICHARD INGS (CHAIR)

Senior Management Committees

Executive Committee

ASADA's Executive Committee comprises the Chief Executive Officer and the four Group Directors of Detection, Deterrence, Enforcement and Support. This committee meets weekly.

The Executive Committee is responsible for high-level policy issues relating to ASADA's strategic leadership and management. This includes:

- organisational development – shaping ASADA's future
- policy development and coordination – involving major anti-doping issues, generally with implications that involve more than one business area
- corporate governance – ensuring the efficient, effective and ethical use of resources, and
- planning and allocating resources – meeting current and future work priorities.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee functions in accordance with the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. It provides the Chair with assurance in relation to his responsibilities for financial reporting, maintaining an efficient system of internal controls, improving performance and accountability, and reviewing specific matters that may arise from external audit processes.

The Audit Committee comprises three external members: Ms Jennifer Clark (Chair), Mr Geoffrey Levy and Mr David Lawler. Representatives from the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), ASADA's internal auditors, the Chief Financial Officer and the ASADA Chair attend all committee meetings. The Audit Committee met seven times during 2006–07.

Workplace Relations Committee

The Workplace Relations Committee was established under ASADA's certified agreement as a mechanism to consult with staff and provide advice to management on workplace issues, oversee the implementation of the certified agreement, and provide input into ASADA's successor agreement.

The committee discusses workplace issues in a spirit of cooperation and trust, and enables employees to receive information on workplace issues affecting them, including business progress and impacts of new initiatives. The committee allows employees to contribute their views on these issues.

The membership of the committee is a management representative (currently the Group Director Support) and four elected staff representatives. During the 2006–07 year, the committee met nine times.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation Committee

The Anti-Doping Rule Violation Committee (ADRVC) is a sub-committee that meets fortnightly and is made up of three ASADA Board Members: Dr Brian Sando (Chair), Mr Richard Ings and Professor Andrew McLachlan.

Section 47(i)(b) of the *ASADA Act 2006* allows ASADA to delegate Section 21, *Functions*, and Section 22, *Powers*, to a committee consisting of two or more ASADA members. The functions of the ADRVC are to determine whether there is enough evidence for ASADA to seek (or not to seek) a ‘show cause’ explanation from athletes or athlete support personnel who have potentially committed an anti-doping rule violation. The ADRVC then determines whether there is sufficient evidence for ASADA to make a finding of an anti-doping rule violation and place the relevant details on our Register of Findings. Where relevant, the ADRVC also:

- determines the appropriate sanctions/consequences of anti-doping rule violations
- notes the opening of investigations into laboratory reports of elevated testosterone/epitestosterone ratios (or other naturally occurring hormones), and
- reviews the progress of these investigations and determines when to conclude them.

The committee also determines whether any tribunal decision (such as decisions by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the Court of Arbitration for Sport) should be subject to appeal by ASADA, in cases where ASADA has a right of appeal. It also gives the ASADA Executive guidance on matters related to testing, investigations, result management or enforcement actions if there is any risk involved for ASADA.

Risk management

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

The Corporate Policy and Framework for Managing Risk and associated guidelines was approved in June 2007. This policy, which is consistent with the *Australian/New Zealand standard for risk management (AS/NZS 4360:2004)*, aims to:

- integrate and formalise existing risk management processes across ASADA
- ensure appropriate identification, analysis and evaluation of relevant risks
- continue monitoring risk and considering treatment strategies, and
- establish a risk communication strategy and training framework for stakeholders.

General business risk

Risk identification in ASADA occurs at several levels:

- The Executive team identifies strategic risks that apply to most areas of ASADA. These risks are considered in business plans.
- Group Directors and Business Unit Managers identify the main pressures, challenges and risks that may affect their objectives in their annual business plans. This includes consideration of the strategic risks identified by the Executive Committee.
- During 2006–07 an external consultant undertook a major review of business risks, to identify all risks and to develop a revised risk management plan.

Financial risk in ASADA is managed through:

- Chief Executive Instructions, available to all staff, which put into effect the FMA Act requirements and 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.
- The Internal Audit Plan, which identifies services and functions for auditing. It incorporates issues raised by the ANAO in its audit of our financial issues, policy evaluations, previous internal audits and strategic risk management issues, statements and, where appropriate, recent ANAO reports on cross-agency matters.
- Monthly reports to ASADA members and oversight by the Audit Committee.

Risk management and insurable risks are aligned through Comcover and Comcare.

ASADA participated in the annual Comcover benchmarking survey, the results of which showed that we can improve on implementing our risk management framework, communication, training and awareness. The results from this are being built into objectives for the next financial year.

Fraud risk

ASADA developed a fraud control plan that meets our needs and complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. As per the Guidelines, our fraud control policy will be reviewed and updated in 2007–08.

IT business continuity

ASADA aims to identify and manage risks associated with the delivery of IT services.

IT governance includes:

- the IT Disaster Recovery Plan, which sets out the strategies and processes to restore services if our central computing infrastructure is lost partially or completely. The plan

aims to restore services within an appropriate time based on the how critical the system is

- business continuity plans for our IT application systems, which set out alternate methods and processes to use, so we can continue to work while the IT environment is restored, and
- an IT Security Policy that addresses the requirements to protect information holdings and secure operation of our IT resources. The policy is 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 have our own values statement reflecting and supporting the way ASADA functions within the APS legislative framework and forming part of our performance management system. We are committed to supporting and promoting the APS values and Code of Conduct in accordance with the APS Act.

The Chief Executive Instructions establish ASADA's financial administrative framework under the FMA Act. They provide the basis for effective, efficient, ethical and accountable use and management of Australian Government money and property. ASADA reviewed and updated the instructions in the 2006–07 year, together with the underlying procedural rules. The Chief Executive Instructions provide a user-friendly approach to financial management processes and give staff guidance to help them comply with legislation and ASADA's ethical standards.

All corporate governance policies and procedures are available on our intranet site.

Social justice and equity impacts

ASADA recognises the importance of ensuring clients have equitable access to our range of services. We adhere to the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness enshrined in our governing legislation and carried through in the operating procedures for doping control and results management processes.

Audit and investigations

Audits conducted within ASADA are undertaken with the aim of providing an effective, objective and independent assurance to the executive and the Audit Committee that resources are being used efficiently, effectively and ethically by providing quality, timely and cost-effective audit work.

Internal audit systems are conducted under the direction of the Audit Committee, and the function for 2006–07 was outsourced to Acumen Alliance.

ASADA completed three audits in 2006–07:

- ▶ **Procurement to payment process audit** – This review found that the processes involved in the procurement and accounts payable process were sound. The recommendations from the review were focused on the improvement of documented procurement and payables procedures and the education of staff in these areas.
- ▶ **Occupational health and safety management arrangements** – This review found that ASADA is partially compliant with the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991* and its regulations. It has identified the corrective action areas.
- ▶ **Payroll review** – This review found that the controls surrounding the payroll process were effective and mitigate risk, and that payroll transactions are being processed effectively. The audit did identify that there were some gaps in procedural documentation and that controls over timesheet processing may be ineffective.

A strategic internal audit plan will be developed for the 2007–08 financial year. The activities of the internal audit will be aligned with ASADA's broader risk and control framework, including risks arising at a corporate level.

In undertaking its work, internal audit will work cooperatively with key external stakeholders and partners, especially the ANAO.

Financial management

Internal budgeting processes have been enhanced to increase accountability at the Business Unit level, including a restructure of the Chart of Accounts.

In 2006–07 the timeliness, presentation and accuracy of internal reporting to the executive and the Members was enhanced, and accounting functions were brought in-house to improve internal and external reporting and accountability. In 2006–07 the processing of accounts and the preparation of face statements (which had been outsourced) were brought in-house.

There was an increased focus on helping staff in operational areas improve the recording and reporting of information, and on upgrading their general understanding of financial management and the government's accountability framework.

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

ASADA's involvement in hearings before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal is explained under 'Results management' under Output 1.3 – Enforcement Program.

In summary, there were three applications before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal challenging ASADA's decision to enter an athlete's name (and other relevant details) onto its RoF. One application has been dismissed and the other two are pending.

The ACT Magistrates Court made a decision in late March 2007, relating to criminal proceedings against a former employee of ASADA. The employee was convicted of defrauding ASADA of \$25,000 and was given a suspended sentence. The money has been repaid in full.

Auditor-General reports

In 2006–07, the ANAO tabled 53 reports that made recommendations relevant to ASADA's operations. A key responsibility of the Audit Committee is to oversee the implementation of the recommendations contained in these reports.

Reports that are relevant to the operations of ASADA are:

- Audit report No 5, 2006–07 *Senate Order for the departmental and agency contracts*
- Audit report No 6, 2006–07 *Record keeping, including the management of electronic records*
- Audit report No 15, 2006–07 *Audit of financial statements of Australian Government entities for the period ended 30 June 2006*
- Audit report No 21, 2006–07 *Implementation of the revised Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines*
- Audit report No 22, 2006–07 *Management of intellectual property in the Australian Government sector*
- Audit report No 23, 2006–07 *Application of the Outcomes and Outputs Framework*
- Audit report No 43, 2006–07 *Managing security issues in procurement and contracting*
- Audit report No 48, 2006–07 *Superannuation payments for contractors working for the Australian Government: follow-up audit*
- Audit report No 49, 2006–07 *Non-APS workers, and*
- Audit report No 51, 2006–07 *Interim phase of the audit of financial statements of General government sector agencies for the year ending 30 June 2007.*

Parliamentary committee reports

There are no relevant reports.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

ASADA received no reports from the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2006–07.

Freedom of information

In 2006–07 ASADA received six requests under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act). The requests covered a broad range of documents, including reports on testing and investigations, and information relating to contracts with sports.

We have provided the following information to meet the requirements of Subsection 8(1) of the FOI Act:

- the functions, powers and delegations of ASADA in accordance with the ASADA Act are explained in Appendix E
- information about the categories of documents that are maintained by ASADA is included in Appendix G and
- the process to make a formal request for access to ASADA's documents under the FOI Act is detailed in Appendix G.

We have an established FOI Policy and Privacy Policy.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Staffing overview

At 30 June 2007 we had 55 staff (50 ongoing and five non-ongoing) and employed 254 staff on a casual basis in the Doping Control Sample Collection team.

Detailed staffing statistics are provided in Appendix F.

Certified agreement

The current 2006–09 Certified Agreement came into operation on 8 March 2006.

It is a principles-based agreement with a number of policies, procedures, and programs underpinning it. It provides for annual increases in pay rates, conditions of service that include allowing staff flexibility in planning their personal commitments. It encourages a healthy lifestyle and reinforces initiatives that foster skills and career development and a safe and healthy work environment.

A key commitment made by management in the certified agreement is the delivery of all the underlying human resource-related policies and procedures, which was fulfilled during 2006–07. The relevant documentation is available for staff to read on our intranet.

