



Australian Government

Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING AUTHORITY
2005:06 ANNUAL REPORT

A grayscale background image of a relay runner in mid-stride, passing a baton. The runner is wearing a jersey with the number '2006'. The image is overlaid with several large, thin white circles.

05:06

PURE
PERFORMANCE



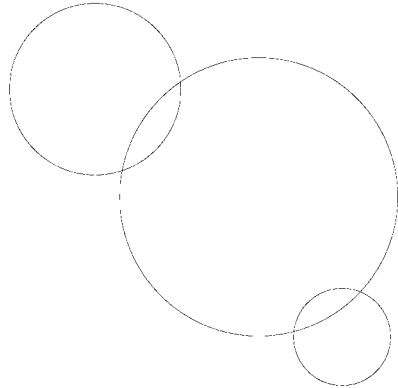
Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**

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26 September 2006

Senator the Hon Rod Kemp
Minister for the Arts and Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2006



Dear Minister

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) is pleased to present to you its 2005–06 Annual Report, for the financial year ending 30 June 2006.

This Report encompasses the report of operations for the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA). ASADA assumed the roles and functions of ASDA on 14 March 2006.

Information pertaining to ASDA is presented in accordance with Section 9 and Schedule 1 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (CAC Act)*, and is compliant with the requirements of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Report of Operations) Orders 2005.

The ASDA Board members were responsible under section 9 of the *CAC Act*, for financial reporting of ASDA for the period 1 July 2005 to 13 March 2006.

The ASADA Annual Report is submitted in accordance with section 74(1) of the *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006*. The Report is prepared in accordance with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Requirements for Annual Reports, released June 2006.

Subsection 70 (1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*, requires this report be presented to you for presentation in Parliament.

Yours sincerely

Richard Ings
Chair
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

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Acronyms

AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
ACS	Australian Customs Service
ADRP	Anti-Doping Research Panel
ADRV	Anti-Doping Rule Violation
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
AOC	Australian Olympic Committee
APS	Australian Public Service
ASADA	Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
ASADA Act	<i>Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006</i>
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDA	Australian Sports Drug Agency
ASDA Act	<i>Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990</i>
ASDMAC	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee
CAC Act	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i>
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGA	Commonwealth Games Associations
COEADC	Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention
DCITA	Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
FOI	Freedom of Information
GF	Government Funded
hGH	human Growth Hormone
IADA	International Anti-Doping Arrangement
IC	In-Competition

IOC	International Olympic Committee
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IST	International Standard for Testing
IT	Information Technology
LII	List of International Incidences
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NMI	National Measurement Institute
NSO	National Sporting Organisation
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
OOC	Out-of-Competition
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statement
RADO	Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
RNE	Register of Notifiable Events
ROF	Register of Findings
SADC	Swiss Anti-Doping Commission
SES	Senior Executive Service
TBA	To Be Announced
TDP	Test Distribution Plan
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
TUEC	Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisation
UP	User-pays
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WADC (the Code)	World Anti Doping Code
WADP	World Anti-Doping Program

About this report

Purpose

The annual report of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) outlines the performance of ASADA and the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) for the financial year ending 30 June 2006.

ASADA assumed the roles and functions of ASDA on 14 March 2006.

The report is prepared in accordance with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Requirements for Annual Reports, released June 2006. Information pertaining to ASDA is compliant with the requirements of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 (CAC Act)*.

This report provides an overview of the combined outputs of the two organisations for the year. Financial statements and specific requirements (where required) are presented separately. All other sections of the report refer to the two organisations as one, ASADA.

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 Statement (PBS) outcome and output structure.
- ▣ Performance review – reporting the organisation's performance against its outcomes.
- ▣ Management and accountability – reporting on the organisation's management practices, including corporate governance, human resources and financial management.
- ▣ ASDA – reporting requirements for Commonwealth Authorities and Companies.
- ▣ Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) – review of the function, members and achievements.
- ▣ Financial Statements – audited statements for both ASADA and ASDA.
- ▣ Appendices – additional information pertaining to the report.
- ▣ Glossary and Index – incorporating a glossary of terms used within the report, compliance index and general index.

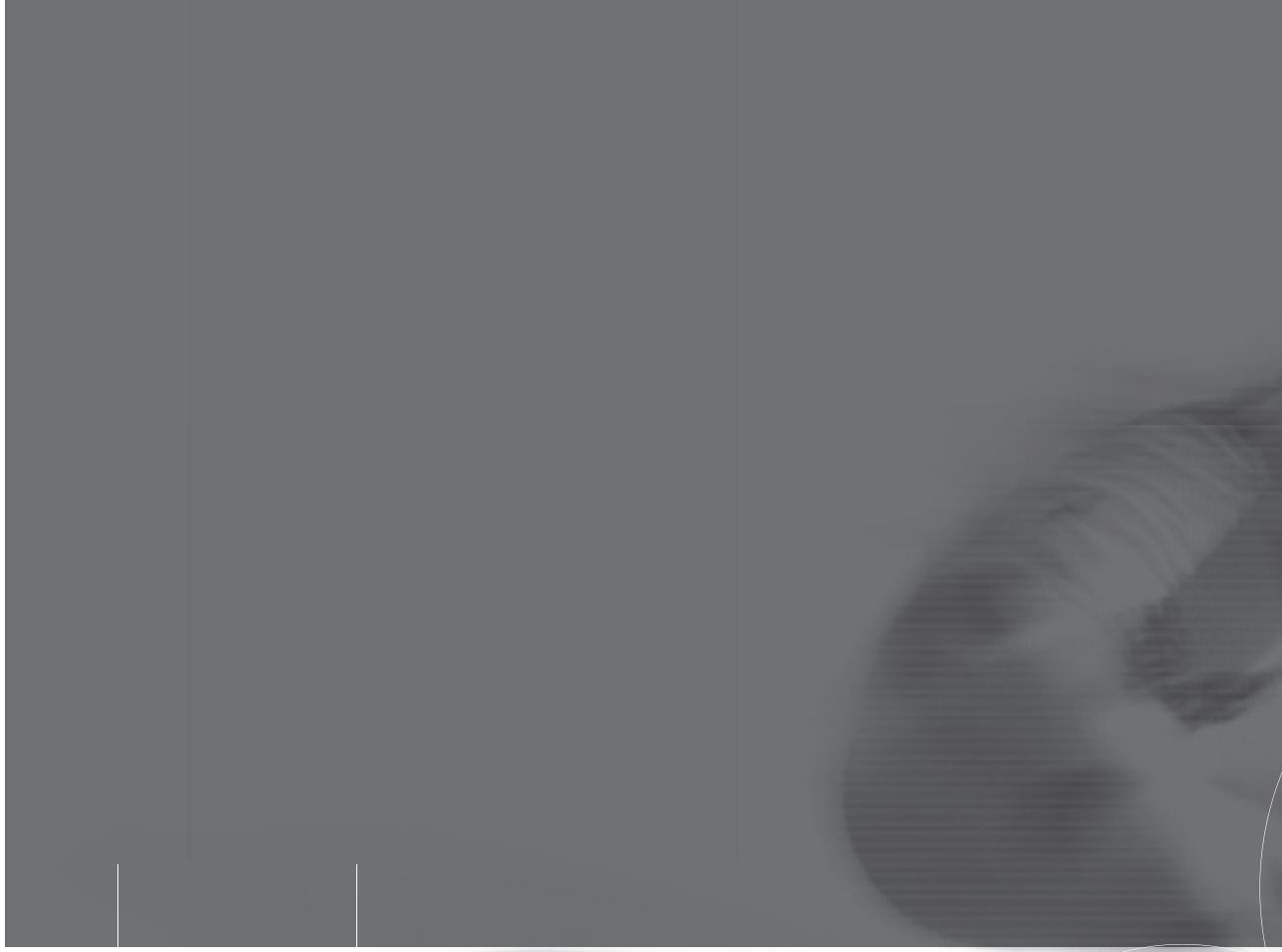
Aids to Access

This report is available in its entirety on the ASADA website www.asada.gov.au in html and pdf format. The direct link to the document is <http://www.asada.gov.au/resources/reports/current/ar06/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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OVERVIEW

2005–06 REVIEW BY CHAIR
ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Chair's message

This Annual Report comes at a time of major development in Australia's commitment to driving Pure Performance in sport with the evolution of the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) into the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA).

Since its launch in 1990, ASDA has taken a leading role in the fight against doping in Australian sport. The ASDA team has enjoyed countless highlights over the past 15 years including its vital roles at the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, the Good Will Games in 2001 and the Rugby World Cup in 2003. I want to pay tribute to ASDA staff past and present whose passion and commitment have been responsible for ASDA's success. I particularly want to thank ASDA Chairperson Dr Brian Sando and the ASDA Board for their dedication to the goal of Pure Performance and their stewardship of the transition to ASADA.

On 14 March 2006, the Australian Government launched ASADA with a goal of making the Tough on Drugs in sport message even tougher. ASADA combines the world class foundations of advocacy, education and sample collection pioneered by ASDA with extensive new functions of investigations, presenting cases at hearings, sanction recommendation and the development, approval and monitoring of sporting organisations' anti-doping policies.

The bold mission of ASADA is to protect Australia's sporting integrity through the elimination of doping. In its first few months of operation, ASADA has launched a range of anti-doping initiatives in pursuit of that mission.

On the day of launch, ASADA rolled out a sweeping anti-doping program designed to protect the integrity of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. The Authority collected 212 samples from international athletes in the weeks leading into the Games and a further 1,075 samples from competitors during the Games. This level of anti-doping activity, which included Australia's first blood testing for human Growth Hormone and comprehensive one-to-one athlete education sessions, set a new benchmark for anti-doping programs at the Commonwealth Games.

The commitment and dedication of ASADA's professional staff played a critical role in protecting the integrity of the biggest international sporting event to take place in Australia since the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000.

In the midst of the Commonwealth Games, ASADA announced its first investigation following allegations of doping within the sport of weightlifting. ASADA investigators are currently in the final phase of that detailed investigation.

Powers of investigation represent a critical new tool in the fight against doping in sport. ASADA has been developing broad ranging partnerships with agencies such as the Australian Customs Service, the Australian Federal Police, State and Territory police forces and the Therapeutic Goods Administration to tackle the most serious Anti-Doping Rule Violations such as trafficking and administration. With athletes increasingly having access to substances that cannot be detected through traditional testing, powers of investigation will play a vital role in deterring and detecting sophisticated drug use.

In its fight against doping in Australian sport, ASADA for the first time has reached out for public support. With the launch of the Stamp Out Doping Hotline, athletes, athlete support persons and the

public can now help eliminate doping from sport by referring information about doping directly to ASADA's professional investigators.

The Stamp Out Doping Hotline is just another new initiative to raise the bar in the fight against doping in sport and more initiatives are to follow.

A core function of ASADA is its Doping Control program. 2005-06 saw ASDA/ASADA implement the largest drug testing program in its history with the collection of 7,585 samples, which represents a 23% increase from the prior reporting period. Government Funded tests comprised 4,547 of the total test numbers.

In 2005-06 ASDA/ASADA recorded 27 entries on the Register of Notifiable Events / Register of Findings. It is unfortunate that a minority of athletes are still involved in doping. With the launch of ASADA, at no time in Australian sporting history has an athlete involved in doping stood a greater chance of being detected and sanctioned. The sanctions under the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code are severe.

While ASADA's successes are important, there is no room for complacency. With more sophisticated forms of doping looming on the horizon, ASADA will need to continue to innovate to keep one step ahead of those that threaten the integrity of Australian sport. ASADA and its dedicated team are up to that challenge.