Another key commitment in the certified agreement is that the organisation would undertake a review of its approach to performance management during the first six months of the agreement. A new online performance management tool was introduced at the beginning of the 2006–07 performance management year, with the focus being cascading business objectives from group directors to all levels of staff. In the 2007–08 performance management year, this focus will continue and there will be an increased emphasis on learning, development and personal growth. An assessment of performance against our values will also be introduced, and further enhancements to the online tool are planned during 2007–08 to accommodate this.

Statistics about certified agreements are included in the staffing statistics in Appendix F.

Australian workplace agreements

SES Australian workplace agreements

The CEO determines remuneration arrangements for Senior Executive Service (SES) staff, taking into account the individual's capacity and job requirements. General conditions of employment are agreed through comprehensive Australian workplace agreements that include individual and ASADA performance pay, superannuation and other allowances.

Non-SES Australian workplace agreements

During the 2006–07 performance management year, all non-SES employees were given the choice of being employed under the terms and conditions of the 2006–09 Certified Agreement or an individual Australian workplace agreement.

At 30 June 2007, there were seven non-SES staff members on Australian workplace agreements. Non-SES Australian workplace agreements also provide a range of benefits, such as access to individual and agency performance pay, superannuation and other allowances.

Workplace relations

We continue to consult with staff on workplace matters, and the certified agreement reinforces staff involvement in decision-making.

Performance payments

A one-off individual performance-based bonus payment is accessible to staff who are employed under an Australian workplace agreement. Payment of a bonus is dependent

on the outcomes of an individual performance assessment and the meeting of predetermined personal objectives.

Bonus payments are worked out based on the performance outcome and the sliding scale of payments provided through the workplace agreement.

ASADA-wide bonus

Our certified agreement provides for an overall ASADA-wide performance bonus for eligible staff. Payments under this scheme are based on an assessment by ASADA members in consultation with the Workplace Relations Committee on our overall performance during the financial year. If ASADA members approve the overall performance of ASADA, an ASADA-wide bonus will be paid to eligible staff during the first quarter of 2007–08. Payments will be made to all eligible staff employed under the certified agreement at any stage during the preceding financial year.

Based on performance in the 2005/06 financial year, ASADA made a total payment of \$111,715 in performance-based bonus payments to 43 eligible employees during the 2006–07 performance management year. Any bonus payments linked to performance outcomes of eligible employees for 2006–07 will be made by the end of the first quarter of 2007–08.

Individual Australian workplace agreements also provide for an ASADA bonus, which will be paid during the first quarter of 2007–08 to eligible staff if we achieve our business objectives.

Peer recognition

The ASADA certified agreement provides for a peer reward system, which supports our commitment to acknowledging and rewarding outstanding performance of individuals and teams. The system gives staff the opportunity to recognise outstanding performances that demonstrate our core values. A number of staff members received peer recognition during the 2006–07 year.

Non-salary benefits

Non-salary benefits available to ASADA staff include:

- a health and fitness allowance
- rewards and recognitions
- car benefits
- greenfleet memberships and subsidy
- employee assistance program, and
- study assistance.

Workplace diversity

ASADA is committed to creating an inclusive work environment that is free from harassment and enables staff to contribute to their full potential. Our three-year (2006–09) workplace diversity program outlines initiatives that will help us build a harmonious, productive and rewarding workplace.

Our certified agreement demonstrates our ongoing commitment to family-friendly and work-life balance practices, including flexible working arrangements and leave provisions.

ASADA staff returning from maternity or partner leave have access to part-time work where operational requirements permit.

Staff may seek approval to work from home through the provisions of the Working from Home Policy.

At 30 June 2007, 46 per cent of ASADA's staff were female. This five included employees in the Doping Control Sample Collection team.

Full details of our workplace diversity statistics are included in Appendix F.

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

A critical human resource issue for ASADA is to develop a workforce plan that will address key risks to maintaining organisational capability.

Regular workforce planning forums are scheduled for 2007–08 and the development of a comprehensive workforce plan is a priority for the forum. An important component of the proposed plan is an action plan suggesting interventions, address major workforce risks, such as the need to support organisational development, promote career progression, and attract and retain key capabilities.

Turnover during 2005–06 was 3.9 per cent, which is an increase on previous years. This increased trend has continued during 2006–07, with turnover averaging 8.5 per cent over the year. This has been due to a number of reasons, including changes to the organisational structure, and the movement of staff to external opportunities. These have included a large proportion of transfers and promotions within the Australian Public Service.

On leaving ASADA, employees have been offered the opportunity to undertake an 'exit' survey. The results of these surveys are periodically presented to the ASADA Executive team to identify opportunities for improvement and affirm the positive experiences that employees have had. Whilst losing some key and valued team members during the last financial year, ASADA has been able to attract significant new talent.

Regular workforce planning forums are scheduled for 2007–08 and the development of a comprehensive workforce plan as integral part of the workforce planning framework is a priority for the forum.

Learning and development

ASADA's learning and development activities focused on fostering the capability of all staff in line with the business requirements. A corporate learning and development plan was developed during the 2006–07 year and some highlights were:

- a workshop for all doping control officers
- introduction to financial management (for business unit managers)
- media training (for group directors)
- time management using a specific IT tool (all ASADA officers)
- provision of a studies assistance program for staff undertaking tertiary study
- funding for staff to undertake external training and attend conferences/seminars relevant to their work and individual learning needs, and
- ongoing access to a range of e-learning opportunities.

All individuals were encouraged to develop learning and development plans as an integral part of their performance management planning.

Ensuring that all staff have adequate time in their annual work plan to undertake individual learning and development has been a challenge, due to the large number of competing critical business priorities. However, with a number of existing staff performing new roles and a large number of new recruits joining ASADA, there has been a significant amount of individual learning and development undertaken to equip people with the skills and knowledge to perform their new roles successfully.

The executive team recognises the continuing need to ensure individual and team learning and development remain a priority. We are continuing to address this in the development of performance management agreements and individual learning and development plans, as well as in the context of the workforce planning framework.

Occupational health and safety

ASADA has a full complement of trained health and safety staff representatives, including a Workplace Harassment Contact Officer, First Aid Officers, fire officers, a Rehabilitation Case Manager, as well as a Health and Safety Committee.

In the final quarter of 2006-07, ASADA commissioned an independent external audit to assess whether ASADA is meeting its statutory responsibilities as an employer under

the Act by maintaining a working environment that is safe and without risk to health. Specifically the objectives of the review were to:

- determine the extent to which ASADA's Occupational Health & Safety Management System (OHSMS) meets the legislative requirements of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991*, the *Occupational Health and Safety (Safety Arrangements) Regulations 1991* and the *Occupational Health and Safety (Safety Standards) Regulations 1994*
- determine the preparedness of ASADA for the upcoming legislative changes
- highlight where OH&S effort should focus to overcome shortcomings in the existing system, and
- identify any 'better practice' OH&S initiatives in place in the field.

The final outcomes of the audit and associated report will be made available to ASADA in the 2007–08 year.



ASADA STAFF MEMBERS WITH THE MINISTER FOR THE ARTS AND SPORT, SENATOR THE HON. GEORGE BRANDIS (FRONT, FAR RIGHT)

Commonwealth disability strategy

ASADA is committed to providing employment opportunities that support a physical working environment and underpinning workplace conditions that are healthy, safe, and ensure equal access for all employees. We do this through the development and regular review of our employment-related policies, procedures, programs and practices and, where applicable, by applying appropriate consultation processes. Areas of policy, procedural and program development and review include:

- occupational health and safety
- recruitment and selection
- induction
- remuneration
- training and development, and
- individual performance monitoring and management.

The Workplace Diversity Program for 2006–09 picks up on the following elements and measures, and it will be provided for future reporting purposes:

- policies and practices
- fair treatment for all
- making the best use of our diversity
- balancing home and work
- building on equal employment opportunity gains
- making sure ASADA is an attractive place to work and is a workplace of choice, and
- ensuring ASADA has quality stakeholder management.





FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- › SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
 - › DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
 - › ASSET MANAGEMENT
 - › PURCHASING
 - › CONSULTANTS
 - › ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

04

CHAPTER

PURE
PERFORMANCE

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Resulting from increased cost control in the first full year of operations for ASADA, the result of \$1.040m surplus versus a nil budget surplus was a good outcome. This surplus was due to an increase in user-pays income and lower than expected operating costs.

The result reflects a positive operating environment and is the consequence of improving the financial management of the organisation, attracting appropriately skilled staff and business improvements in each of the business units within ASADA.

With the first full year of operations, ASADA has continued to focus on financial and budgetary management, and business improvements. Financial functions were brought in house during the year to improve ASADA's financial and budgetary information. To sustain the ability to meet the levels of testing established by the government and the growing levels of investigation and enforcement, there will need to be a continuing focus on the financial management of ASADA and the investment required.

Total revenue for the period ended 30 June 2007 was \$14.692m, which is \$0.364m above the budget of \$14.328m. Total expenditure for the period was \$13.677m which is \$0.667m below the budget of \$14.328m. Trade and other receivables are high for the end of the year due primarily to the appropriation from government not being drawn down for the period. The appropriation balance has been reviewed and a portion has been set aside to cover leave provisions, payables and for purchases of capital replacement.

There was significant capital expenditure of \$0.398m for the period. A large portion of this was for in-house developed software named the 'Athletes Whereabouts System' with the remainder for the purchase of new, and replacement of existing, plant and equipment.

With the additional roles and functions of ASADA, work continues to be undertaken to ensure that ASADA is robust and capable of responding flexibly to unpredictable events and increases in requirements.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Discretionary grants are payments where the Minister or paying agency has discretion in determining whether or not a particular applicant receives funding, and the conditions that apply in return for the grant.

ASADA did not administer any discretionary grants in 2006–07.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

ASADA's non-financial assets are mainly the computer hardware and software needed to deliver our outputs. Our asset replacement strategy ensures that adequate budget and planning is in place for replacing assets as they come to the end of their useful lives.

Section 33 of the Finance Minister's Orders for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2006 requires us to value non-financial assets (excluding intangible assets) on a fair value basis. In addition, Section 33 requires that these assets be subject to a formal valuation at least once every five years.

ASADA's buildings, plant and equipment were revalued to fair value at 30 June 2006 by an external valuer.

PURCHASING

In 2006–07, our Procurement section implemented business rules and systems that enhance the efficiency and integrity of our procurement processes. The section manages our main corporate contracts and ensures we meet our external reporting obligations in relation to procurement.

ASADA seeks to achieve value for money in all procurement processes and ensures these are consistent with the requirements of the Australian Government Procurement Guidelines issued by the Minister for Finance and Administration.

ASADA has a purchaser provider arrangement with the government's Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL), which is part of the National Measurement Institute. ASDTL is the only laboratory in Australia with World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accreditation to conduct sample analysis for doping control in sport. ASDTL provides analytical and scientific services to ASADA for its Output 1.2 Detection Program.

CONSULTANTS

In line with the Australian Government Procurement Guidelines, Chief Executive Instructions and government policies, we engage consultants and contractors based on:

- value for money
- open and effective competition, and
- accountability and reporting.

Typically, consultants are engaged to:

- investigate or diagnose a defined issue or problem
- carry out defined research, reviews or evaluations
- provide independent advice, or
- provide information or creative solutions to help us manage our decision-making.



IMAGE COURTESY OF TABLE TENNIS AUSTRALIA

The most common reasons for engagement of consultancy services are:

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

Consultancies list

Table 9 shows expenditure on new and existing consultancy contracts in 2006–07.

Table 9: Expenditure on new and existing contracts 2006–07		
A	New contracts during period	11
B	Total expenditure on new contracts (GST-inclusive)	96,827
C	Number of ongoing (that is, pre-existing) contracts active during the period	1
D	Total expenditure on ongoing contracts during the period (GST-inclusive)	19,355

A list of consultancy services of \$10,000 or greater, let between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007, is available on the ASADA website www.asada.gov.au.

Information on expenditure on contracts and consultancies is also available on the AusTender website www.tenders.gov.au.

Competitive tendering and contracting

With the move to being governed by the FMA Act, we undertook a review of our tendering procedures in 2006–07.

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 Australian Government Procurement Guidelines.

Current contracts with service providers to a value of \$100,000 or more are listed below.

Table 10: Service provider contracts over \$100,000

Contractor	Nature of services	Contract Period
United Services Group	Human resource management services	November 2005 to November 2007
Macquarie Telecom	Data hosting management services	June 2006 to June 2009
Quantum Multimedia Communications	Provision of call centre services	January 2007 to January 2010

Auditor-General access

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

Exempt contracts

There are no current contracts or standing offers that have been exempted from being published in AusTender on the basis that they would disclose exempt matters under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Advertising and market research

The following information is provided in accordance with section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

ASADA did not make any payments to the value of \$10,300 or more to advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisations, direct mail organisations or media advertising organisations during the 2006–2007 financial year.

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*.

Principles of the legislation

Section 3A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* sets out the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD). We have considered these principles in relation to our activities and administration of legislation, and we have assessed that the implications are minimal.

The effect we have on the environment is the energy-consuming impact of our four office spaces and our leased vehicles.

Measures taken to minimise environmental impact

We operate offices that remain well lit during the day on safety and security grounds.

We implemented the following measures to minimise our environmental impact:

- power savers and auto switch-off features on equipment
- paper recycling bins for all staff
- all staff being required to turn off computer monitors when not in use
- encouraging fuel efficiency when using motor vehicles
- continuing the lease of smaller, more fuel-efficient motor vehicles
- involvement in the Greenfleet carbon emission offset program for all leased vehicles, and
- recycling of ink jets in printers.

As part of our certified agreement, we have made environmental commitments that include all leased vehicles having Greenfleet membership. This membership is also offered to staff members, with ASADA contributing 50 per cent of the cost.

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



IMAGE COURTESY OF DELLY CARR/SWIMMING AUSTRALIA LTD

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG
MEDICAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

5

CHAPTER



PURE
PERFORMANCE

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Overview

Under the ASADA legislation, the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) has to provide the following prescribed functions to Australian sport:

- approve the use of prohibited medications for legitimate therapeutic purposes, known as therapeutic use exemption (TUE)
- conduct investigations and provide additional medical and scientific expertise in relation to the determination of positive test results, and
- provide sporting bodies with additional medical and scientific information arising from positive test results.

The recent ASADA legislation provides for the accountability, transparency and the independence of ASDMAC to operate within the Australian national sport framework. The ASDMAC framework is regarded by leading sports medicine practitioners as best practice.

A full statement of ASDMAC's functions – as prescribed in the ASADA Act – appears at Appendix H. 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 and integrity, and a strong commitment to accountability.

The committee held five meetings during the financial year 2006–07.

Therapeutic approvals for banned substances

ASDMAC provides approval for the therapeutic use of prohibited substances to athletes where:

- their national sporting organisation'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, and
- there is no evidence that a performance enhancement effect will be gained by the athlete through the use of the substance.

ASDMAC members

ASDMAC members operate in accordance with the powers and functions under the *ASADA Act 2006* and the ASADA Regulations.

Achievements

During the financial year ending 30 June 2007, ASDMAC:

- processed 239 applications for therapeutic use (a breakdown of applications is provided at Appendix I)
- further developed guidelines for the approval of:
 - finasteride
 - testosterone
- provided advice to ASADA on:
 - Twenty-one testosterone/epitestosterone investigations
 - ASADA's anti-doping handbook and TUE fact sheets
 - anti-doping presentations and seminars, and
 - the agreement proposed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) regarding the use of an anti-doping organisation database
- provided information and advice to the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
- participated in WADA's international experts workshop on medical aspects of TUEs
- provided advice to WADA in relation to information they provide to support the decisions of TUE committees
- provided input to the Australian submission to the 2007 and the 2008 WADA's List of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods
- provided input to the Australian submission to the review of the Code
- implemented new/updated procedures and forms in line with the Code, and
- offered its TUE guidelines to responsible third parties such as TUE committees at International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation level.

In 2006-07, the Minister for Arts and Sport re-appointed all ASDMAC members for a further two years. On 1 July 2007, the Minister appointed Dr Grace Bryant to the Committee for two years.

Table 11: ASDMAC members

Position	Name	Date ending	Meetings eligible to attend	Meetings attended
Chair	Prof Ken Fitch, AM	10 August 2008	5	5
Member	Dr Susan White	24 September 2008	5	5
Member	Dr Peter Harcourt, OAM	24 September 2008	5	5
Member	Dr Hugh Hazard	13 September 2008	5	5

Professor Ken Fitch, AM (Chairman)

Member, International Olympic Committee's Medical Commission; Chairman, International Olympic Committee's Games Group; Chairman, International Olympic Committee's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Chairman, International Olympic Committee's Independent Asthma Panel; Member, Australian Doping Research Panel; Chairman, Medical Commission, Oceania National Olympic Committees; Emeritus Consultant Physician – Sports Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Royal Perth Hospital.

Dr Susan White

Sports Physician, Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre, Melbourne; Chief Medical Officer, Netball Australia; Member, Anti-Doping Committee, Cricket Australia; Member, Medical Commission, International Federation of Netball Associations; Editorial Board, Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine; Book Review Editor, British Journal of Sports Medicine; Member of Australian Football League's anti-doping tribunal; Team Physician, Australian Swim Team; Team Physician, Melbourne Phoenix Netball Team.

Dr Peter Harcourt, OAM

Sports Physician; Medical Coordinator, Victorian Institute of Sport; Chief Health Officer, Transport Accident Commission, Victoria; Chief Medical Officer, Basketball Australia; Medical Commissioner, Australian Football League; Anti-Doping Medical Officer, Cricket Australia; Member, Fédération Internationale de Basketball Medical Council; Non-executive Board Member and Chair, Rehabilitation and Compensation Working Group, Victorian Workcover Authority; Senior Fellow, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

Dr Hugh Hazard

Sports Physician; Chief Medical Officer, National Rugby League; Team Medical Officer, National Rugby League Competition; Team Medical Officer, Country of Origin; Team Medical Officer, Australian Rugby League teams.

International trends

ASDMAC is Australia's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee and is recognised as such nationally and internationally. It complies with the Code and its *International standard on therapeutic use exemption*. The creation of ASDMAC and access to it for Australian athletes is in line with the current international trend in the International Anti-Doping Framework.

When newly established, WADA sought ASDMAC advice and input into guidelines and protocols for the therapeutic use of prohibited medications by athletes. ASDMAC's application form became the template for WADA's therapeutic use exemption application form.

Resources

ASDMAC is funded through an ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2006–2007 budget is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Breakdown of ASDMAC's budget for 2006–07

Members' & professional fees	\$104,370.96
Meetings & conferences	\$39,083.81
Administration & communication	\$4,083.88
Total	\$147,538.65



ASDMAC PROVIDES APPROVAL FOR THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES WHERE APPLICABLE.



IMAGE COURTESY OF THE AUSTRALIAN PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE



ATHLETES CAN PHONE THE ANTI-DOPING HOTLINE TO ASK ABOUT PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND METHODS

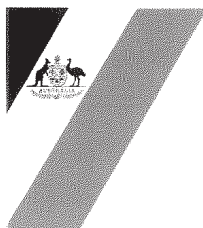
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



08

CHAPTER

PURE
PERFORMANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Communications, Information Technolo

Matters relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements published on the website of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2007. The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Chief Executive is responsible for the integrity of the web site.

This auditor's report refers only to the primary statements, schedules and notes named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the audited financial statements.

If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements in the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's annual report.

Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the year ended 30 June 2007, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Income Statement; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; a summary of significant accounting policies; and other explanatory notes.

The Responsibility of the Chief Executive for the Financial Statements

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. My audit has been conducted 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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Chief Executive, 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 the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's 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*, and the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); 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 2007 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Jocelyn Ashford
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
31 August 2007

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING
AUTHORITY**

**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2007 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.....

R. Ings
Chief Executive

29 August 2007

Signed.....

C. Shadbolt
Chief Financial Officer

29 August 2007

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
INCOME STATEMENT**

for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
INCOME			
Revenue			
Revenue from Government	3A	12,913,000	4,906,685
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	1,725,517	1,345,819
Other revenue	3C	53,925	-
Total revenue		<u>14,692,442</u>	<u>6,252,504</u>
Gains			
Foreign Exchange	3D	266	10
Other gains	3E	24,613	18,400
Total Gains		<u>24,879</u>	<u>18,410</u>
Total Income		<u>14,717,321</u>	<u>6,270,914</u>
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	5,555,316	1,708,202
Suppliers	4B	7,692,190	2,914,542
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	361,967	70,334
Write-down and impairment of assets	4D	25,483	29,549
Other expenses	4E	42,029	53,741
Total Expenses		<u>13,676,985</u>	<u>4,776,368</u>
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		<u>1,040,336</u>	<u>1,494,546</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Comparatives for 2006 are from 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006.

AUTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY**BALANCE SHEET***as at 30 June 2007*

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5A	180,266	271,701
Trade and other receivables	5B	3,955,988	2,683,593
Total financial assets		4,136,254	2,955,294
Non-Financial Assets			
Land and buildings	6A, 6C	409,514	546,019
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6B, 6C	341,045	300,162
Intangibles	6D	587,412	453,604
Inventories	6E	79,575	30,716
Other non-financial assets	6F	63,142	108,520
Total non-financial assets		1,480,688	1,439,021
Total Assets		5,616,942	4,394,315
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	7A	390,331	482,774
Other payables	7B	618,589	381,830
Total Payables		1,008,920	864,604
Provisions			
Employee provisions	8A	1,264,292	1,212,732
Lease incentive	8B	40,757	54,342
Other provisions	8C	93,500	93,500
Total provisions		1,398,549	1,360,574
Total Liabilities		2,407,469	2,225,178
Net Assets		3,209,473	2,169,137
EQUITY			
Contributed Equity		652,862	652,862
Reserves		21,729	21,729
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)		2,534,882	1,494,546
Total Equity		3,209,473	2,169,137
Current assets		4,278,971	3,094,530
Non-current assets		1,337,971	1,299,785
Current liabilities		1,718,114	1,796,110
Non-current liabilities		689,355	429,068

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

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Retained Earnings		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Contributed Equity		Total Equity	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	1,494,546	-	-	-	652,862	-	2,169,137	-
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted opening balance	1,494,546	-	21,729	-	652,862	-	2,169,137	-
Income and expense								
Revaluation Adjustment	-	-	-	21,729	-	-	-	21,729
Revaluation	-	-	-	21,729	-	-	-	21,729
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	1,040,336	1,494,546	-	-	-	-	1,040,336	1,494,546
Total income and expenses	1,040,336	1,494,546	-	-	-	-	1,040,336	1,494,546
Transactions with owners								
<i>Contributions by Owners</i>								
Other	-	-	-	-	-	652,862	-	652,862
Sub-total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	652,862	-	652,862
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 June	2,534,882	1,494,546	21,729	21,729	652,862	652,862	3,209,473	2,169,137

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

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		11,800,000	3,100,000
Goods and Services		1,583,652	1,467,121
Other		198,987	-
Total cash received		<u>13,582,639</u>	<u>4,567,121</u>
Cash used			
Employees		(5,536,685)	(1,142,402)
Suppliers		(7,738,949)	(3,082,906)
Other cash used		-	-
Total cash used		<u>(13,275,634)</u>	<u>(4,225,308)</u>
Net cash from or (used by) operating activities	9	<u>307,005</u>	<u>341,813</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Total cash received		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(128,059)	(70,112)
Purchase of intangibles		(270,381)	-
Total cash used		<u>(398,440)</u>	<u>(70,112)</u>
Net cash from or (used by) investing activities		<u>(398,440)</u>	<u>(70,112)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Total cash received		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used			
Total cash used		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from or (used by) financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held		<u>(91,435)</u>	<u>271,701</u>
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		271,701	-
Cash at the end of the reporting period	5A	<u>180,266</u>	<u>271,701</u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
 Comparatives for 2006 are from 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
BY TYPE		
Commitments receivable		
GST recoverable on commitments	190,440	148,718
Total commitments receivable	<u>190,440</u>	<u>148,718</u>
Other commitments payable		
Operating leases i	1,288,941	1,635,903
Other commitments	805,901	-
Total other commitments payable	<u>2,094,842</u>	<u>1,635,903</u>
Net commitments by type	<u>1,904,402</u>	<u>1,487,185</u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments receivable		
Other commitments receivable		
One year or less	91,004	35,874
From one to five years	99,436	112,844
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments receivable	<u>190,440</u>	<u>148,718</u>
Commitments payable		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	487,416	394,616
From one to five years	801,525	1,241,287
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>1,288,941</u>	<u>1,635,903</u>
Other commitments		
One year or less	513,624	-
From one to five years	292,277	-
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>805,901</u>	<u>-</u>
Net commitments by maturity	<u>1,904,402</u>	<u>1,487,185</u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

i. Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Nature of lease

Leases for office accommodation.

Lease payments are subject to annual increases in accordance with lease agreements. The initial periods of office accommodation leases are still current and each may be renewed for up to five years at the Agency's option, following a once-off adjustment of rentals to current market levels.

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.

A lease in relation to computer equipment held.

The lessor provides all computer equipment and software designated as necessary in the supply contract for five years. The initial equipment has on average a useful life of five years from the commencement of the contract. The Authority may vary its originally designated requirement, subject to giving three months notice, at no penalty.

A lease in relation to storage facilities.

The lessor provides facilities in relation to the storage of samples designated as necessary in the supply contract for three years. The Authority may vary its original designated requirement, at no penalty.

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

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

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Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Australian Sports-Anti Doping Authority

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is an Australian Public Service Organisation. ASADA began operations under its enabling legislation the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006* on the 14 March 2006. The objective of ASADA is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping.

ASADA is structured to meet one outcome in 2006-07:

Outcome 1: The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating doping.

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

Activities for 2006-07 are identified under three outputs. The outputs, Output 1.1 Deterrence Program, Output 1.2 Detection Program and Output 1.3 Enforcement Program, relate to Outcome 1.

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 Agency's administration and programs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

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

The financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMO's) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2006; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Boards that apply for the reporting period.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets 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 report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMO's, 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 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 unrealised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies which are represented at Note 10).

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

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

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1.4 Statement of Compliance

Australian Accounting Standards require a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) to be made where the financial report complies with these standards. Some Australian equivalents to IFRSs and other Australian Accounting Standards contain requirements specific to not-for-profit entities that are inconsistent with IFRS requirements. The ASADA is a not for profit entity and has applied these requirements, so while this financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRSs) it cannot make this statement.

Adoption of new Australian Accounting Standards requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the effective date in the current period.

The following amendments, revised standards or interpretations have become effective but have had no financial impact or do not apply to the operations of ASADA.

Amendments:

- 2005-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 1, 101, 124]
- 2005-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [139, 132, 1023, 1038]
- 2005-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 1, 139]
- 2005-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 3]
- 2005-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 4, 1023, 139, 132]
- 2006-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 121]
- 2006-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1045]
- 2006-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 134]
- 2007-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 11 [AASB 2]
- 2007-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12 [AASB 1, AASB 117, AASB 118, AASB 120, AASB 121, AASB 127, AASB 131 & AASB 139]

Interpretations:

- UIG 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease
- UIG 5 Rights to Interest arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- UIG 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
- UIG 8 Scope of AASB 2
- UIG 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives

Future Australian Accounting Standard requirements

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board but are effective for future reporting periods. It is estimated that the impact of adopting these pronouncements will have no material financial impact on future reporting periods.

Financial instrument disclosure

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 (the 2007-08 financial year) and amends the disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In general AASB 7 requires greater disclosure than that presently applicable. Associated with the introduction of AASB 7 a number of accounting standards were amended to reference the new standard or remove the present disclosure requirements through 2005-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]. These changes have no financial impact but will effect the disclosure presented in future financial reports.

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Other

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not applicable to the operations of ASADA.

- AASB 1049 Financial Reporting of General Government Sectors by Governments
- UIG 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from Government

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

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature ie: whether they have been generated in the course of the ordinary activities of the Authority.

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 seller retains no managerial involvement nor 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 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 of the transaction will flow to the authority.

The stage of completion of contracts at 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 are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

1.6 Gains

Other 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.

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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 administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.7 Transactions by the Government as Owner

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) 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 services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months 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.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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, including the Authority's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that 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.

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Superannuation

Permanent and part-time employees of the Authority are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes of 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.

The Authority makes employer contributions to the Australian Government at rates determined by the actuary to be sufficient to meet the 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.

From 1 July 2005, new employees are eligible to join the PSSap scheme.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

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 non-current 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.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

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.

1.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.12 Financial Risk Management

The Authority's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the Authority's business and internal and Australian Government policies dealing with the management of financial risk, the Authority's exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

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1.13 Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the asset is transferred to another entity. In the case of a transfer to another entity, it is necessary that the risks and regards of ownership are also transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.14 Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance amount. The loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Financial Assets held at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because it cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

Available for Sale Financial Assets

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an available for sale financial asset has been incurred, the amount of the difference between its cost, less principal repayments and amortisation, and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in expenses, is transferred from equity to the Income Statement.

1.15 Supplier and other payables

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.16 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 existing liability or asset in respect of which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are reported when settlement is probable, and contingent liabilities are recognised when settlement is greater than remote.

At 30 June 2007 the Authority had no contingent assets or liabilities to report.

1.17 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.

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Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues 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 entity's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.18 Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (IP&E)

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$1,000 which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial costs of an asset include an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'makegood' provisions taken up by the Authority where there exists an obligation to restore leased premises. These costs are included in the value of the Authority's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'makegood' taken up.

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 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 at 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 through operating results. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through operating results except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the 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 amortised on a straight-line basis. 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.

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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease term	Lease term

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2007. Where indication of an impairment exists, 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 it, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets at fair value.

1.19 Intangibles

The Authority's intangibles comprise internally developed software. These assets are carried at cost.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the Authority's software is 3 years.

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2007. None were found to be impaired.

1.20 Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Inventories not held for distribution are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and conditions 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 are capable of being allocated on a reasonable basis.

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

1.21 Taxation

The Authority is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST.

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

1.22 Comparatives

Comparatives for the prior period are from 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 2: Events Occurring After Balance Sheet Date

There were no events occurring after balance sheet date.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Note 3: Income

<u>Revenue</u>	2007	2006
	\$	\$

Note 3A: Revenue from Government

Appropriation:		
Departmental Outputs	12,913,000	4,906,685
Total revenue from Government	12,913,000	4,906,685

Note 3B: Sale of goods and rendering of services

Provision of goods - related entities	227	-
Provision of goods - external entities	18,318	7,493
Total sale of goods	18,545	7,493
Rendering of services - related entities	-	-
Rendering of services - external entities	1,706,972	1,338,326
Total rendering of services	1,706,972	1,338,326
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	1,725,517	1,345,819

Note 3C: Other revenue

Other revenue	53,925	-
Total other revenue	53,925	-

Gains**Note 3D: Foreign Exchange**

Non-speculative	266	10
Total foreign exchange gains	266	10

Note 3E: Other gains

Resources received free of charge	22,300	18,400
Found Assets	2,313	-
Total other gains	24,613	18,400

Resources received free of charge are for services provided by the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) for the end of financial year statement audit.

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Note 4: Expenses

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 4A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	4,505,435	1,367,051
Superannuation	632,384	190,511
Leave and other entitlements	417,497	150,640
Total employee benefits	5,555,316	1,708,202

Note 4B: Suppliers

Provision of goods - external entities	241,156	146,566
Provision of services - related entities	2,648,610	1,446,480
Provision of services - external entities	4,318,135	1,146,807
Operating lease rentals	449,500	153,084
Workers compensation premiums	34,789	21,605
Total supplier expenses	7,692,190	2,914,542

Note 4C: Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation:		
Property, plant & equipment	225,394	55,053
Total depreciation	225,394	55,053
Amortisation:		
Intangibles:		
Computer software	21,349	15,281
Internally developed software - in use	115,224	-
Total amortisation	136,573	15,281
Total depreciation and amortisation	361,967	70,334

The aggregate amounts of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	136,505	33,268
Plant and Equipment	88,889	21,785
Software	21,349	1,455
Internally developed software - in use	115,224	13,826
Total depreciation and amortisation	361,967	70,334

Note 4D: Write down and impairment of assets

Inventory	9,259	29,541
Write down of receivables - bad debts	15,624	8
Write down of non-financial asset	600	-
Total write-down and impairment of assets	25,483	29,549

Note 4E: Other expenses

Cost of sales	42,029	53,741
Total other expenses	42,029	53,741

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Note 5: Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	180,266	271,701
Total cash and cash equivalents	180,266	271,701
Note 5B: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services	714,500	492,167
Appropriations receivable:		
for existing outputs	3,190,192	2,077,192
Total appropriation receivable	3,190,192	2,077,192
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	39,714	73,976
Other:		
Other receivables	11,582	40,258
Total other receivables	11,582	40,258
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	3,955,988	2,683,593
Less Allowance for Doubtful Debts:		
Goods and services	-	-
Other	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	3,955,988	2,683,593
Receivables are aged as follows:		
Not overdue	3,844,419	2,241,079
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	8,954	407,336
30 to 60 days	86,422	5,870
60 to 90 days	2,497	11,197
More than 90 days	13,696	18,111
Total receivables (gross)	3,955,988	2,683,593
Receivables are represented by:		
Current	3,955,988	2,241,079
Non-current	-	442,514
Total trade and other receivables (net)	3,955,988	2,683,593

Credit terms are net 30 days.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
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Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6A: Land and Buildings		
Leasehold improvements		
- fair value	546,687	546,687
- accumulated amortisation	(137,173)	(668)
Total leasehold improvements	<u>409,514</u>	<u>546,019</u>
Total land and buildings (non-current)	<u>409,514</u>	<u>546,019</u>

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 1. On 30 June 2006, an independent valuer the Australian Valuation Office conducted the revaluations.