The financial outcome for the 2005-06 year is a strong indication of the dedication of ASADA to the success of Pure Performance. The result for the consolidated ASDA/ASADA accounts is a surplus of \$1.494m. This is against the achievement of the expected deliverables. The increase in profit was due to an increase in the user-pays income and the lower than expected operating costs. This result reflects not just a positive operating environment but was the consequence of the tightening of the financial management of the Authority and improvements in each of the business areas. The Authority invested in the future with development and recognition of our capital expenditure on the in-house developed Athletes Whereabouts System.

On behalf of the ASADA Members and staff, may I conclude by expressing thanks to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon Rod Kemp for his dedication to doping free sport and the launch of ASADA. Minister Kemp recently announced that he will not be contesting the next election and we all wish him well for life beyond politics.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R Ings' with a stylized flourish underneath.

Richard Ings
Chair
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Organisational overview

ASDA Snapshot 2005–06

Vision

Pure Performance in Sport.

Mission

To deter the use of banned doping practices in sport through education, testing, advocacy and coordination of Australia's anti-doping program.

Values

- ▶ Realise our potential
- ▶ Act with integrity
- ▶ Respect for individuals
- ▶ Embrace challenge

Legislative basis

ASDA operated as a Government statutory authority formed under the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* (the *ASDA Act*) until 13 March 2006.

The objects, functions and powers of ASDA under the *ASDA Act* appear at Appendix H.

Minister

ASDA reported to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon Rod Kemp.

The powers of the Minister as specified under the *ASDA Act* appear at Appendix I.

Organisational Structure

ASDA's organisational structure was based on four operational areas:

- ▶ Deterrence – programs that deter the use of banned doping practices
- ▶ International response – athletes are able to participate in fair international competition
- ▶ Business improvement – a viable and socially responsible organisation
- ▶ People – organisational capability and capacity.

The organisational structure for ASDA as at 13 March 2006 is on page 10.

Outcome and output structure

FIGURE 1: ASDA'S OUTCOME AND OUTPUT STRUCTURE 2005–06

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.

Output 1.1

Drug Testing Program

Output 1.2

Education, Communication and Advocacy Services

Strategic Plan

Following the Government's announcement on 23 June 2005 that the functions of ASDA would be assumed by the new ASADA, pending the establishment of ASADA on 14 March 2006, the 2001-05 ASDA Strategic Plan was extended for a further year.

This original plan was approved by the then Minister for Tourism and Sport in 2001.

The ASDA 2001–05 Strategic Plan is at Appendix M.

2005–06 ASDA highlights

- ▶ Providing an effective and successful transition from ASDA to ASADA; while ensuring the continuation of ASDA's key operational activities. Significant work was undertaken in developing the ASADA legislative framework, strategic plan and organisational structure.
- ▶ Implementation of Doping Control to detect human Growth Hormone (hGH).
- ▶ The Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Anti-Doping Program. This program saw ASDA coordinate Out-of-Competition Doping Control on international athletes before they arrived in Melbourne. An innovative pre-games education program was introduced involving Athlete Anti-Doping Interviews. This program was aimed at reducing cases of inadvertent doping.
- ▶ Hosting the inaugural 2006 Prohibited List Workshop in July 2005. This program brought together key anti-doping experts and stakeholders including the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC), Australian Sports Commission (ASC), the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), the National Measurement Institute (NMI), the ASDMAC and the Department of Communication Information Technology and the Arts (DCITA) to inform the Australian Government's response to the 2006 Prohibited List.
- ▶ Production of the Anti-Doping DVD and distribution to 71 Commonwealth Games Associations as part of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games education strategy.

ASADA Snapshot: 2005–06

Vision

Australia's driving force for Pure Performance in sport.

Mission

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

Values

As an authority staffed under the *Public Service Act 1999*, ASADA operates in accordance with the Australian Public Service (APS) values set out in section 10 of that Act. While all of the APS Values guide ASADA's operations, it gives particular emphasis to:

- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Respect
- ▶ Courage
- ▶ Accountability

Legislative basis

ASADA is an Australian Government body corporate within the Communications, 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*, which came into effect on 14 March 2006.

Minister

ASADA reports to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon Rod Kemp.

The powers of the Minister as specified under the *ASADA Act* appear at Appendix G.

ASADA's responsibility

Deterrence, Detection and Enforcement form the basis of ASADA's anti-doping program – a program which represents the most fully integrated anti-doping framework in the world. It incorporates doping control, education, investigation, presentation of cases at hearings, sanction recommendations and the development, approval and monitoring of sporting organisations' anti-doping policies.

Through ASADA's strategic, comprehensive and holistic anti-doping program, together with a team dedicated to eradicating doping in sport, ASADA aims to ensure that the pure spirit of sport remains in play.

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 persons and sporting organisations, but for all Australians.

The primary functions of ASADA are:

- ▶ doping control
- ▶ education and development of strategic deterrence initiatives
- ▶ investigating potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- ▶ presentation of cases at hearings
- ▶ monitoring Australian National Sporting Organisations anti-doping policies

The functions, powers and delegations of ASADA in accordance with the *ASADA Act* are at Appendix F.

Organisational structure

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

The full-time Chair of ASADA operates as the Authority's Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

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

- ▶ Deterrence
- ▶ Detection
- ▶ Enforcement
- ▶ Support

ASADA formally moved to this structure in May 2006. The organisational structure for ASADA as at 30 June 2006 is on page 11.

Changes to the outcome and output structure

The 2006–07 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) reflect the outcome and output structure developed for the establishment of ASADA on 14 March 2006. The changes between the 2005–06 PBS (reflecting ASDA's operations) and the 2006–07 PBS (reflecting ASADA's operations) are summarised in the following table.

FIGURE 2: CHANGES TO THE OUTCOME AND OUTPUT STRUCTURE 2006–07

2005–06 Portfolio Budget Statements	2005–06 Portfolio Additional Estimates	2006–07 Portfolio Budget Statements
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.	Outcome 1 No change	Outcome 1 The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating doping.
Output 1.1 Drug Testing Program	No Change	Output 1.1 Deterrence Program
Output 1.2 Education, Communication and Advocacy Services	No Change	Output 1.2 Detection Program
		Output 1.3 Enforcement Program

The 2006 Federal Budget provided the following outcomes and outputs for ASADA in 2006–07.

FIGURE 3: ASADA'S OUTCOME AND OUTPUT STRUCTURE 2006–07

Outcome 1 The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating doping.	Output 1.1 Deterrence Program Output 1.2 Detection Program Output 1.3 Enforcement Program
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2005–06 ASADA highlights

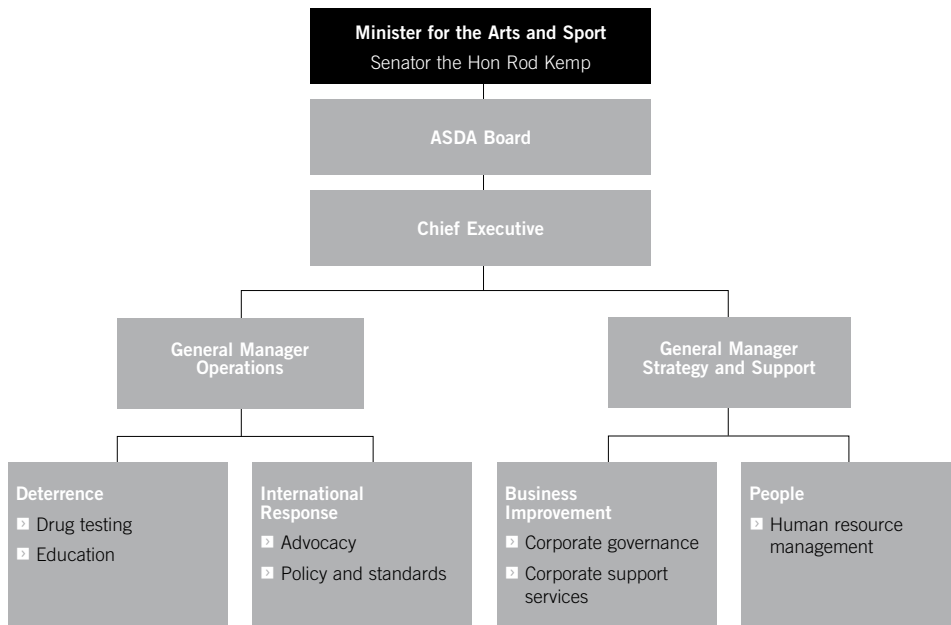
- ▶ ASADA is launched by the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon Rod Kemp on 14 March 2006 in Melbourne. ASADA and the new anti-doping powers were operational prior to the commencement of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.
- ▶ Development of ASADA's strategic plan including the vision, values, mission and business model.
- ▶ Initiation of ASADA's first investigation four days after ASADA commenced operations. This continuing investigation is examining potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) in the sport of weightlifting.
- ▶ Implementation of a new media strategy, ensuring ASADA provides timely information about proven ADRVs.
- ▶ The Stamp Out Doping Hotline was launched, enabling members of the sporting community and the public to provide confidential information regarding potential ADRVs.
- ▶ In June 2006, ASADA facilitated a major Australian stakeholder forum in response to WADA's call for comment on the World Anti-Doping Code.

2006–07 ASADA outlook

- ▶ Launch of a new Doping Control Strategy which includes the direction of detection, investigation and testing resources to athletes assessed at greatest risk of doping.
- ▶ Additional research into athlete behaviour and attitudes, as well as profiling of athletes who may be contemplating using performance enhancing substances.
- ▶ Development of Strategic Deterrence initiatives, including the 'Tank' – a mechanism for storing athlete's frozen samples for up to eight years. As new methodologies to detect prohibited substances and methods become available these samples can be reanalysed by the laboratory.
- ▶ Promulgation of a sport policy template that will ensure appropriate recognition of ASADA's powers and functions and a greater consistency between sports in the handling of doping issues.
- ▶ Introduction of an online Athlete Whereabouts System, which will assist athletes in fulfilling their whereabouts obligations under the anti-doping rules.

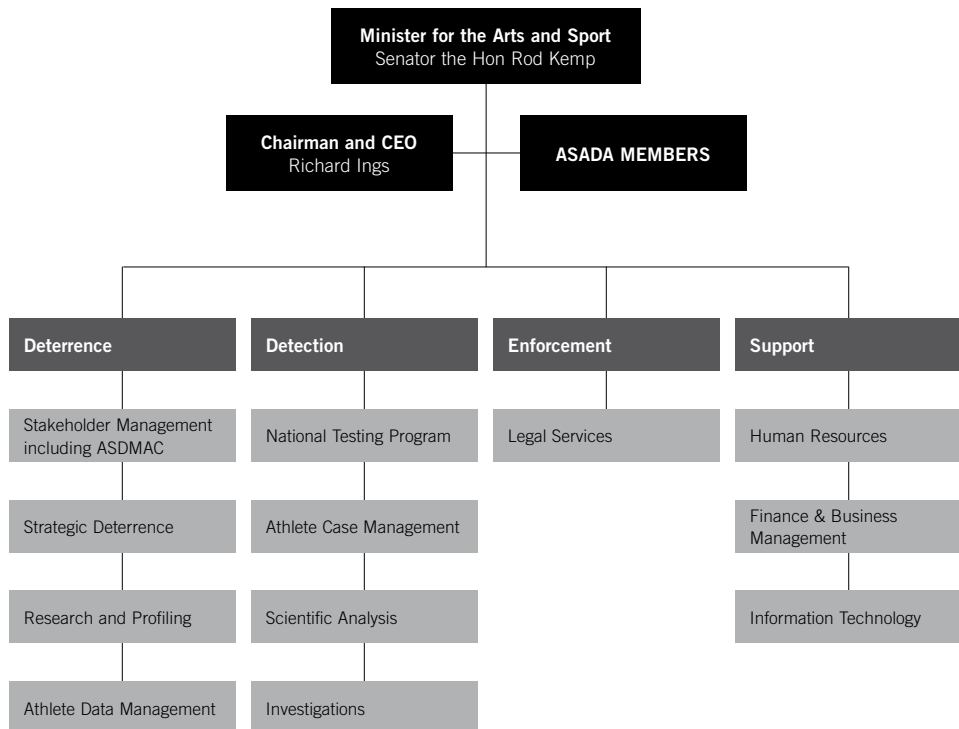
ASDA's Organisational Structure

FIGURE 4: ASDA'S ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



ASADA's Organisational Structure

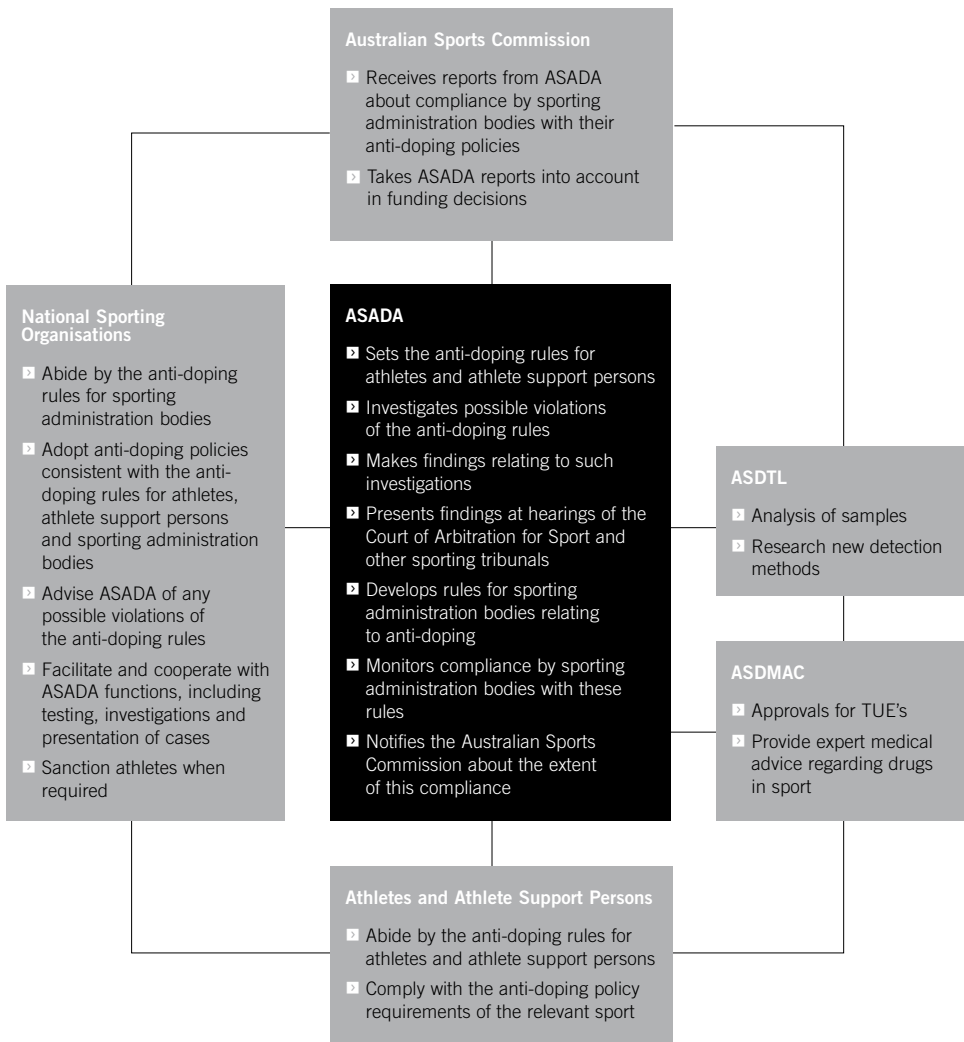
FIGURE 5: ASADA'S ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Australia's Anti-Doping Framework

FIGURE 6: AUSTRALIA'S ANTI-DOPING FRAMEWORK

As a result of the establishment of ASADA, Australia's Anti-Doping Framework can be represented as follows:





PERFORMANCE REVIEW

OUTCOME 1

- Output 1.1
- Output 1.2

Performance reports

The performance reporting in this annual report is based on the outcome and outputs structure for ASDA as set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements and Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2005–06. ASADA assumed this ASDA structure on 14 March 2006. As such this report provides a whole of year report as one organisation – ASADA.

Resources for Outcome

FIGURE 7: RESOURCES FOR OUTCOME

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.*

	(1) Budget 2005–06** \$'000	(2) Actual 2005–06 \$'000	Variation (column 2 minus column 1) \$'000	Budget 2006–07*** \$'000
Administered expenses (including third party outputs)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total administered expenses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Price of departmental outputs				
Drug Testing Program	7,420	7,420 ****	–	5,661 ****
Education, Communication and Advocacy Services	3,047	3,047	–	3,554
Enforcement Program	–	–	–	1,426
Revenue from Government (appropriation) for departmental outputs	10,467	10,467	–	10,641
Revenue from other sources	2,960	3,496	536	1,415
Total price of outputs	13,427	13,963	536	12,056
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 1 (Total price of outputs and administered expenses)	13,427	13,963	536	12,056
			2005–06	2006–07
Average staffing level			57.9	59

Note 1: The above Resources for Outcome table incorporates the full year figures for both ASDA and ASADA. Please refer to Note 21C of the 2005–06 ASDA Financial Statements and Note 19B of the 2005–06 ASADA Financial Statements.

* Outcome 1 has changed for 2006–07 to 'The protection of Australia's sporting integrity through eliminating doping'.

** Budget estimates as at 2005–06 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement.

*** Budget estimates as at 2006–07 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**** Variation between 2005–06 actuals and 2006–07 budget is due to one-off funding received in 2005–06 for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games and funding received in 2005–06 for enforcement which for 2006–07 is identified separately.

Output 1.1 Drug testing program

FIGURE 8: OUTPUT 1.1 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OUTPUT 1.1 – DRUG TESTING PROGRAM	
Measure	Result
Quality	
90% of athlete tests conducted within the test distribution plan.	93% of athlete tests within the test distribution plan were conducted.
90% of athletes perceive a deterrent effect from ASDA programs.	92% of athletes perceived a deterrence effect from ASDA/ASADA programs.
Inclusion of new detection methodologies as they become available, including testing for human Growth Hormone.	ASDA/ASADA conducted testing for human Growth Hormone.
75% of all tests conducted with No Advance Notice.	84% of tests conducted with No Advance Notice. A total of 3,807 Government Funded tests were collected with No Advance Notice.
Full compliance with ASDA's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code.	ASDA and ASADA's testing procedures and operations were fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code, including the International Standard for Testing.
Quantity	
At least 7,000 tests (comprising urine and blood samples) including at least 4,500 Government funded tests (including 300 tests on Commonwealth Games athletes) and some 2,500 user-pay tests (including 1,000 Commonwealth Games Event tests).	7,585 tests comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,547 Government Funded (including 282 tests on Commonwealth Games athletes) • 3,038 user-pay tests (including 1,005 during Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games period).

Detection

Doping Control

The 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 entails the collection of blood and/or urine samples by a skilled team of accredited Doping Control Officials.

The analysis of the samples must be conducted by a World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory. In Australia the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL), part of the National Measurement Institute (NMI), is a WADA accredited laboratory.



ASADA'S DOPING CONTROL PROGRAM IS COMPLIANT WITH THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR TESTING.

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
- ▶ urine and blood samples
- ▶ Advance Notice and No Advance Notice
- ▶ Government Funded (GF) and user-pay (UP).

Athletes assessed by ASADA and their National Sporting Organisations (NSO) as being elite may be selected for Doping Control on either a random or targeted basis. In its comment on Article 5.1.3, the World Anti-Doping 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 2005–06 TDP incorporated the Out-of-Competition Doping Control plan for Australian team members of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games and the Turin 2006 Winter Olympics and Paralympics.

The 2005–06 TDP planned for 7,082 tests to be conducted. ASADA collected 93 percent of the allocation within the TDP exceeding the performance measure of 90 percent. The TDP did not incorporate the planning of Doping Control during the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games period.

Total tests conducted

FIGURE 9: ASADA'S DOPING CONTROL STATISTICS FOR 2005–06

Client	Test Type	Total tests completed
Government Funded	Out-of-Competition	3688
	In-Competition	859
	Total GF	4,547
User Pay	Out-of-Competition	1083
	In-Competition	950
	Total UP	2,033
Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth	Games period	1005
	TOTAL	7585

In 2005–06 ASADA conducted a total of 7,585 tests on Australian and International athletes, this represents an increase of 23 percent in the total number of tests from 2004-05.

ASADA's Doping Control program is supported by either Government Funding or in accordance with user-pay arrangements involving sporting bodies or other anti-doping organisations.

In 2005–06, ASADA collected 4,547 Government Funded tests, across 82 sports. The total includes 433 samples collected from members of the Australian Commonwealth Games team and an additional 282 samples collected from Australian and International athletes preparing to compete at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. ASADA did not reach the forecast testing numbers of 300 Government Funded Commonwealth Games samples; as to maximise detection capability in response to field intelligence, the test plan prioritised high cost tests resulting in a reduced overall number.

ASADA collected 28 percent more blood samples in 2005–06 than in 2004-05, with a total of 847 blood samples collected. A portion of these samples included a new process for the detection of hGH.

User-pay testing

In 2005–06 ASADA collected 2,033 user-pay tests for domestic and International clients. In addition, ASADA collected 1,005 samples during the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games period in a user-pay agreement with the Commonwealth Games Federation, marginally exceeding the performance measure of 1,000 samples. A report on the Doping Control program implemented at these Games is included on page 23.

Other major international sporting events where ASADA conducted user-pay testing in 2005–06 include the World Canoe Slalom Championships, World Canoe Marathon Championships, International Triathlon Union World Duathlon Championships, Oceania Shooting Championships and the World Surf Life Saving Championships.

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

National Sporting Organisations to enter user-pay agreements with ASADA in 2005–06 included the Australian Football League (AFL), A-League, National Rugby League, Australian Rugby Union, and Cricket Australia.

ASADA entered into user-pay contracts with State and Territory Governments to provide Doping Control and education services to athletes competing at a State and Territory level. These agreements were made with the Australian Capital Territory, Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian Governments.

Doping Control statistics for the period 1989 to 30 June 2006 is at Appendix A.

No Advance Notice

In 2005–06 ASADA collected 84 percent of the 4,547 Government Funded tests with No Advance Notice. This is an increase from the previous year's result of 76 percent and represents the highest proportion of No Advance Notice sample collections ever conducted by the Authority.

The No Advance Notice percentage for Out-of-Competition testing was 80 percent.

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 his or her sample. No Advance Notice testing ensures the testing authority can plan for the sample collection to occur during periods where 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.

“Knowing that they [athletes] could be tested at anytime would be a great deterrent.”

Athlete comment, ASADA survey 2005–06

DOPING CONTROL FACTS AND FIGURES 2005–06

7,585	SAMPLES COLLECTED
3,846	ATHLETES SELECTED FOR DOPING CONTROL*
2,440	ATHLETES IN THE REGISTERED TESTING POOL
847	BLOOD SAMPLES COLLECTED
84	PERCENT OF SAMPLES COLLECTED WITH NO ADVANCE NOTICE
27	ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

* This figure does not include athletes selected for In-Competition Doping Control during the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games period.

Detection methodologies

The implementation of new detection methodologies as they become available is crucial to increasing the likelihood of detection of prohibited substances and methods.