Note 6B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

Infrastructure, plant and equipment:		
- fair value	211,461	88,928
- accumulated depreciation	(55,050)	-
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>156,411</u>	<u>88,928</u>
Furniture and fittings:		
- fair value	216,169	211,290
- accumulated depreciation	(31,535)	(56)
Total furniture and fittings	<u>184,634</u>	<u>211,234</u>
Total infrastructure, plant and equipment (non-current)	<u>341,045</u>	<u>500,162</u>

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 1. On 30 June 2006, an independent valuer the Australian Valuation Office conducted the revaluations.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
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Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6C: Analysis of infrastructure, plant and equipment

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment (2006-2007)

Item	Buildings - Leasehold Improvements	Other Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (P&E)	Other Infrastructure, Furniture & Fittings (F&F)	Total Other Infrastructure, P&E, F&F	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2006					
Gross book value	546,687	88,928	211,290	300,218	846,905
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(668)	-	(56)	(56)	(724)
Net book value 1 July 2006	546,019	88,928	211,234	300,162	846,181
Additions:					
by purchase	-	125,493	2,566	128,059	128,059
from acquisition of entities or operations (including restructuring)	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(136,505)	(57,410)	(31,479)	(88,889)	(225,394)
Other movements †	-	-	2,313	2,313	2,313
Disposals:					
Other disposals	-	(600)	-	(600)	(600)
Net book value 30 June 2007	409,514	156,411	184,634	341,045	750,559
Net book value as of 30 June 2007 represented by:					
Gross book value	546,687	211,461	216,169	427,630	974,317
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(137,173)	(55,050)	(31,535)	(86,585)	(223,758)
	409,514	156,411	184,634	341,045	750,559

† Other movements relate to found assets.

TABLE B - Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment (2005-2006)

Item	Buildings - Leasehold Improvements	Other Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (P&E)	Other Infrastructure, Furniture & Fittings (F&F)	Total Other Infrastructure, P&E, F&F	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 14 March 2006					
Gross book value	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 14 March 2006	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038
Additions:					
by purchase	16,387	-	1,080	1,080	17,467
from acquisition of entities or operations (including restructuring)	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations and impairments through equity	-	11,839	9,890	21,729	21,729
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(33,268)	(11,839)	(9,946)	(21,785)	(55,053)
Disposals:					
Other disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value 30 June 2006	546,019	88,928	211,234	300,162	846,181
Net book value as of 30 June 2006 represented by:					
Gross book value	546,687	88,928	211,290	300,218	846,905
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(668)	-	(56)	(56)	(724)
	546,019	88,928	211,234	300,162	846,181

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
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Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6D: Intangible Assets		
Computer software at cost:	79,679	11,686
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(17,354)</u>	<u>(1,455)</u>
Total computer software at cost	<u>62,325</u>	<u>10,231</u>
Internally developed software - in use	630,452	98,579
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(129,050)</u>	<u>(13,826)</u>
Total internally developed software - in use	<u>501,402</u>	<u>84,753</u>
Internally developed - in progress	<u>23,685</u>	<u>358,620</u>
Total internally developed software - in progress	<u>23,685</u>	<u>358,620</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u>587,412</u>	<u>453,604</u>

No indicators for impairment were found for intangible assets.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
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for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

Note 6D: Intangible Assets

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2006-07)

Item	Computer software internally developed	Computer software purchased	Other intangibles in progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2006				
Gross book value	98,579	11,686	358,620	468,885
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(13,826)	(1,455)	-	(15,281)
Net book value 1 July 2006	84,753	10,231	358,620	453,604
Additions:				
by purchase or internally developed	67,231	73,443	129,707	270,381
Amortisation	(115,224)	(21,349)	-	(136,573)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-
Other movements:				
capitalisation of internally developed software	464,642	-	(464,642)	-
Net book value at 30 June 2007	501,402	62,325	23,685	587,412
Net book value as of 30 June 2007 represented by:				
Gross book value	630,452	79,679	23,685	733,816
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(129,050)	(17,354)	-	(146,404)
	<u>501,402</u>	<u>62,325</u>	<u>23,685</u>	<u>587,412</u>

TABLE B - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2005-06)

Item	Computer software internally developed	Computer software purchased	Other intangibles in progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 14 March 2006				
Gross book value transferred from ASDA	98,579	11,686	305,976	416,241
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	-	-	-	-
Net book value 14 March 2006	98,579	11,686	305,976	416,241
Additions:				
by purchase or internally developed	-	-	52,644	52,644
Amortisation	(13,826)	(1,455)	-	(15,281)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-
Net book value at 30 June 2006	84,753	10,231	358,620	453,604
Net book value as of 30 June 2006 represented by:				
Gross book value	98,579	11,686	358,620	468,885
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(13,826)	(1,455)	-	(15,281)
	<u>84,753</u>	<u>10,231</u>	<u>358,620</u>	<u>453,604</u>

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 6: Non-Financial Assets

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 6E: Inventories		
Inventories held for sale		
Finished goods	29,095	30,716
Inventories held for distribution	50,480	-
Total inventories (current)	<u>79,575</u>	<u>30,716</u>

All inventories are current assets.

Note 6F: Other non-financial assets

Prepayments	63,142	108,520
Total other non-financial assets	<u>63,142</u>	<u>108,520</u>

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 7: Payables

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 7A: Suppliers		
Trade Creditors	390,331	482,774
Total supplier payables	<u>390,331</u>	<u>482,774</u>

Supplier payables are represented by:

Current	390,331	482,774
Non-current	-	-
Total supplier payables	<u>390,331</u>	<u>482,774</u>

Settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 7B: Other Payables

Prepayments received/unearned income	-	88,526
Accrued expenses	593,710	293,304
Rental expense	12,938	-
Salary Sacrifice	11,941	-
Total other payables	<u>618,589</u>	<u>381,830</u>

All other payables are current liabilities

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 8: Provisions

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Note 8A: Employee provisions		
Salaries and wages	174,520	188,723
Superannuation	61,646	183,456
Leave	981,524	840,553
Other	46,602	-
Total employee provisions	1,264,292	1,212,732
Employee provisions are represented by:		
Current	695,608	931,506
Non-current	568,684	281,226
Total employee provisions	1,264,292	1,212,732
Note 8B: Lease Incentive		
Lease incentive	40,757	54,342
Total lease incentive	40,757	54,342
Note 8C: Other Provisions		
Provision for makegood	93,500	93,500
Total other provisions	93,500	93,500
	Provision for	Total
	makegood	
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at 1 July 2006	93,500	93,500
Additional provisions made	-	-
Amounts used	-	-
Amounts reversed	-	-
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	-	-
Closing Balance 30 June 2007	93,500	93,500

The Authority currently has one agreement for the leasing of premises which has a provision requiring the Authority to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. 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 year ended 30 June 2007

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Report cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	180,266	271,701
Balance Sheet	180,266	271,701
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating result	1,040,336	1,494,546
Depreciation/amortisation	361,967	70,334
Net write-down of non-financial assets	600	
Assets recognised free of charge	(2,313)	
Deterioration of financial condition of guarantee during period		
(Increase)/ decrease in net receivables	(1,063,429)	(1,994,974)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(48,859)	65,272
(Increase)/ decrease in prepayments	45,378	(18,652)
(Increase)/ decrease in accrued revenue	(208,966)	-
Increase/ (decrease) in employee provisions	51,560	391,758
Increase/ (decrease) in supplier payables	(92,443)	479,452
Increase/ (decrease) in other provisions	223,174	(145,923)
<i>Net cash from/ (used by) operating activities</i>	<u>307,005</u>	<u>341,813</u>

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Quantifiable Contingencies

The Authority had no quantifiable contingencies at reporting date.

Unquantifiable Contingencies

The Authority had no unquantifiable contingencies at reporting date.

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 year ended 30 June 2007

Note 11: Executive Remuneration

	2007	2006
The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more:		
\$160,000 to \$174,999	1	-
\$175,000 to \$189,999	1	-
\$280,000 to \$294,999	1	-
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

The aggregate amount of total remuneration of officers shown above. 648,041 -

The aggregate amount of separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year to executives shown above. - -

In accordance with the Finance Ministers Orders, executive remuneration includes wages and salaries, allowances, annual leave, back pay, bonuses, commissions, director's fees, employee share incentive plans, fringe benefits, health insurance, incentives, long service leave, overtime, performance pay, non-work related expenses, salary sacrifice benefits, severance pay, sick leave and superannuation contributions.

Note 12: Remuneration of Auditors

	2007	2006
	\$	\$
Financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to the Authority.		
The fair value of services provided was:	<u>22,300</u>	<u>27,036</u>
	<u>22,300</u>	<u>27,036</u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 13: Average Staffing Levels

	2007	2006
The average staffing levels for the Authority during the year were:	57	45

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 14A: Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Note	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate-Maturing In						Non-Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		
		2007	2006	1 Year or Less	1 to 5 Years	> 5 Years	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial Assets																
Cash at bank	5A	180,266	271,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,266	271,701	
Receivables for goods and services	5B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726,082	532,425	-	-	726,082	532,425	
Total		180,266	271,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	726,082	532,425	-	-	906,348	804,126	
Total Assets														5,616,942	4,394,315	
Financial Liabilities																
Trade creditors	7A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,331	482,774	-	-	390,331	482,774	
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,331	482,774	-	-	390,331	482,774	
Total Liabilities														2,407,469	2,225,178	

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANT-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 14: Financial Instruments

Note 14B: Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2007		2006	
		Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Fair Value
Departmental Financial Assets		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash at bank		180,266	180,266	271,701	271,701
Receivables for goods and services	5A 5B	726,082	726,082	532,425	532,425
Total Financial Assets		<u>906,348</u>	<u>906,348</u>	<u>804,126</u>	<u>804,126</u>
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)					
Trade creditors	7A	390,331	390,331	482,774	482,774
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		<u>390,331</u>	<u>390,331</u>	<u>482,774</u>	<u>482,774</u>

Note 14C: Credit Risk Exposure

The Authority's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Balance Sheet.