ASADA introduced testing for hGH in the domestic Doping Control program in the lead up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. The In-Competition Doping Control program ASADA conducted at the Melbourne Games incorporated sample collection for hGH. ASADA is one of the few National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO's) to test for hGH.

“Drug cheats never think they will be detected. ASADA have to chase the technology of the producers of the chemicals and get in-front.”

Athlete comment, ASADA survey 2005–06



BUILDING DETECTION PARTNERSHIPS

ASADA continued its strong relationship with the Australian Customs Service (ACS) throughout 2005–06. A Memorandum of Understanding was developed between the two organisations to strengthen the exchange of information including details of seized goods. This tool has helped inform ASADA's testing and investigations programs and has been instrumental in allowing access to critical doping related information.

As well as regular reports received from ACS regarding seizures of Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs, exchange of information between the two organisations increased regarding new designer steroids, methods of concealment and possible searches on persons of interest.

The level of interaction between ASADA and ACS increased in the lead up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. As the number of athletes coming into the country increased, information provided by ASADA was used to further strengthen screening processes.

ASADA was invited to participate in an ACS 'Desktop Planning Exercise' in February 2006 to help educate officials regarding performance enhancing drugs and to develop plans for dealing with possible seizures during the Commonwealth Games.

ASADA looks forward to the continued development of this strong partnership.



Investigations

ASADA is authorised under its legislation to investigate possible violations of the anti-doping rules.

Features of the ASADA's investigative functions include:

- ▣ multi-agency coordination of investigations into alleged ADRVs
- ▣ impartial, objective, equitable and balanced conduct of investigations
- ▣ avoidance of any improper influence and conflicts of interest
- ▣ use of best practice methodology in all investigations.

The primary purpose of ASADA's investigations is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to make a finding that an individual may have committed an ADRV as defined by the National Anti-Doping scheme and the WADA Code.

In particular, ASADA may investigate any athlete or athlete support person defined by the *ASADA Act* and the National Anti-Doping Scheme in relation to:

- ▶ The presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a bodily sample.
- ▶ The use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method.
- ▶ A refusal by an athlete to provide a sample or an evasion of sample collection.
- ▶ The violation of requirements regarding availability for Out-of-Competition testing, including failing to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests.
- ▶ The tampering or attempted tampering with any part of Doping Control.
- ▶ The possession of prohibited substances and methods.
- ▶ The trafficking of prohibited substances and methods.
- ▶ The administering of a prohibited substance or method to any athlete, or the provision of assistance, encouragement, aiding, abetting or covering up of any other type of complicity involving an ADRV or attempted ADRV.

In March 2006, ASADA announced an anti-doping investigation into the sport of weightlifting. ASADA expects to announce its findings of this investigation in late 2006.

In 2006–07 a case management system will be implemented that allows for complete management of any matter from receipt of an allegation through to a hearing.



STAMP OUT DOPING HOTLINE

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, for example the use of performance enhancing substances.



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

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



Results Management

With the introduction of the ASADA legislation a new Register of Findings (RoF) was established to record ADRVs.

All ADRVs occurring between 1 July 2005 and 13 March 2006 were placed on the Register of Notifiable Events (RNE) and any ADRV occurring after 14 March 2006 was placed on the new RoF.

A total of 27 ADRVs were recorded on the RNE / RoF in 2005–06. This involved 27 Australian athletes from 14 different sports. The sports of weightlifting and bodybuilding recorded four positive test results each during the year.

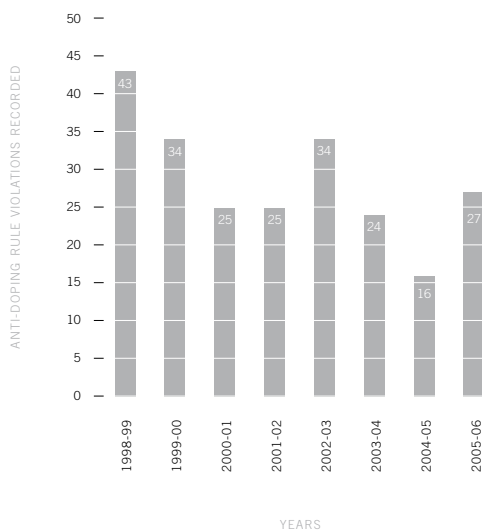
Of the 27 athletes entered on the Register, 24 recorded an adverse analytical finding, while three failed to comply with a request to provide a sample.

Of the 24 adverse analytical findings a range of prohibited substances were detected including anabolic steroids (two), stimulants (ten), cannabinoids (eleven) and diuretics (one).

A separate List of International Incidents (LII) is kept by ASADA to record ADRVs committed in Australia by international athletes. One athlete from the sport of weightlifting was placed on the LII in 2005–06.

The 27 ADRVs recorded by Australian athletes is a significant increase on the 16 ADRVs committed in 2004-05.

FIGURE 10: REGISTER OF NOTIFIABLE EVENTS AND REGISTER OF FINDINGS TRENDS 1998 TO 2006



Breakdowns of the RNE / RoF entries for 2005–06 are at Appendices B and D. Details of the LII is at Appendix C.

During 2005–06 no athlete challenged ASADA's decision to place their name on the RNE / RoF through the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). Under sub-section 14(4) of the *ASADA Act* an athlete or support person has a right to apply to the AAT for a review of a decision of the ASADA to enter his or her name and particulars on the RoF.

Enforcement

Hearings

ASADA was involved in eight Court of Arbitration (CAS) and sporting tribunal hearings and appeals for a number of high profile ADRV cases throughout 2005–06. ASADA's involvement included providing evidence and expert advice in relation to ADRVs, education services and doping control procedures. With the introduction of the ASADA legislation, ASADA now has the authority to present cases against athletes and support persons who commit an ADRV before CAS or a sporting tribunal.

Compliance

World Anti-Doping Code

ASADA's Doping Control procedures are conducted in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) and the International Standards for Testing (IST).

International Standards Organisations (ISO) audit

The ISO conducted an audit of ASADA's Doping Control process at the beginning of 2005–06.

This audit was to demonstrate ASADA's compliance with WADA International Standards, in particular the International Standards for Testing and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

The audit showed three minor corrective actions. These corrective actions related to records management, contracts and documented procedures. Each of the corrective actions were addressed and rectified in 2005–06.

ASADA's Doping Control program and quality management system continues to be certified against the ISO 9001:2000.

The ISO will audit ASADA again in 2006–07.

“Conduct of testing session was very supportive of new athletes.”

Athlete comment, ASADA survey 2005–06

Deterrence

Deterrence

Ninety-two percent of athletes surveyed perceived ASADA's programs deterred the use of prohibited substances and methods. This result exceeds the performance measure of 90 percent, and is a two percent increase on the 2004-05 result representing a high level of support for ASADA's deterrence program. ASADA measures deterrence by surveying athletes at doping control sessions, presentations and via calls to the ASADA Hotline.

In 2005-06 key programs were directed at deterring the use of prohibited doping practices in sport.

Deterrence strategies included:

- Doping Control, with an emphasis on No Advance Notice Sample Collection
- implementing new detection methodologies as they become available such as the analysis of hGH
- helping to reduce the supply of prohibited substances through working with the ACS
- providing anti-doping information and education resources to ensure athletes are aware of the anti-doping rules of sport and information on prohibited substances
- working with NSOs and other key stakeholders.

Social justice and equity impacts

ASADA recognises the importance of ensuring clients have equitable access to its range of services. ASADA adheres to the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness enshrined in the ASADA legislation and carried through in the operating procedures for Doping Control and results management process.

Key Projects

Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games

Games Time Testing

ASADA conducted 1,075 tests on athletes participating in the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games during the Games period. These tests included those carried out under the authority of the Commonwealth Games Federation (1,005 tests) and those conducted as part of the ASADA international testing program (70 tests). Two athletes returned adverse analytical findings. Both athletes were sanctioned by the relevant authority.

An additional 212 samples were collected on international athletes preparing for the Games. These tests were conducted as part of ASADA's Government Funded Program collected either on shore by ASADA or off shore by WADA.

A further two athletes recorded adverse analytical findings.

Pre-Games Testing

ASADA also conducted a thorough Out-of-Competition Doping Control program on Australian Athletes preparing for the Games. In the 12 months leading into the event, 433 of the 439 athletes representing Australia were subject to Doping Control at least once with No Advance Notice.

Games Funding

The Government provided ASADA an appropriation of \$334,000 to implement the M2006 Commonwealth Games Doping Control Program. The funds were committed as follows; \$103,900 for off-shore testing arrangements, \$145,100 for sample collection in Australia and \$85,000 for project management.

Games Education

A comprehensive education program supported the Doping Control initiatives at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. The education program included an Athlete Anti-Doping Interview designed to prevent athletes from inadvertent doping. This involved ensuring athletes using prohibited medications for health reasons had the necessary Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) in place. The initiative proved successful with no athletes recording inadvertent adverse analytical findings.

M2006 Anti-Doping Program Outcomes

1. Innovative cost effective education and communication to deliver information and resources prior to the event; culminating with direct delivery to athletes at risk (Athlete Anti-Doping Interview).
2. An effective strategy and process to gather and manage TUE and Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption data.
3. No inadvertent adverse analytical findings.
4. A comprehensive set of anti-doping rules and processes for the Commonwealth Games Federation setting a benchmark for future Commonwealth Games.
5. A robust world wide Out-of-Competition Doping Control program commencing three months prior to the Games period combining a number of anti-doping organisations, returning a one percent detection rate.
6. A robust In-Competition Doping Control program incorporating all available analytical methods, and raising athlete awareness to new collection protocols and detection capabilities.

Athlete whereabouts system

During 2005–06 ASDA and ASADA continued to progress the development and implementation of a new athlete whereabouts program to support Australian athletes and sporting bodies meet their requirements under the World Anti-Doping Code. Accurate and timely whereabouts information is critical to effective No Advance Notice, Out-of-Competition sample collection and contributes to the drive for Pure Performance in Australian sport.

Central to the project has been the development and implementation of a secure and user friendly online system for the collection and management of whereabouts information. In the second half of

2005 ASADA entered into an agreement with service provider Crystal Approach for the development of the purpose built whereabouts system and by 30 June 2006 the system had entered its final stages of development.

The online system will be accompanied by a supporting call centre to assist athletes in updating their whereabouts while allowing ASADA staff real-time access to the information.

A number of important project milestones were achieved during 2005–06. These included:

- ▶ completion of a Security Threat and Risk Assessment for the online system
- ▶ completion of online system User Requirements
- ▶ completion of the online system design and technical architecture
- ▶ release of development versions of the system
- ▶ commencement of online system User Acceptance Testing
- ▶ finalisation of ASADA's whereabouts requirements and policies
- ▶ establishment of the secure internet hosting and infrastructure environment
- ▶ presentation of ASADA's proposed whereabouts program at the ANADO Athlete Whereabouts workshop, November 2005.

ASADA engaged NSOs, athletes, coaches and administrators in usability testing and feedback of early online system releases.

Originally, it was anticipated that ASADA's new whereabouts program would be operational following the 2006 Commonwealth Games. However the project timeframe slipped primarily due to complexities with the infrastructure design and establishment of the internet hosting environment. The factors which contributed to the delays were rectified and the project is continuing to steadily progress through the various stages of the implementation plan. The aim is to have the online system available for athlete use before the end of 2006.

ASADA remains committed to providing Australian athletes with dynamic and accessible options for meeting their Code requirements with respect to athlete whereabouts information and 2005–06 has seen significant progress made towards achieving this goal.

Athlete First project

Phase 1 of the Athlete First project was completed in 2004–05. The objective of the Athlete First project was to identify a new vision for ASDA's testing program in light of international developments.

Phase 2 of the project involved the preparation of a plan to implement the changes; this plan was completed in the first part of 2005–06.