ASADA has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account the value of any collateral or other security.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Note 15: Appropriations

Table A: Acquital of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations and Borrowings

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance carried from previous period				
Appropriation Act:	2,348,893	5,177,192	2,348,893	5,177,192
Appropriation Act (No.1)	10,641,000	-	10,641,000	-
Appropriation Act (No.3)	2,272,000	-	2,272,000	-
Departmental Adjustments by the Finance Minister (Appropriation Acts)	-	-	-	-
Concover Receipts (Appropriation Acts s 13)	-	-	-	-
Advance to the Finance Minister	-	-	-	-
Reductions:	-	-	-	-
- prior years	-	-	-	-
- current years	-	-	-	-
FMA Act	-	-	-	-
Refunds credited (s 30)	-	-	-	-
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s 30A)	764,700	248,240	764,700	248,240
Annouitions to 'net appropriations' (FMA s 31)	1,646,024	1,326,196	1,646,024	1,326,196
- Adjustment of appropriations on change of entry function (FMA s 32)	-	-	-	-
Total appropriations available for payments	17,672,617	6,751,628	17,672,617	6,751,628
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	14,302,159	4,402,735	14,302,159	4,402,735
Appropriations credited to Special Accounts (excluding GST)	-	-	-	-
Balance of Authority to Draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	3,370,458	2,348,893	3,370,458	2,348,893
Represented by:				
Cash at bank and on hand	180,266	271,701	180,266	271,701
Departmental appropriations receivable	3,190,192	2,077,192	3,190,192	2,077,192
Total	3,370,458	2,348,893	3,370,458	2,348,893

The 2006 comparatives have been revised down by \$114,866 due to an understatement of cash payments in 2006.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 16: Special Account

The Authority has an Other Trust Monies Account (Trust). This account was established under section 20 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act). For the years ended 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007 the account had nil balances and there were no transactions debited or credited to it.

The purpose of the Other Trust Monies Account (Trust) is 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 year ended 30 June 2007

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority uses an Activity Based Costing System to determine the attribution of shared items. This system was based on a time study of corporate activities. An update of the time and motion study was concluded for the 2006-2007 Budget. The basis of attribution in the table below is consistent with the basis used for the Budget.

Note 17A: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$
Expenses				
Departmental	13,676,985	4,776,368	13,676,985	4,776,368
Total expenses	13,676,985	4,776,368	13,676,985	4,776,368
Net Cost to Budget Outcome				
Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non government sector				
Departmental	1,725,290	1,345,819	1,725,290	1,345,819
Total costs recovered	1,725,290	1,345,819	1,725,290	1,345,819
Other external revenues				
Departmental	56,731	18,410	56,731	18,410
Total other external revenues	56,731	18,410	56,731	18,410
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	11,894,964	3,412,139	11,894,964	3,412,139

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

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the year ended 30 June 2007

Note 17: Reporting of Outcomes

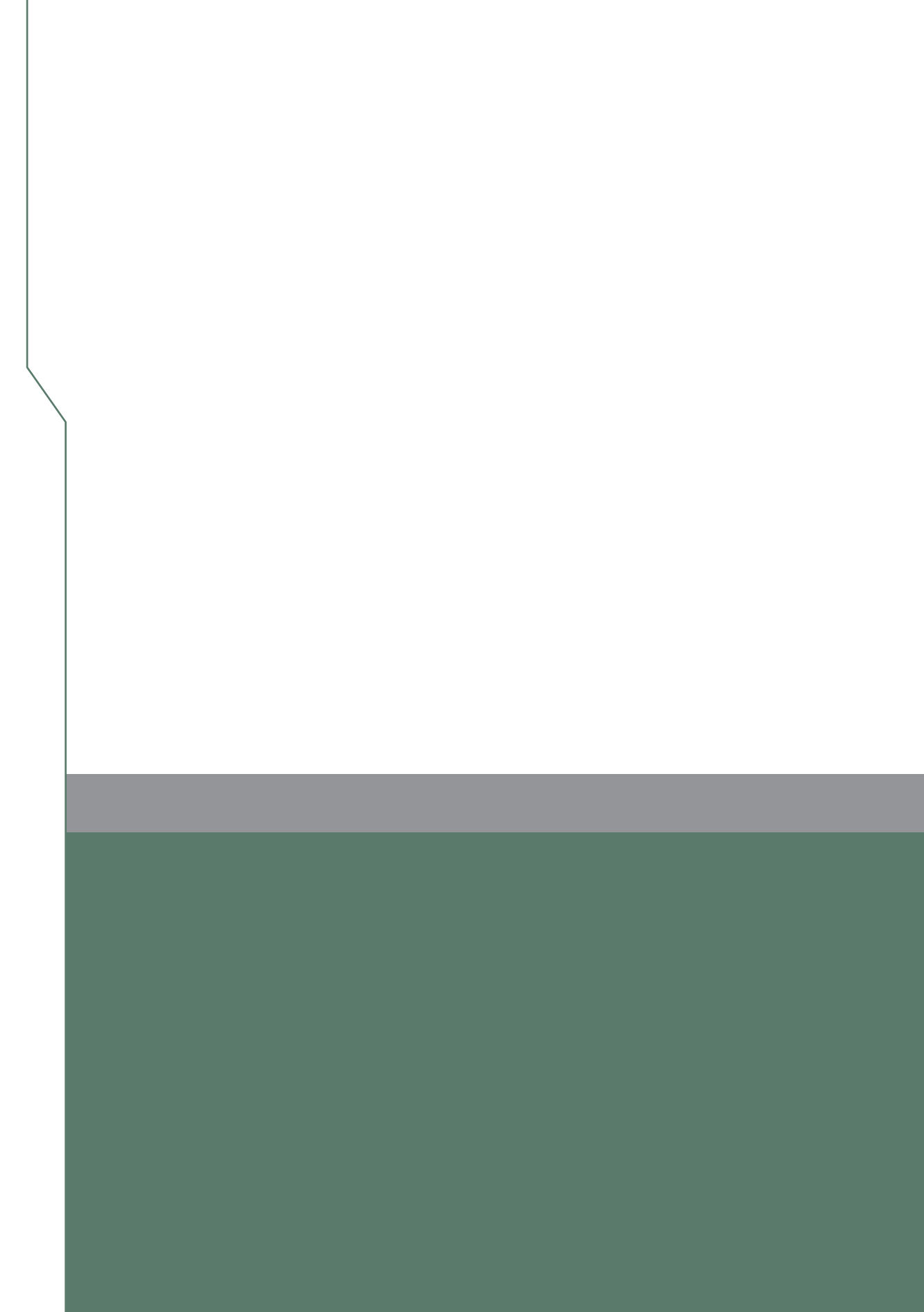
Note 17B: Major Classes of Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

Outcome 1	Output Group 1		Output Group 1		Output Group 1		Outcome 1 Total	
	Output 1.1		Output 1.2		Output 1.3			
	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$
Departmental Expenses								
Employees	1,816,847	1,268,340	3,253,116	439,862	485,353		5,555,316	1,708,202
Suppliers	1,770,952	2,203,950	4,855,643	764,333	1,065,595		7,692,190	2,968,283
Depreciation and amortisation	169,017	52,223	154,033	18,111	38,917		361,967	70,334
Write-down of assets	14,800	21,940	9,146	7,609	1,537		25,483	29,549
Other Expenses	42,029	-	-	-	-		42,029	-
Total departmental expenses	3,813,645	3,546,453	8,271,938	1,229,915	1,591,402	-	13,676,985	4,776,368
Funded by:								
Sale of goods and services	18,545	1,159,423	1,706,972	186,396	-		1,725,517	1,345,819
Revenues from Government	4,100,427	3,478,349	7,093,138	1,428,336	1,719,435		12,913,000	4,906,685
Other non-taxation revenues	27,947	13,051	43,103	5,359	7,754		78,804	18,410
Total departmental revenues	4,146,919	4,650,823	8,843,213	1,620,091	1,727,189	-	14,717,321	6,270,914

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

Activities for 2006-07 are identified under three outputs, Output 1.1 Deterrence Program, Output 1.2 Detection Program and Output 1.3 Enforcement Program.

Activities for 2005-06 are identified under two outputs, Output 1.1 Drug Testing Program and Output 1.2 Education, Communication and Advocacy Services.



APPENDIX A: DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS 1997–98 TO 2006–07

Table 13: Doping control statistics

Year	In-comp	% IC	Out-of-comp	% OOC	Total	User-pays	% UP	Govt-funded	% Govt-funded
97–98	1,706	40%	2,607	60%	4,313	2,159	50%	2,154	50%
98–99	1,705	36%	3,096	64%	4,801	2,380	50%	2,421	50%
99–00	2,452	43%	3,293	57%	5,745	2,424	42%	3,321	58%
00–01	1,758	28%	4,436	72%	6,194	2,702	44%	3,492	56%
01–02	2,486	36%	4,383	64%	6,869	3,020	44%	3,849	56%
02–03	1,960	31%	4,303	69%	6,263	2,707	43%	3,556	57%
03–04	2,443	37%	4,172	63%	6,615	2,819	43%	3,796	57%
04–05	1,741	28%	4,393	72%	6,134	2,285	37%	3,849	63%
05–06	2,814	37%	4,771	63%	7585	3,038	40%	4,547*	60%
06–07	2,916	42%	4,037	58%	6,953	2,376	38%	4,264	62%

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.

IC = in-competition, OOC = out-of-competition, UP = user-pays

Doping control statistics from 1997–98 to 14 March 2005 were collected by the Australian Sports Drug Agency and reported against in its annual reports.

APPENDIX B: REGISTER OF FINDINGS 2006–07

Below is a summary of entries made to ASADA's Register of Findings (RoF) for the year ending 30 June 2007. Entries to the RoF are listed by class and substance, and record positive test results for the presence of a prohibited substance in a sample and failing to comply with, or evading, a request to provide a sample.

RoF entries result from tests conducted either in- or out-of-competition on behalf of national and professional sports federations (via various contractual arrangements or under ASADA's government-funded testing program).