The commencement of the transition process from ASDA to ASADA in October 2005, resulted in the cessation of the Athlete First project. However many of the detection initiatives are incorporated in ASADA's proposed Doping Control strategy.

Output 1.2 Education, communication and advocacy services

Figure 11: OUTPUT 1.2 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OUTPUT 1.2 – EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY SERVICES	
Measure	Result
Quality	
80% of clients are satisfied with ASDA's education products.	97% of clients were satisfied with ASDA's/ASADA's education products.
Provision of support and advice to Government.	Significant advice and support provided around establishment of ASADA.
Full compliance with ASDA's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code.	ASADA was fully compliant with relevant responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code.
New National Anti-Doping Education Program including targeted education for Australian Commonwealth Games athletes, development of audio visual presentation materials and added website functionality.	Program implemented, including education for Commonwealth Games athletes.
Obligations under international agreements met.	ASADA was fully compliant with relevant obligations under international agreements.
Regional Leadership on anti-doping issues.	Representative on the Board of Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation.
Quantity	
Client access to ASDA's services (including 5,000 Hotline calls, 3,500 publications, 150,000 web site hits, 200 presentations).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3,290 Hotline Calls (comprising 9,709 queries) ■ 4,183 Publications sold ■ 150,327 internet sessions (including 623,205 page views) ■ 203 presentations.

Education and communication

National Anti-Doping Education program

ASADA's 2005–06 National Anti-Doping Education Program was a core element in providing anti-doping information and services to Australian athletes, NSO's and athlete support persons.

The 2005–06 Education program aimed to:

- ❑ deter the use of prohibited doping practices
- ❑ reduce inadvertent doping by raising awareness of the Prohibited List and therapeutic requirements
- ❑ advise athletes of the Doping Control Process
- ❑ ensure athletes are aware of their anti-doping Rights & Responsibilities
- ❑ inform athletes and support persons about the anti-doping rules of sport including ADRVs
- ❑ inform stakeholders about the establishment of ASADA and the new functions of the Authority.

ASADA's Education Service Charter for 2005–06 detailed for NSOs the level of education service ASADA provides athletes. The Charter also outlined educational strategies that the NSO can implement.

Anti-Doping DVD

During 2005–06 ASADA produced and delivered the Anti-Doping DVD. The production of the DVD enables ASADA to be more flexible in the delivery of presentations and ensures ASADA is able to reach a larger stakeholder group as an ASADA representative is not required to be present when the DVD is screened.

In accordance with the Education Service Charter each Government Funded sport received copies of the DVD to show to athletes. The requirement on the sport is for elite level athletes included in the Registered Testing Pool to view the DVD. Many NSOs have also used the DVD to educate athletes of other levels, including junior level athletes.

A number of educational institutions across Australia have purchased the DVD as a means of educating students on anti-doping issues.

Commonwealth Games

A targeted education strategy for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games included a dedicated Commonwealth Games section being added to the ASDA website. These pages ensured that athletes were aware of the Commonwealth Games Federations' Anti-Doping Rules and Doping Control processes.

Direct mail was distributed to all members of the Australian team regarding the Commonwealth Games Federations' Rules, to ensure they were aware of specific information regarding the TUE process for the Games.

As part of the delivery of services to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Corporation, 71 Commonwealth Games Associations (CGA) were provided with a suite of resources including:

- ▶ Powerpoint presentation for athletes
- ▶ presentations to CGA chief medical officers and chef de missions
- ▶ seven Anti-Doping Fact Sheets (also provided at athlete interviews and at Doping Control stations)
- ▶ copies of the Anti-Doping DVD
- ▶ individual athlete interviews.

Website

Significant improvements were made to the Authority's website in 2005–06, which was completely redeveloped for the launch of ASADA with new branding and site architecture. Other improvements to the website included:

- ▶ all content completely reviewed and revised
- ▶ new web page layouts with clear and easy to use menus for easier site navigation
- ▶ provision of consistent user experience across the site using uniform web page templates
- ▶ use of web standards compliant code and techniques to improve site accessibility for users with disabilities
- ▶ enhanced site search functionality and new A-Z index to improve content discovery
- ▶ improved presentation and indexing of substance information pages.

The launch of the new ASADA website has already created a significant positive response from its audience in that there is now on average:

- ▶ 27.6 percent increase in visitor sessions per day (currently an average of 457.80 visitor sessions per day for the new ASADA website, up from 358.67 for the previous ASDA website)
- ▶ 31.7 percent increase in page views per visitor session (currently an average of 4.94 page views per visitor session for the new ASADA website, up from 3.75 for the previous ASDA website)
- ▶ 9.7 percent increase in viewing time per visitor session (currently an average duration of 5 minutes 4 seconds per visitor session for the new ASADA website, up from 4 minutes 37 seconds for the previous ASDA website).

Areas of the website where functionality improvements were not implemented in 2005–06 include the provision of an Online Medications Database and the ability for athletes to provide whereabouts information online.

In 2005–06 the specifications for the Online Medications Database were scoped. It is anticipated the Online Medications Database will become operational in 2006–07 making it much easier for athletes to check the status of medications in their sport.

The delivery of an online service for athletes to provide whereabouts information is inherently linked with the Athlete Whereabouts project as detailed on page 24.

The Athletes Whereabouts online application is expected to be launched in 2006–07.

“The information I have seen and heard keeps me from taking prohibited substances.”

Athlete comment, ASADA survey 2005–06

Education products and services

Ninety-seven percent of ASADA's Stakeholders were satisfied with ASADA's education products and services. This exceeds the performance measure of 80 percent.

Stakeholder surveys were conducted at Doping Control sessions, presentations, via the Anti-Doping Hotline and by direct mail sent to NSOs.

During 2005–06 the education publications were internally reviewed. This review saw the redesign of core products that were introduced with the launch of ASADA.

Core education products and services delivered in 2005–06 include:

- ▶ 2006 Anti-Doping Information Card (this publication was discontinued with the launch of ASADA*)
- ▶ 2006 Anti-Doping Handbook
- ▶ Anti-Doping DVD
- ▶ Anti-Doping Hotline
- ▶ Anti-Doping Wallet Card
- ▶ Doping Control Guide
- ▶ Presentations to athletes and support staff
- ▶ ASADA website.

The Anti-Doping Information Card was re-published in January 2006 to ensure information provided was consistent with changes to the Code 2006 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods which came into effect on 1 January 2006. This product also included information about the Doping Control Process.



ASADA'S ANTI-DOPING DVD WAS LAUNCHED IN 2006.

*The Anti-Doping Information Card was not produced with the suite of ASADA education products; it has been replaced with the Doping Control Guide and the Anti-Doping Wallet Card.

A Stakeholder review of the new education products will be conducted in the first quarter of 2006–07.

Communication products and services

A priority of the 2005–06 Communication Strategy was the development of the ASADA corporate brand, ensuring stakeholders (especially athletes) were aware of the change from ASDA to ASADA and informing stakeholders about the additional roles of ASADA.

Communication products and services delivered in 2005–06 included:

- ▶ Anti-Doping Update (Spring 2005 and Summer 2006)
- ▶ targeted direct mail
- ▶ ASADA Fact Sheet
- ▶ ASADA Corporate Brochure
- ▶ ASADA Corporate Posters
- ▶ ASADA Corporate Banner.

Access to services

FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Product or service distributed	Total 2005–06
Anti-Doping Information Handbook	5,987
Anti-Doping Information Card	8,251
Anti-Doping Wallet Card	33,444
Anti-Doping DVD	1,208
Anti-Doping Update	9,150
Doping Control Guide	18,981
Hotline Calls	3,290
Face to Face Presentations	203
Website Hits (number of sessions)	150,327

The performance measure for access to ASADA's services is based on the quantity of publications distributed, and the utilisation of ASADA's services. The activity in 2005–06 was unusual as additional resources were produced and distributed as part of the launch of ASADA, as a result distribution figures in 2005–06 are higher than in 2004-05.

In 2005–06 ASADA achieved 75 percent of the specified requirements in the access to services performance measure.

ASADA distributed in excess of the 3,500 publications required by the performance measure. ASADA sells education publications to stakeholders, NSOs, State Governments and the general public.

ASADA attracted 150,327 unique website sessions, meeting the performance measure. Users of the ASADA website accessed 623,205 pages.

Presentations

ASADA reached the performance measure for face to face presentations. ASADA provided 203 presentations to elite level athletes and support staff.

A total of 6,156 athletes and support persons attended these presentations.

The production of the Anti-Doping DVD has enabled anti-doping presentations to be provided to athletes and support persons participating in all levels of sport.

During 2005–06 ASADA conducted presentations on the establishment of ASADA and the introduction of the National Anti-Doping scheme to NSOs. These presentations were held in each State. The provision of these presentations is not captured in this performance measurement.

Anti-Doping Hotline

The Anti-Doping Hotline service provides sport specific information to athletes and support persons about the status of medications and substances in sport. In 2005–06 the Anti-Doping Hotline received 3,290 unique calls, with callers requiring information about 9,709 medications and/or substances. This is below the performance measure of 5,000 unique calls.

There has been a 25% decline of calls to the Anti-Doping Hotline in 2005–06; the decline in use can be attributed to the enhancements made to both the website and the Anti-Doping Handbook.

The list of all prohibited, permitted and restricted Australian medications is available on the ASADA website enabling stakeholders to access this information 24 hours a day. This information is updated quarterly to ensure information relating to new products is available on the website. The indexing of the medication information section of the website was improved with the launch of the ASADA website in March 2006. Hotline operators ensure users of the service are aware of the information provided on the website, should they need to access information about the status of medications outside the operating hours of the Hotline.



THE ASADA ANTI-DOPING HOTLINE SERVICE ENABLES ATHLETES TO CHECK THE STATUS OF MEDICATIONS IN SPORT.

Commencing with the 2005 edition of the Anti-Doping Handbook (published March 2005) this publication now includes the list of all permitted and prohibited Australian medications; previous editions of the Handbook had only included information on medications permitted for use in sport. The 2006 Anti-Doping Handbook was provided to all athletes included on the Registered Testing Pool as part of the Education Service Charter.

ASADA is planning to launch an Online Medications Database in 2006–07. This system replicates the current Anti-Doping Hotline service by providing sport specific information on the status of medications and substances in sport. This system will enable stakeholders to access the information online and directly access additional anti-doping resources including therapeutic use information and application forms. It is envisaged that with the implementation of the Online Medications Database the number of calls to the Anti-Doping Hotline will further decrease.

In 2006–07 ASADA will improve services that are provided through the ASADA website. These services include the ability for athletes to provide whereabouts information online, the development of the Online Medications Database and increased anti-doping resources for NSOs to utilise.

ASADA will also explore the possibility of providing anti-doping information to athlete's via email during 2006–07.

Media Coverage

There was significant media interest in the establishment of ASADA and anti-doping matters throughout 2005–06.

ASADA utilised media organisations to enhance public awareness of the new Authority. By engaging with media organisations ASADA was able to quickly build its reputation as the new force of anti-doping in Australia and help foster public confidence in the fight against doping in sport.

In June 2006 the Authority implemented a new communication strategy regarding the announcement of the results of anti-doping cases. ASADA now releases individual statements regarding an ADRV at the completion of the results management process, instead of quarterly reporting on multiple ADRV cases. The new strategy ensures ASADA is providing timely information regarding issues of public interest. It is anticipated that with the new strategy fully operational the Authority will increase the number of media releases distributed in 2006–07.

During 2005–06, high profile media interest centred on:

- ▶ establishment and launch of ASADA
- ▶ announcement of anti-doping inquiry into the sport of weightlifting
- ▶ Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games
- ▶ adoption of the World Anti-Doping Code by professional sports
- ▶ individual ADRVs.