Note: IC = in-competition, OOC = out-of-competition

TBA = To be advised, as an athlete's or support person's name can only be disclosed where 20 days have expired since the date of the hearing

Table 14: Quarter 1 – Register of Findings

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RoF entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	Tracey Ryan	Football	Warning	IC	12/07/06	1/5/06
Failing to comply with a request for a sample	N/A	N/A	Omar Shaick	Boxing	2-year sanction	OOC	12/7/06	28/5/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	Anthony Munns	QRL	12-match suspension	IC	3/8/06	28/5/06
Presence and use of a prohibited substance	Anabolic agent, hormones and related substances	Nandrolone hGH	Matthew Eather	NSWRL	2-year sanction	IC	1/9/06	23/7/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Stanozolol	Greg Brain	NSWRL	2-year sanction	IC	18/9/06	27/7/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	Craig Trindall	NRL	12-match suspension/ 40 hrs community service	IC	20/9/06	15/7/06

Table 15: Quarter 2 – Register of Findings

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RoF entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Nandrolone & methandienone	Wayne Howlett	Powerlifting	2-year sanction	IC	6/10/06	30/7/06
Failing to comply with a request for a sample	N/A	N/A	Shaun Howlett	Powerlifting	2-year sanction	OOC	6/10/06	21/8/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Beta-2-agonist	Salbutamol	Jarrod Camilleri	Outrigging	Warning & reprimand	IC	6/10/06	20/5/06
Presence and use of a prohibited substance	Cannabinoid	Carboxy THC	Daniel Ella	NSWRL	12-match suspension /40 hrs community service	IC	25/10/06	26/8/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoid	Carboxy THC	Jabin Picker	QRL	16-match suspension	IC	22/11/06	5/9/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzoylcegonine	Simon Naumann	QRL	2-year suspension	IC	7/12/06	3/9/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Diuretic & other masking agents	Furesemide	Robert Borgonha	Bodybuilding	Life ban	IC	7/10/06	15/12/06

Table 16: Quarter 3 – Register of Findings

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RoF entry date	Test date
Use of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzyl-piperazine	TBA	Weight-lifting	TBA	IC	19/1/07	24–26 June 2005
Use of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzyl-piperazine	Aleksan Karapetyan	Weight-lifting	2-year sanction	IC	19/1/07	24–26 June 2005
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Clenbuterol	Mitchil Mann	Weight-lifting	2-year sanction	OOC	1/2/07	30/10/06 & 30/11/06
Possession/ trafficking & use of a prohibited substance	Hormone & related substances, anabolic agent	hGH Stanozolol	TBA	Weight-lifting	TBA	N/A	1/2/07	N/A
Possession of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Anabolic & androgenic steroidal agents	Sev Marinov	Weight-lifting	Life ban	N/A	1/2/07	N/A
Possession & use of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Testosterone	Damien Thompson	Power- lifting	2-year sanction	N/A	13/2/07	N/A
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Diuretic & other masking agents	Finasteride	TBA	Football	TBA	OOC	13/2/07	27/11/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic agent	Androst-enedione/ testosterone	TBA	Athletics	TBA	IC	14/3/07	9/12/06

Table 17: Quarter 4 – Register of Findings

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RoF entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	TBA	Softball	TBA	IC	5/4/07	12/1/07
Failing to comply with a request for a sample	N/A	N/A	Deborah Groves	Weight-lifting	2-year sanction	OOC	4/6/07	7/3/07
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Diuretic & other masking agents	Finasteride	TBA	Swimming	TBA	OOC	16/5/07	1/2/07

APPENDIX C: INTERNATIONAL ANTI-DOPING AND DOPING CONTROL

Table 18: Government-to-government arrangements

Arrangements	Type of arrangement	Purpose of arrangement
1. International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	Multi-lateral government agreement involving Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Pursue best practice in doping control and encourage the international community to implement effective programs. > Provide for reciprocal testing agreements between IADA member countries.
2. Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	Multi-lateral government-to-government agreement involving 49 signatories – 45 member states of the Council of Europe and 4 non-member states, including Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Provide for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programs (not including drug-testing services).
3. UNESCO Convention on Doping in Sport	Multi-lateral government-to-government agreement with 13 governments having ratified the convention at June 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Provide for parties to cooperate in the fight against doping through doping control programs (not including drug testing services).

Table 19: National Anti-Doping Organisation to National Anti-Doping Organisation arrangements

Parties in an agreement with ASADA	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
1. Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Canadian and Australian competitors
2. Anti-Doping Denmark	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Danish and Australian competitors
3. Finnish Anti-Doping Agency	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Finnish and Australian competitors
4. Portuguese National Institute of Sport	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Portuguese and Australian competitors
5. Doping Control Netherlands	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Dutch and Australian competitors
6. Drug Free Sport New Zealand	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of New Zealand and Australian competitors
7. Anti-Doping Norway	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Norwegian and Australian competitors
8. South African Institute for Drug Free Sport	Memorandum of understanding Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Promote mutual exchange of information and expertise > Provide for reciprocal testing of South African and Australian competitors
9. Swedish Sports Confederation: the Doping Commission	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of Swedish and Australian competitors
10. Swiss Anti-Doping Commission	Unilateral sample collection agreement	> Enable ASADA to collect samples on Swiss athletes training and competing in Australia on behalf of SADC
11. United States Anti-Doping Agency	Bilateral sample collection agreement	> Provide for reciprocal testing of American and Australian competitors.

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

Under the ASADA Act 2006, the minister can give ASADA the following directions:

- (1) The minister may, by legislative instrument, give directions to the ASADA in relation to the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

Note: For variation and revocation, see 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 ASADA.
- (3) The ASADA must comply with a direction under Subsection (1).

APPENDIX E: ASADA'S FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DELEGATIONS

This appendix lists ASADA's functions, powers and delegations in accordance with the ASADA Act 2006. For an explanation of abbreviations used in this section, see the 'List of abbreviations' at the end of this report.

Section 21 – Functions:

- (a) such functions as are conferred on the ASADA by Part 2
- (b) such functions as are conferred on the ASADA by the NAD scheme
- (c) to advise the Australian Sports Commission about sports drug and safety matters that should be included in any agreement under which the Australian Sports Commission gives money to a sporting organisation
- (d) to advise the Australian Sports Commission about recognising a sporting organisation as being responsible for administering the affairs of a sport, or of a substantial part or section of a sport, in Australia
- (e) to support, encourage, develop and implement initiatives that increase the skills and knowledge of people involved in sporting activities about sports drug and safety matters
- (f) to support and encourage the sporting community to develop and implement comprehensive programs, and education initiatives, about sports drug and safety matters
- (g) to support, encourage and conduct research about sports drug and safety matters
- (h) to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information about sports drug and safety matters
- (i) to encourage the development of ways for the states and territories, and sporting organisations, to carry out initiatives about sports drug and safety matters
- (j) to cooperate with the states and territories, and with sporting organisations, to carry out initiatives about sports drug and safety matters
- (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 information technology services) relating to sports drug and safety matters
- (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 ASADA 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 drug and safety matters, see Section 4.

Section 22 – Powers:

- (1) The ASADA has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions, other than the power:
 - (a) to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property, or
 - (b) to enter into contracts, or
 - (c) to lease the whole or any part of any land or building for the purposes of the ASADA.

Section 47 – Delegations:

- (1) The ASADA may, by writing, delegate any or all of its functions and powers to:
 - (a) an ASADA member, or
 - (b) a committee consisting of 2 or more ASADA members, or
 - (c) a member of the ASADA staff, or
 - (d) an individual whose services are made available to the ASADA under Section 50, or
 - (e) an individual appointed as a chaperone, or as a drug testing official, under the NAD scheme.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the power to make an instrument amending the NAD scheme.
- (3) Paragraphs (1)(a), (c), (d) and (e) do not apply to a function or power conferred by the NAD scheme if the function or power is declared by the NAD scheme to be a function or power that can only be delegated to a committee consisting of 2 or more ASADA members.
- (4) Paragraph (1)(e) does not apply to a function or power unless it is conferred by the NAD scheme.
- (5) A delegate must comply with any written directions of the ASADA.

- (6) The ASADA must cause to be kept written records of a decision of a committee consisting of 2 or more ASADA members if:
 - (a) the committee has been delegated a function or power under paragraph (1)(b),
and
 - (b) the decision relates to the delegated function or power.
- (7) A record kept under Subsection (6) is prima facie evidence that the decision was duly made as recorded if the record is signed by an ASADA member who was a member of the committee at the time when the decision was made.
- (8) A record kept under Subsection (6) is not a legislative instrument.

APPENDIX F: STAFFING STATISTICS AT 30 JUNE 2007

Table 20: Full-time and part-time staff – 30 June 2007

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	
27	18		5	1	4			138	116	309

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by ASADA at 30 June 2007, including temporary reassignment of duties into the agency. These figures include the Chief Executive Officer.

Table 21: Staff by classification groups and location – 30 June 2007

STATE	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EL1	EL2	SES	PEO	TOTAL
ACT		1	2	9	5	6	6	5	3	1	38
NSW				3		1					4
NT											
QLD				1		1					2
SA						1					1
TAS											
VIC				4	1	3	2				10
WA											
Total		1	2	17	6	12	8	5	3	1	55

Note: These figures indicate ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed by the Authority as at 30 June 2007.

Table 22: SES staff – 30 June 2007

	Male	Female	Total
SES Band 1	1	2	3
Total	1	2	3

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

Table 23: Staff in equal employment opportunity groups – 30 June 2007

Male	Female	Total Staff 1	DCLB 1 & 2	ATSI	PWD	Total Staff 2
51%	49%	100%				

Notes:

Total Staff 1: Ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed as at 30 June 2007. Percentages of males and females relate to this total excluding casuals.

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

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

ATSI: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

PWD: People with a disability.

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

Table 24: Salary ranges of employees

Classification	Certified agreement		Australian Workplace Agreements (AWA)	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
SES			125,650	138,640
EL2	79,920	105,057	95,000	109,260
EL1	73,154	79,276	75,000	91,225
APS6	67,030	73,153	72,000	72,000
APS5	59,619	66,384		
APS4	52,851	59,618		
APS3	43,177	52,206		
APS2	34,147	43,176		
APS1	29,593	34,146		

Table 25: Number of staff on AWAs or certified agreement

	AWA	Certified agreement	Total
SES	3		3
EL2	4	1	5
EL1	2	6	8
APS 1–6	1	37	38
Total	10	44	54*

* Excluding the 1 PEO

Table 26: Performance payments 2005–06, paid in 2006–07

Classification	Number of staff paid	Aggregate amount \$	Average amount \$	Lowest payment \$	Highest payment \$
SES					
EL2	3	7,143	2,381	1,231*	2,956
APS1–EL1	40	104,572	2,614	858*	2,956
Total	43	111,715	2,598†		

* Includes payment for only part of the year

† Average figure of all staff bonuses

APPENDIX G – FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Categories of documents

ASADA produces a range of publications available to the public either free of charge or for a fee. These include publications such as the anti-doping handbooks various other educational materials. You can obtain information about these publications by contacting ASADA, or by visiting our website.

Freedom of information requests

Formal enquiries on matters that are covered under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* should be submitted in writing on a standard Freedom of Information Application Form, along with the required fees. Enquiries should be addressed to:

Freedom of Information Officer
ASADA
PO Box 345
Curtin ACT 2605

APPENDIX H – AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE – FUNCTIONS

Following is an excerpt from the ASADA regulations describing the functions of the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC).

Section 92 Functions of ASDMAC

1. The ASDMAC may investigate an adverse analytical finding for a sample given by an athlete to find out whether the result was caused by naturally occurring levels of the substance concerned.
2. The ASDMAC may give an athlete approval, in accordance with the *International standard for therapeutic use exemptions*, as amended and in force from time to time, to use a drug or doping method for therapeutic purposes.
3. If an athlete has an approval for the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes, the 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. The ASDMAC may disclose to an athlete or support person:
 - a) information arising out of the entry of the name of the athlete or support person on the ASADA Register of Findings
 - b) information about a test on a sample given by the athlete:
 - I. carried out by a sporting administration body other than at the request of ASADA
 - II. that has revealed the presence of a drug or doping method.
5. The ASDMAC may disclose to any relevant sporting administration body:
 - a) information arising out of the entry of name of an athlete or support person on the ASADA Register of Findings information about a test on an athlete's sample:
 - I. carried out by a sporting administration body other than at the request of ASADA
 - II. that has revealed the presence of a drug or doping method.
6. If ASADA asks the ASDMAC to review the procedures adopted by a sporting administration body for approving the use of a drug or doping method for therapeutic purposes, the ASDMAC may do so.

7. If ASADA consults with the ASDMAC in relation to whether an approval for the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes counts, the ASDMAC may investigate the approval and give its opinion to ASADA.
8. The ASDMAC may participate in a review or an appeal that is related directly or indirectly to a decision made by the ASDMAC:
 - a) to approve the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes
 - b) to refuse to approve the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes.
9. The ASDMAC may give information to a sporting administration body that:
 - a) is related to a drug testing program
 - b) is related directly or indirectly to a decision made by the ASDMAC:
 - I. to approve the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes
 - II. to refuse to approve the use of a drug for therapeutic purposes.
10. However, the ASDMAC must not give information under subclause (9) unless the ASDMAC has taken reasonable steps to satisfy itself that the information disclosed will not be used or disclosed for other purposes.

APPENDIX I – AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE – THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

The following table shows approvals granted by the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee to athletes for therapeutic use exemptions between 1 July 2006 and 30 June 2007.

Table 27: Therapeutic use exemption applications 2006–07

Sport	Approved	Rejected/ withdrawn	Pending	Approval not required	Total received
Archery	3	2	1	0	6
Athletics	4	2	0	1	7
Australian football	20	1	2	0	23
Baseball	4	1	0	0	5
Basketball	4	1	0	0	5
Bocce	6	3	0	3	12
Body building	2	1	0	0	3
Canoeing	2	0	0	1	3
Cricket	6	0	0	1	7
Croquet	1	0	0	0	1
Cycling	11	7	1	0	19
Dragon boating	1	0	0	0	1
Equestrian	2	0	0	0	2
Fencing	1	1	0	0	2
Football	2	1	0	0	3
Gliding	0	1	0	0	1
Golf	1	0	0	0	1
Gymnastics	13	6	0	0	19
Hockey	2	1	0	1	4
Ice hockey	1	3	0	0	4
Ice skating	1	1	0	0	2
Inline hockey	3	0	1	0	4
Judo	1	0	0	0	1
Karate	1	1	0	0	2
Kayaking	0	1	0	0	1
Lawn bowls	9	1	0	1	11
Motorcycling	10	7	0	0	17

continued

Table 27: Therapeutic use exemption applications 2006–07 *continued*

Sport	Approved	Rejected/ withdrawn	Pending	Approval not required	Total received
Netball	3	0	0	1	4
Polocrosse	2	0	0	0	2
Powerlifting	1	0	0	0	1
Rowing	3	1	0	1	5
Rugby league	9	3	0	0	12
Rugby union	3	0	0	0	3
Rugby (wheelchair)	0	1	0	0	1
Sailing	1	0	0	0	1
Shooting	1	1	0	0	2
Skating	0	1	0	0	1
Softball	1	1	0	2	4
Surf life saving	3	0	0	0	3
Surfing	2	0	0	0	2
Swimming	7	4	0	0	11
Table tennis	0	1	0	0	1
Ten pin bowling	4	4	0	0	8
Triathlon	2	2	0	0	4
Unspecified	0	1	0	0	1
Water polo	0	1	0	0	1
Weightlifting	3	2	0	0	5
Wrestling	1	0	0	0	1
Total	157	65	5	12	239

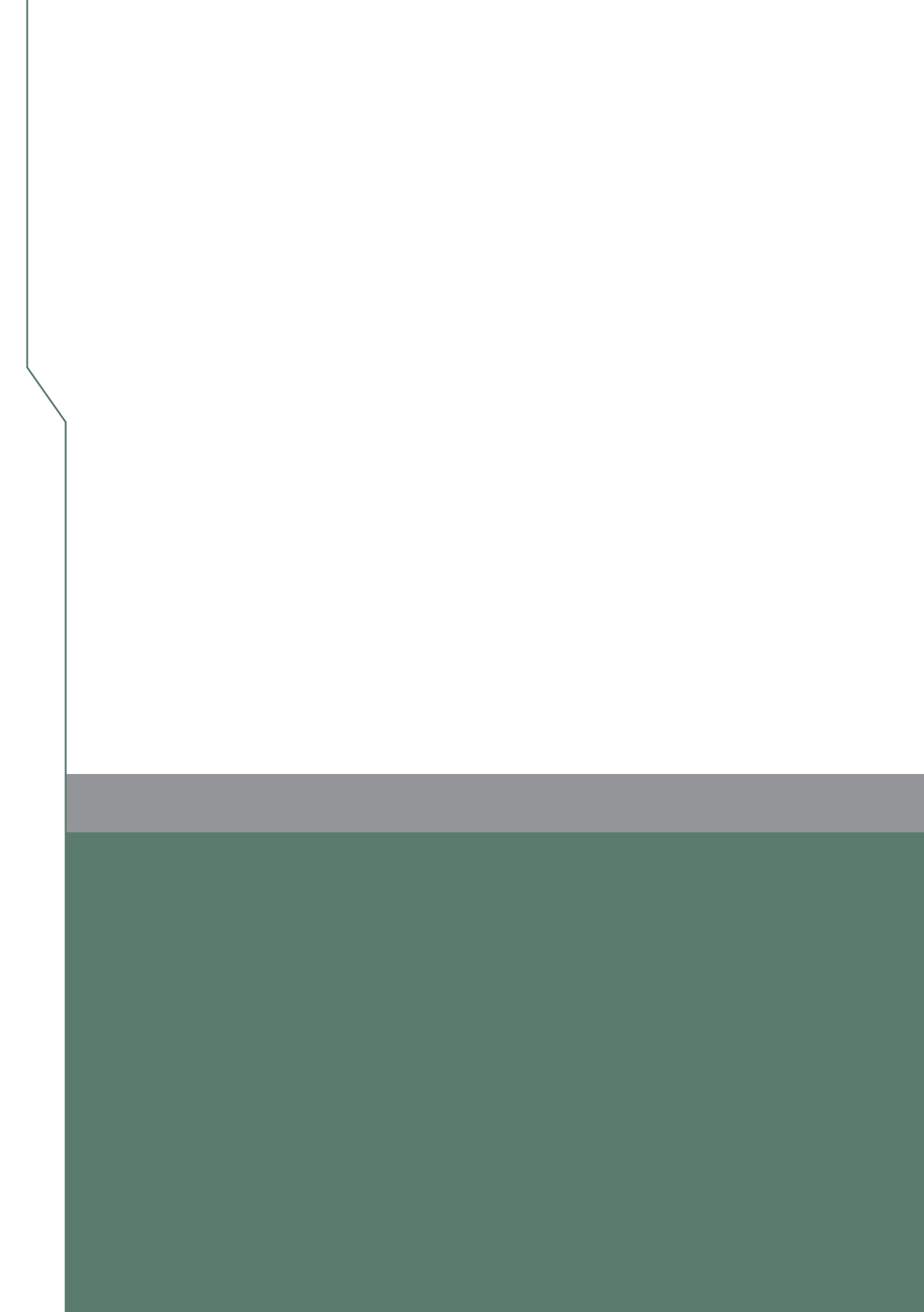
Table 28: Substances approved for therapeutic use

Acetazolamide	Hydrochlorothiazide
Adrenaline	Hydrocortisone
Amiloride	Indapamide
Atenolol	Insulin
Clomiphene citrate	Methylphenidate
Cortisone	Metoprolol
Darbepoietin	Morphine
Dexamethasone	Prednisolone
Dexamphetamine	Prednisone
Finasteride	Probenecid
Fludrocortisone	Sotalol
Fluticasone	Spironolactone
Goserelin acetate	Testosterone
hGH	Tibolone

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADRV	anti-doping rule violation
ADRVC	Anti-Doping Rule Violation Committee
AFL	Australian Football League
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
ANADO	Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations
ANADO–ADS	Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations– Anti-Doping Services
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APS	Australian Public Service
ASADA	Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
ASDA	Australian Sports Doping Agency
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDMAC	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
AWF	Australian Weightlifting Federation
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DCITA	Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
DCO	Doping Control Officer
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
FOI	freedom of information
GF	government-funded
hGH	human growth hormone
HR	human resources
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement
IC	in-competition
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IOC	International Olympic Committee
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	information technology

NAD	National Anti-Doping
NADO-ADS	National Anti-Doping Organisation – Anti-Doping Services
NRL	National Rugby League
NSO	national sporting organisation
OH&S	occupational health and safety
OOC	out-of-competition
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statement
RADO	Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
RoF	Register of Findings
RTP	Registered Testing Pool
SADC	Swiss Anti-Doping Commission
SES	Senior Executive Service
SC	Sample Collection
TBA	to be announced
TDP	Test Distribution Plan
TUE	therapeutic use exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisation
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency



GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY

Doping control

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

Doping Control Official

An official who has been trained and authorised by the anti-doping organisation with delegated responsibility for the on-site management of a sample collection session.

In-competition

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

List of international incidences

A list on which ASADA enters the name of Australian athletes competing in internationally sanctioned events or international athletes competing in Australia, where an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

National Anti-Doping Organisation

The entity (or entities) designated by each country as possessing the primary responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, a doping control program, management of sample collection results, and the conduct of hearings.

No-advance-notice test

Sample collection that takes place without the athlete having any advance notice. The athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through to sample provision.

Out-of-competition

Any sample that is not collected in-competition.

Register of Findings

A register on which ASADA enters the name of an Australian competitor when an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

Registered Testing Pool

A group of elite athletes established separately by an international federation or anti-doping organisation. These athletes are subject to in-competition and out-of-competition sample collection as part of a doping control program run by that international federation or by anti-doping organisations.

World Anti-Doping Code

A document developed by the World Anti-Doping Agency that is internationally recognised as the basis for doping control. The Code communicates to stakeholders a standard global response to doping in sport.

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Correction of material errors in previous annual report

No material errors have been identified in the 2005–06 Australian Sports Anti-Doping Agency annual report.

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