Media statistics:

- ▶ 12 media releases distributed – seven as ASADA and five as ASDA
- ▶ 40 media interviews conducted
- ▶ 350 media inquiries processed
- ▶ 2,336 anti-doping related media press clips received.

“The higher the profile of ASADA the better!”

Athlete comment, ASADA survey 2005–06

Public information

ASADA responded to over 200 public information requests. The vast majority of public information requests are received from students. Many educational institutions in Australia now incorporate anti-doping components into their curriculum and students are referring to ASADA to provide information about anti-doping rules, doping control statistics, information on prohibited substances and the ethical issues relating to doping in sport.

Advocacy

Provision of support and advice to Government

ASDA and ASADA provided significant briefing to the Minister for the Arts and Sport on legislative and other issues connected with the establishment of ASADA. This advice was provided both directly to the Minister and through the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts.

Following a major stakeholder forum in July 2005, ASDA provided detailed advice to the Minister on the proposed 2006 WADA Prohibited List of Substances and Methods.

In June 2006 ASADA facilitated a major stakeholder forum on the World Anti-Doping Code. This forum included representatives from NSOs (including the Australian Football League, the National Rugby League, Cricket Australia, the Australian Rugby Union, Swimming Australia, Athletics Australia and the Australian Baseball Federation); Players ‘and athletes’ Associations; the Australian and New Zealand Sports Lawyers Association; the Australian Sports Commission and National Measurement Institute. The outcomes from the forum were utilised to inform the Australian Government’s response to WADA’s call for stakeholder comments on the Code.

The Authority supported Government by providing accurate and timely information in the form of Ministerial Briefings and Authority initiated Minutes on a range of issues. In 2005–06 seven Minutes and one Brief were provided to the Government.

The Authority responded to five Ministerial requests for information and provided four Question Time Briefings over the reporting period.

Research

The Centre for Behavioural Studies at Curtin University, in collaboration with ASDA, clarified the outcomes of its study of athlete attitudes and behaviour towards doping in sport. The study's initial findings, in particular, on the proportion of athletes who may be contemplating doping, have informed the development of the ASADA Strategic Plan and business model.

Australian Anti-Doping Research Panel (ADRP)

In 2005–06 ASADA continued to be a member of the ADRP, together with representatives from the ASC, DCITA and independent experts. The ADRP was established in 2001 to oversee the distribution of anti-doping research funding from the 'Governments Backing Australia's Sporting Ability' strategy.

Full details regarding the ADRP are online at www.dcita.gov.au/sport.

AIS Ethics Committee

ASADA fulfilled its role as an anti-doping consultant with the AIS Ethics Committee. The Authority provided technical advice on a range of anti-doping matters and assisted in ensuring AIS research projects were compliant with anti-doping requirements.

Supplements Information Scheme

In 2003 the issue of supplement use in sport was under scrutiny due to a number of athletes claiming their adverse analytical findings were due to inadvertent consumption of prohibited substances allegedly through supplement products. At the time there was little information available to athletes regarding supplements and their possible effect on testing positive to prohibited substances.

In view of this, ASDA, NMI and the AIS established the Supplements Information Scheme. The Scheme was designed to provide practical information to athletes regarding the doping safety of supplement products. This involved independent testing of products by NMI for prohibited substances, after which the manufacturer could decide to offer a legally binding guarantee of the products' safety directly to athletes. The products participating would be listed on the ASDA website.

At the time, Australia was one of the few countries that had taken any steps towards providing information to athletes. Since 2003 more interest has been shown in this issue by the wider international sporting community. This culminated in a meeting hosted by WADA and the International Olympic Committee in Leipzig, Germany in September 2005 at which participants agreed to take an international approach to the provision of information on supplements to athletes. ASADA believes that this approach will be able to meet the needs of athletes for comprehensive information about supplements.

In late 2005 ASADA undertook a review of the Supplements Information Scheme. The review has now been completed. Its key finding was that the Scheme, as it is currently structured, does not meet the outcomes that were anticipated at the time of its establishment. ASADA has therefore discontinued the Scheme in favour of using its resources to assist with the international focus on the issue.

The Supplements Information Scheme was discontinued from March 2006 and the website listing of supplements that have undergone testing have been removed. Manufacturers are still encouraged to provide a written guarantee to athletes as to the purity of their supplement products.

ASADA thanks the AIS and NMI as well as manufacturers and athletes for their participation in the Scheme. We look forward to the ongoing development of a solution to this issue at the international level.

Anti-doping assessment process

With the establishment of ASADA and the ASADA legislation, a review of the anti-doping assessment process for NSOs was commenced. One immediate outcome of the review was the development of a model anti-doping policy template for NSOs. This template is expected to be issued early in 2006-07. The anti-doping assessment review is ongoing and will be finalised in 2006-07.

International Obligations

ASADA is committed to strengthening the global effort against doping so that Australian athletes are able to participate in fair competition internationally. ASADA continues to uphold this philosophy.

During 2005-06 ASADA:

- Hosted a workshop in July 2005 on the draft 2006 World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List. The workshop brought together key stakeholders from the Oceania region to help inform the Australian Government's feedback to WADA on the draft List.
- Hosted the Australian Stakeholder Forum workshop in June 2006 on the WADA Code Review as part of the WADA Code consultation process.
- Presented at the Portugal International Symposium with the ACS on Australia's Strategy against Trafficking in Sport in July 2005.
- Attended the ANADO Athlete Whereabouts workshop in Barbados in November 2005.
- Attended the ANADO workshop in Lausanne in March 2006.
- Acted as an Independent Observer at the Turin 2006 Winter Paralympic Games.
- Participated in the WADA Outreach program at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

ASADA's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code

ASADA continued to provide significant input to the ongoing development of the World Anti-Doping Program (WADP) by WADA. The WADP consists of three levels:

Level 1: The World Anti-Doping Code (the Code)

Level 2: International Standards

Level 3: Guidelines and Models of Best Practice.

During 2005-06, the Code and the four International Standards continued to be implemented and referred to by International Anti-Doping Organisations in the initiation and resolution of anti-doping matters. ASADA continued to be committed to the implementation of the WADP.

In 2005–06 ASADA provided a contribution to the development of the following WADA initiatives:

- ▶ Therapeutic Use Exemption guidelines
- ▶ Breath alcohol testing guidelines
- ▶ Data protection and privacy guidelines
- ▶ Prohibited List
- ▶ Compliance and monitoring guidelines
- ▶ International supplements information framework
- ▶ Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation
- ▶ Athlete whereabouts policies and procedures

International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)

The Australian Government is a signatory to IADA together with the governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and South Africa.

IADA was formed in 1992 to pursue international harmonisation through the development and implementation of best practice national anti-doping programs. Membership consists of Government and NADO representatives from each signatory.

International agreements

The IADA multi-lateral government agreement provides for reciprocal testing arrangements between signatories. Additionally, the Authority supported and maintained a number of international bilateral agreements with various international bodies during 2005-06.

These agreements provide ASADA with additional opportunities to test foreign athletes in Australia and to have Australian athletes tested overseas.

A full list of international agreements is at Appendix E.

Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations (ANADO)

ANADO is a member-based organisation that was established in 2002 to improve the capacity of National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADO's) and their staff through regular communication, problem identification and resolution, exchanges of information and enhanced professional development opportunities in the field of anti-doping in sport.

ASADA has played an instrumental leadership role in ANADO, through representation on the Executive Committee and significant roles at the Barbados workshop in November 2005 and the Lausanne workshop in March 2006.

ANADO provides a forum to raise, discuss and determine solutions for strategic and technical issues specific to NADOs such as ASADA.

The membership of ANADO comprises 46 Members and seven Observers, representing all five Olympic Regions.

ANADO-Anti-Doping Services

Former Anti-Doping International was incorporated into ANADO on 1 January 2005, and is now referred to as ANADO's Anti-Doping Services (ADS).

The mission of ANADO-ADS is to build a global response to doping in sport by:

- increasing worldwide capacity for high quality activities
- facilitating harmonisation through Code implementation
- maximising sport's investment in its future.

ASADA continued to be committed to the principles of ANADO-ADS throughout 2005–06.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) International Convention Against Doping in Sport

The UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport is the first truly global anti-doping convention and is the means by which Governments commit to the principles of the Code. ASADA and ASADA provided advice and input to inform the Australian Government's position on the Convention.

The Convention was tabled in Federal Parliament on 9 November 2005. Following a public hearing into the Convention by the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties, the Executive Council approved Australia's accession to the Convention. On 17 January 2006 the UNESCO Director-General accepted Australia's instrument of accession.

As at 22 June 2006, 13 countries had formally ratified/acceded to the Convention – Sweden, Denmark, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Australia, Monaco, Iceland, the Cook Islands, Nigeria, Latvia, Nauru and the United Kingdom.

The Convention will come into force on the first day of the month one month after 30 countries have ratified it.

Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention

The *Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention* (COEADC) came into effect in 1989 and the Australian Government was the first non-European signatory to it.

The COEADC seeks to reduce and, eventually, eliminate doping in sport at all levels by establishing binding rules to harmonise anti-doping regulations. Prior to the establishment of the UNESCO Convention it was the only international treaty or convention which specifically addressed doping in sport.

The COEADC, which is overseen by a Monitoring Group, includes measures to:

- ▶ restrict trafficking in doping substances
- ▶ increase drug testing and improve doping control procedures
- ▶ support education and information programs
- ▶ ensure that penalties imposed on offenders are effective.

In November 2005, Australia completed a five year commitment to the Council of Europe to design and manage a database for the collection of statistics and information from the 44 member states. The database aims to ensure compliance by member states with the terms of the convention.

Regional leadership in Oceania

The Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) began as a pilot project in October 2004 and was the first RADO to be established as part of WADA's Anti-Doping Development Program. Since the beginning of 2005, RADO's have been established throughout the world.

The first formal meeting of the Oceania RADO Board, hosted by the Oceania National Olympic Committee at their headquarters in Suva Fiji, was held in June 2006. The meeting was jointly opened by David Howman, CEO of WADA and Dr Robin Mitchell, Secretary General of the Oceania National Olympic Committees and Chairperson of the Oceania RADO Board.

ASADA is an inaugural Board Member of the RADO together with representatives of the Governments and National Olympic Committees of New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

The Authority attended an earlier meeting of the RADO in November 2005 in New Zealand. The meetings in New Zealand and Fiji focussed on establishing the terms of reference, membership, charter and setting the strategic direction of the Organisation.

Regional leadership in Asia

ASADA conducted Regional Doping Control training for the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee.

In 2009, Chinese Taipei will be hosting two major sporting events, the International World Games and the Taipei Deaflympics.

ASADA provided training for Doping Control Officials on:

- ▶ WADA Code and its requirements
- ▶ WADA International Standard for Testing
- ▶ WADA Guideline for Out-of-Competition Testing
- ▶ WADA Guideline for Urine Sample Collection
- ▶ WADA Guideline for Sample Collection Personnel: Recruitment, Training, Accreditation and Reaccreditation.

ASADA assisted the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee in the development of a Field Services Manual.



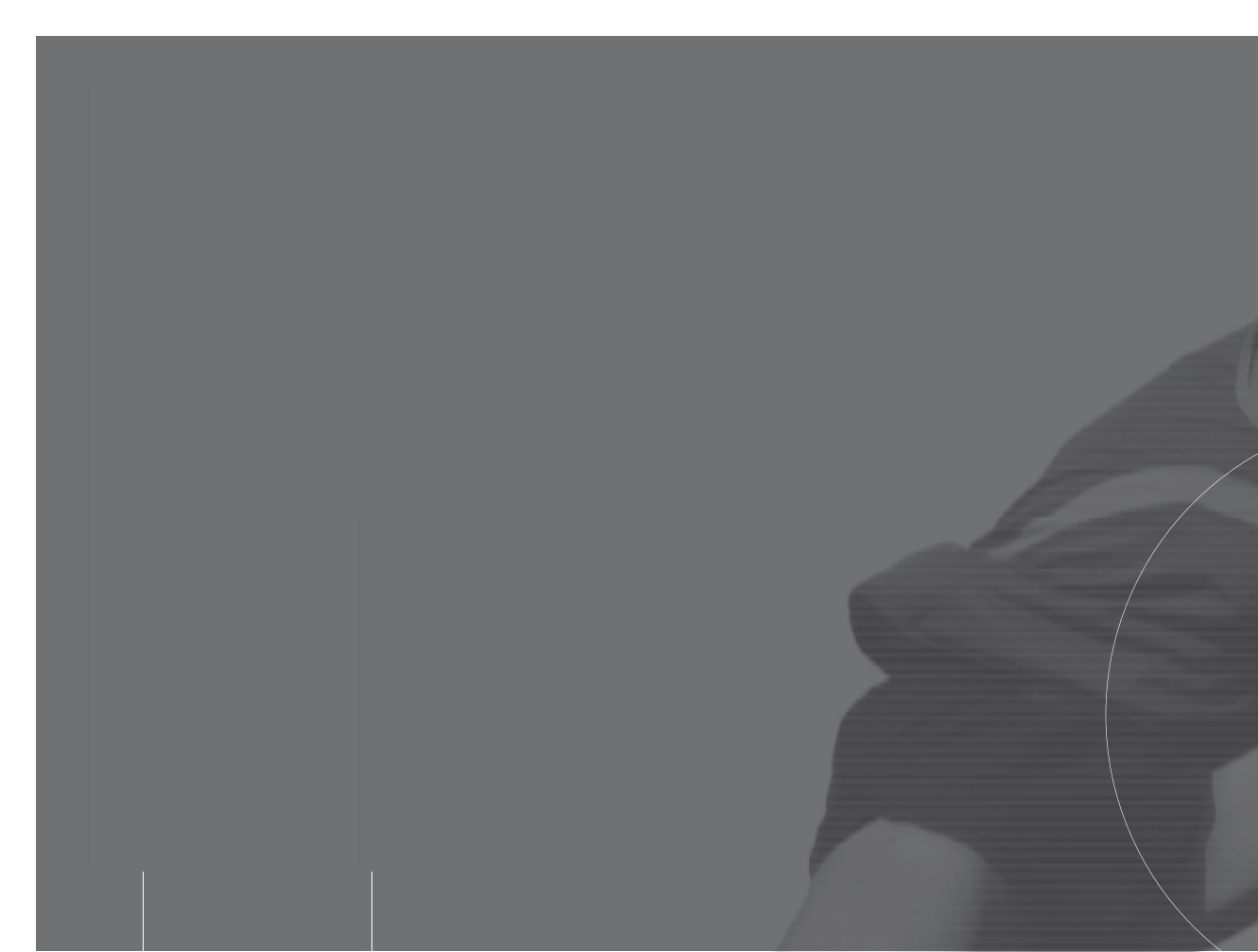
2006 PROHIBITED LIST WORKSHOP

In July 2005, ASDA hosted a workshop to discuss the WADA draft 2006 Prohibited List. The workshop brought together anti-doping experts from within Australia and the Oceania region. Attendees included representatives from the Australian Olympic Committee, Australian Sports Commission, the Australian Institute of Sport, the National Measurement Institute, the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee and the Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts.

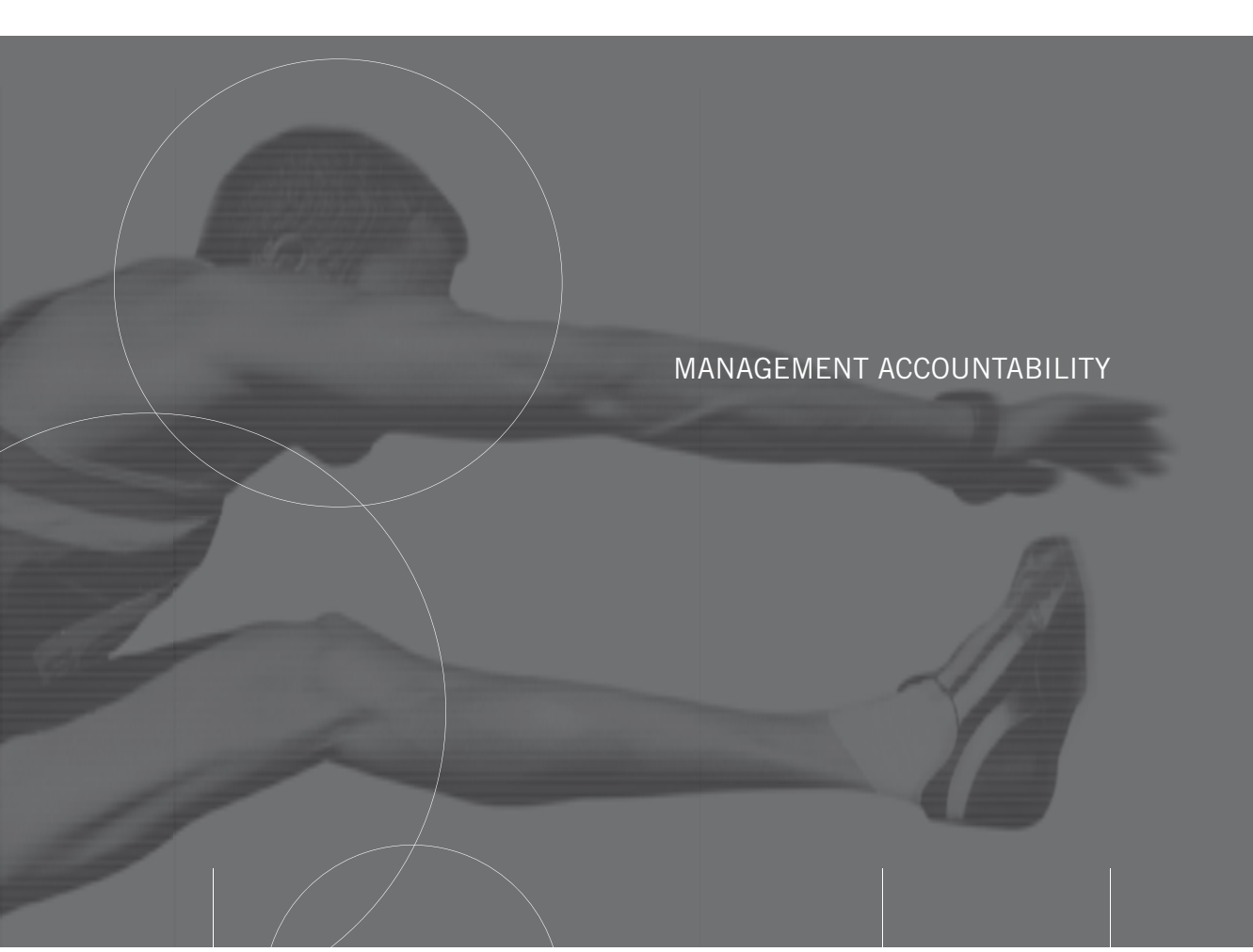
Speakers at the workshop provided presentations on their area of expertise relating to the draft 2006 Prohibited List. Discussion followed each topic to further explore the implications of including various substances on the List.

Valuable inputs were made during the discussion and several key recommendations were developed. A report on the workshop was provided to the Minister for the Arts and Sport to support the preparation of an Australian Government response to WADA on the 2006 Draft Prohibited List.





05:06



MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Corporate Governance

ASADA's 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 IT.

Overview

ASADA began work to strengthen its corporate governance arrangements with the move from a Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Agency to a Financial Management and Accountability Authority under the *ASADA Act*.

Key achievements to date have been the development of:

- ▶ Chief Executive Instructions and review of delegations
- ▶ Human Resource policies
- ▶ Strategic Plan 2006-09
- ▶ Business Plan 2006-07.

ASADA has in place an overall framework for good governance which aims to ensure that the Authority can fulfil its responsibilities with due diligence and accountability.

The major elements of ASADA's governance framework include:

- ▶ *Management Structure* – ASADA's 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* – ASADA promotes a culture which provides a coherent corporate planning framework, aligning the ASADA 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* – The Executive, management and staff of ASADA adhere to 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 which provide guidance on policies, procedures and behaviours.
- ▶ *Monitoring and Reporting* – ASADA maintains 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.

Corporate and operational planning and associated performance management framework

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

ASADA integrates corporate planning processes through its performance management framework. The framework combines ASADA's 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 PBS and incorporates the following plans:

- The ASADA strategic plan describes the vision, goals and priorities that underpin ASADA's business and guides ASADA in delivering the Australian Government's priorities.
- Business plans outline deliverables at all levels to support the achievement of ASADA's goals.
- 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.

ASADA meets its external reporting responsibilities through its PBS and Annual Report.

Senior management committees

ASADA Members

The powers and functions of ASADA under the *ASADA Act* and the ASADA Regulations vest in the ASADA Members. The ASADA members consist of Chair, Deputy Chair and up to five other members.

Key activities the ASADA Members contributed to in 2006:

- establishing operational arrangements within the Authority for the exercise of ASADA's powers and functions, including delegations
- endorsing the strategic direction of the new Authority together with the vision, mission and values of ASADA
- instituting meeting arrangements and reporting mechanisms
- establishing the ADRV Sub-Committee.

ASADA Members held meetings on:

- 29 March 2006
- 29 March 2006
- 10 May 2006
- 6 June 2006.

Note: Two meetings were held on 29 March 2006.

In addition ASADA Members held one meeting by tele-conference on 22 June 2006.

FIGURE 13: ASADA MEMBER DETAILS AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

Position	Name	Date Commenced	Date Ending	Meetings Eligible to attend	Meetings Attended
Chair	Mr Richard Ings	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	5	5
Deputy Chair	Mr Geoff Levy	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	5	3
Member	Mr John Black	14 March 2006	13 March 2009	5	4
Member	Ms Jennifer Clark	14 March 2006	13 March 2008	5	4
Member	Ms Nicole Livingstone	14 March 2006	13 March 2008	5	3
Member	Prof Andrew McLachlan	14 March 2006	13 March 2007	5	3
Member	Dr Brian Sando	14 March 2006	13 March 2007	5	4

ASADA Members

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. Prior to this Mr Ings joined ASADA as its Chief Executive in September 2005, following five years working for the ATP Tour, 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 AM (Deputy-Chair)

Geoffrey Levy brings a legal and business perspective to the ASADA Members. Mr Levy is currently the CEO with Investec Bank (Aust) Ltd and Director of Investec Wentworth Pty Ltd (formerly Wentworth Associates).

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 Commonwealth 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.

Ms Livingstone has also been heavily involved in the AOC “Live Clean, Play Clean” Anti-Doping Education Program targeted towards Australian junior elite athletes. Ms Livingstone brings much experience, including an athlete’s perspective, to the ASADA Members.

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 Senior Medical Director to the Australian Olympic team for the past four Olympic Games and is a former president of Sports Medicine Australia. He is also a member of the Workcover Corporation (South Australia) Board.



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).

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is responsible for managing corporate and strategic operations. The Committee considers high-level strategic, managerial and operational issues.

Matters discussed on an ongoing basis in this forum includes:

- ▣ corporate planning directions
- ▣ Authority performance
- ▣ budget and staffing.

The membership of this Committee is the Chair and four group directors (Detection, Deterrence, Enforcement and Support). The Executive Committee meets weekly.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, in accordance with the *Financial Management and Accountability ACT 1997 (FMA Act)*, 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 ASADA Audit Committee was established in June 2006 and as such did not meet during the 2005–06 financial year. The first meeting is scheduled for 26 July 2006.

Membership of 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 will attend all committee meetings.

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 to provide input into ASADA's successor agreement.

The Committee considered a range of issues including the review of the Committee's charter, review of the new performance management system and review of new human resource policies.

The membership of the Committee is the Chair and four elected staff representatives. Meetings are typically held on a monthly basis, with a commitment to at least 10 meetings per year.

Risk management

ASADA has in place appropriate mechanisms to manage general business risk as well as fraud risk.

General business risk

ASADA adopted ASDA's risk management processes and policies that have been in development and operation for more than five years. With executive support, a risk awareness culture has

evolved. ASADA has developed a number of policies, procedures and tools to promote effective risk management.

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 impact on their objectives in their annual business plans. This includes consideration of the strategic risks identified by the Executive Committee.

Financial risk in ASADA is managed through:

- Chief Executive Instructions, available to all staff
- monthly reports to the ASADA Members and oversight by the Audit Committee.

ASADA participated in the annual Comcover benchmarking survey. The results of this survey showed that ASADA can improve in implementing its risk management framework, communication, training and awareness.

During 2006–07 ASADA will continue to strengthen its risk management and business continuity framework as follows:

- a major review of business risks will be undertaken by an external consultant to identify all risks and to develop a revised risk management plan
- an IT security framework will be developed.

Fraud risk

ASADA has adopted the fraud control policy of ASDA. ASADA is currently reviewing this policy to ensure it meets the needs of ASADA and complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. The fraud control policy will be updated in 2006–07 to account for the new functions that ASADA has responsibility for, and any outcomes of the current review.

Ethical standards

ASADA has its own values statement reflecting and supporting the way the Authority functions within the APS legislative framework. ASADA's values are aligned with the APS Values and form part of the performance management system.

ASADA is committed to supporting and promoting the APS Values and Code of Conduct in accordance with the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Major achievements in this area during 2005–06 include:

- The APS Values and Code of Conduct were integrated into ASADA. Staff received copies of the APS Values and Code of Conduct and received an overview from the Australian Public Service Commission.
- New Chief Executive Instructions, which established the staff requirements in relation to the *FMA Act* and Regulations, were approved and disseminated in March 2006.

In 2006–07 ASADA will continue to develop further initiatives particularly in the development of procedural rules on a range of ethical issues.

Audit and investigations

Audits conducted by 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 is outsourced to Acumen Alliance.

The Audit committee provides the Chair with assurance in relation to the responsibilities for financial reporting, maintaining an effective system of internal controls, ensuring strong performance and accountability and reviewing specific matters (internal and external) that may arise from audit processes.

No internal audits were undertaken for ASADA in 2005–06.

A strategic internal audit plan will be developed for the 2006–07 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.

Effective customer service

The Authority has processes in place that deliver effective customer service, including procedures for handling complaints.

Hotline operators are trained to deal with sensitive issues.

Financial management

The financial management of ASADA is conducted internally, with the processing of accounts and the preparation of face statements outsourced to the accounting firm, Walter and Turnbull.

Internal budgeting processes have been enhanced to increase accountability at 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 Board will be a major focus, together with bringing the outsourced accounting functions in-house to improve efficiencies and enhance reporting and accountability. Part of this project will include the evaluation of an acceptable Financial Management Information System.

There will be increased focus on assisting staff in operational areas to improve information recording and reporting, and on upgrading their general understanding of financial management and the Government's accountability framework.

External scrutiny

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

The Authority did not receive any judicial or administrative tribunal decisions in 2005–06.

Auditor-General reports

In 2005–06, the ANAO tabled 52 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, 2005–06* A Financial Management Framework to Support Managers in the Department of Health and Ageing
- *Audit Report No.11, 2005–06* The Senate Order for Departmental and Agency Contacts (Calendar Year 2004 Compliance)
- *Audit Report No.16, 2005–06* The Management and Processing of Leave
- *Audit Report No.21, 2005–06* Audit of Financial Statements of Australian Government Entities for the Period Ended 30 June 2005
- *Audit Report No.23, 2005–06* IT Security Management
- *Audit Report No.27, 2005–06* Reporting of Expenditure on Consultants
- *Audit Report No.28, 2005–05* Management of Net Appropriation Agreements
- *Audit Report No.37, 2005–05* The Management of Infrastructure Plant and Equipment Assets
- *Audit Report No.45, 2005–05* Internet Security in Australian Government Agencies
- *Audit Report No.48, 2005–06* Interim Phase of the Audit of Financial Statements of Australian Government Entities for the Period Ended 30 June 2006.

Parliamentary Committee reports

The Senate, Environment, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts Legislation Committee reported on the provisions of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Bill 2005 and the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2005 in February 2006.

Commonwealth Ombudsman reports

ASADA received no reports from the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2005–06.

Freedom of Information (FOI)

In 2005–06 ASADA did not receive any FOI requests under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

As a requirement of subsection 8(1) of the *FOI Act* the following information is provided:

- ▶ The functions, powers and delegations of ASADA in accordance with the *ASADA Act* are available at appendix F.
- ▶ Information regarding the categories of documents that are maintained by ASADA are included at appendix L.
- ▶ The process to make a formal request for access to ASADA's documents under the *FOI Act* are detailed in appendix L.



MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Certified Agreement

The 2006-2009 Certified Agreement came into operation on 8 March 2006. The Certified Agreement provides for increased pay rates, conditions of service including allowing staff more flexibility in planning their personal commitments, and reinforces initiatives that foster skills and career development and a healthy work environment.

The process for renewing the Certified Agreement involved consultation and negotiation between the ASDA CEO and his representative and the members of the Workplace Relations Committee.

A key commitment made by management was the delivery of all the underlying Human Resource related policies within the first six months of the agreement's operation. This commitment is expected to be completed by the deadline.

Another key commitment in the new Certified Agreement was that the organisation would undertake a review of its approach to performance management during the first six months of the Agreement's life. The Executive team and Workplace Relations Committee supported the introduction of a new online Performance Management System tool which is being fully implemented in August 2006 with the first review being undertaken in October 2006. The performance management system underpinning the new tool has similar principles to those of the previous 'Growth Factor' system but with a new focus on cascading business objectives from Group Directors to all levels of staff.

Further statistics regarding Certified Agreements are available in the Staffing statistics at Appendix J.

Australian Workplace Agreements

Senior Executive Service (SES) Australian Workplace Agreements

Remuneration arrangements for Senior Executive Service (SES) staff are determined by the Chair, having regard to individual capacity and job requirements. General conditions of employment are agreed through comprehensive Australian Workplace Agreements which include performance pay, superannuation, and other allowances.

Non-SES Australian Workplace Agreements

As at 30 June 2006 there were two non-SES staff on Australian Workplace Agreements. Non-SES Australian Workplace Agreements provide a range of benefits such as access to individual performance based pay and non salary items.

Further statistics regarding Australian Workplace Agreements are available in the Staffing statistics at Appendix J.

Workplace relations

ASADA continues to consult with staff on workplace matters and the Certified Agreement reinforces staff involvement in decision making.

The primary conduit for consultation is the Workplace Relations Committee, comprising four members elected by ASADA staff on a two-year basis. There is a commitment in the new Certified Agreement to elect a new Committee within six months of the Certification of the Agreement. The committee meets with the Chair to discuss a wide range of employment-related matters.

Performance payments

Australian Workplace Agreement

One-off individual performance bonus payments are available only to staff who are party to an Australian Workplace Agreement. Provision of a bonus is dependent on an individual performance assessment and the meeting of predetermined objectives.

Bonus payments are determined from the performance outcome and the sliding scale of payment outcomes provided through the Workplace Agreement.

Since commencement of operations on March 14 2006 until 30 June 2006 ASADA has made no performance payments.

Authority Bonus

The ASADA Certified Agreement provides for an overall Authority wide performance bonus. Payments under this scheme are based on an assessment by the ASADA Members in consultation with the Workplace Relations Committee on the performance of the Authority during the financial year. If the ASADA Members approve, an Authority wide bonus will be paid in early 2006–2007 to eligible staff to reflect their contribution to both ASDA's and ASADA's performance over the 2005–2006 year. Payments will be made to all eligible staff employed under the Certified Agreement at any stage during the preceding financial year.

Peer recognition

A peer award system supports the Authority's commitment to acknowledging and rewarding outstanding performance of individuals and teams. The system provides staff with the opportunity to recognise outstanding performance which demonstrates the organisation's core values. Staff showed a high level of commitment to this scheme with a number of individuals and teams receiving peer recognition during the 2005–2006 year.

Workforce Planning

A critical human resource issue for ASADA will be to develop a workforce plan that will, over the next five years, address key risks to maintaining organisational capability.

An important component of the proposed plan is an action plan suggesting interventions to address major workforce risks such as the need to support career progression and attract and retain capability.

Staffing Overview

On 30 June 2006, ASADA had 47 staff (43 ongoing and 4 non-ongoing) and employed 430 staff on a casual basis as part of the Doping Control sample collection team.

Detailed staffing statistics are at appendix J.

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.

ASADA's Workplace Diversity Plan outlines initiatives that are helping ASADA build a harmonious productive and rewarding workplace.

ASADA's Certified Agreement demonstrates ASADA's 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 have access to home-based work through the revised Home-Based Work Policy.

As at 30 June 2006, 55 percent of ASADA's permanent staff were female.

Full details of ASADA's workplace diversity statistics are at appendix J.

Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention

During recent years ASDA had recorded low staff turnover; during the 2005-06 year this has changed with an increase in turnover to 3.9 percent. This has been due to a number of reasons including changes to the organisational structure and culture and the movement of staff to external opportunities which have included a number of promotions to other organisations. Whilst losing some key and valued team members ASADA has managed to attract significant new talent to the Authority.

The organisation's quarterly workforce planning meetings were put on hold during the transition to the new ASADA Organisational structure and simultaneous change management process. These meetings are to be resumed early in the 2006-07 year and be a key part of the organisations comprehensive workforce planning framework.



ASADA STAFF ATTENDED AN ASADA LAUNCH CONFERENCE.

Learning and development

The Authority's learning and development activities focused on fostering the capability of all staff in line with the business requirements. Highlights included:

- ▶ a two day whole of Authority conference which focussed on the implementation of the new strategic plan, mission and values and the significance to staff of the transition to the Australian Public Service
- ▶ a two day workshop for all Doping Control Officers
- ▶ the provision of a studies assistance program to undertake tertiary study
- ▶ funding for staff to undertake external training and attend conferences/seminars, relevant to their work and individual learning needs
- ▶ ongoing access to a suite of e-learning opportunities.

Ensuring that all staff have adequate time in their annual work plan to undertake individual learning and development has again been a challenge for the organisation during 2005-06 due to the large number of competing business critical priorities and a significant change management process as ASDA transitioned to ASADA.

The Executive team recognises that there is a need to ensure that the value on individual and team learning and development continues to be a priority. This is being addressed in the development of new performance management agreements for all staff in 2006-07 as well as in the context of the workforce planning framework.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

The following information is provided in accordance with subsection 74(1) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991*.

The Authority has strengthened its 'in-house' expertise in the area of OH&S with the establishment of a new Health and Safety Committee and the appointment of new Health and Safety Representatives, Harassment Contact Officers, First Aid Officers, Fire Officers and a Rehabilitation Case Manager. All training for these appointments has been completed with the exception of one Health and Safety Representative who is to be formally trained in 2006-07.

The Health and Safety Committee aims to meet on a quarterly basis and focuses on key areas including reviews of:

- ▶ OH&S Policies
- ▶ current OH&S Action Plan
- ▶ implications of changes to OH&S legislation.

Commonwealth Disability Strategy

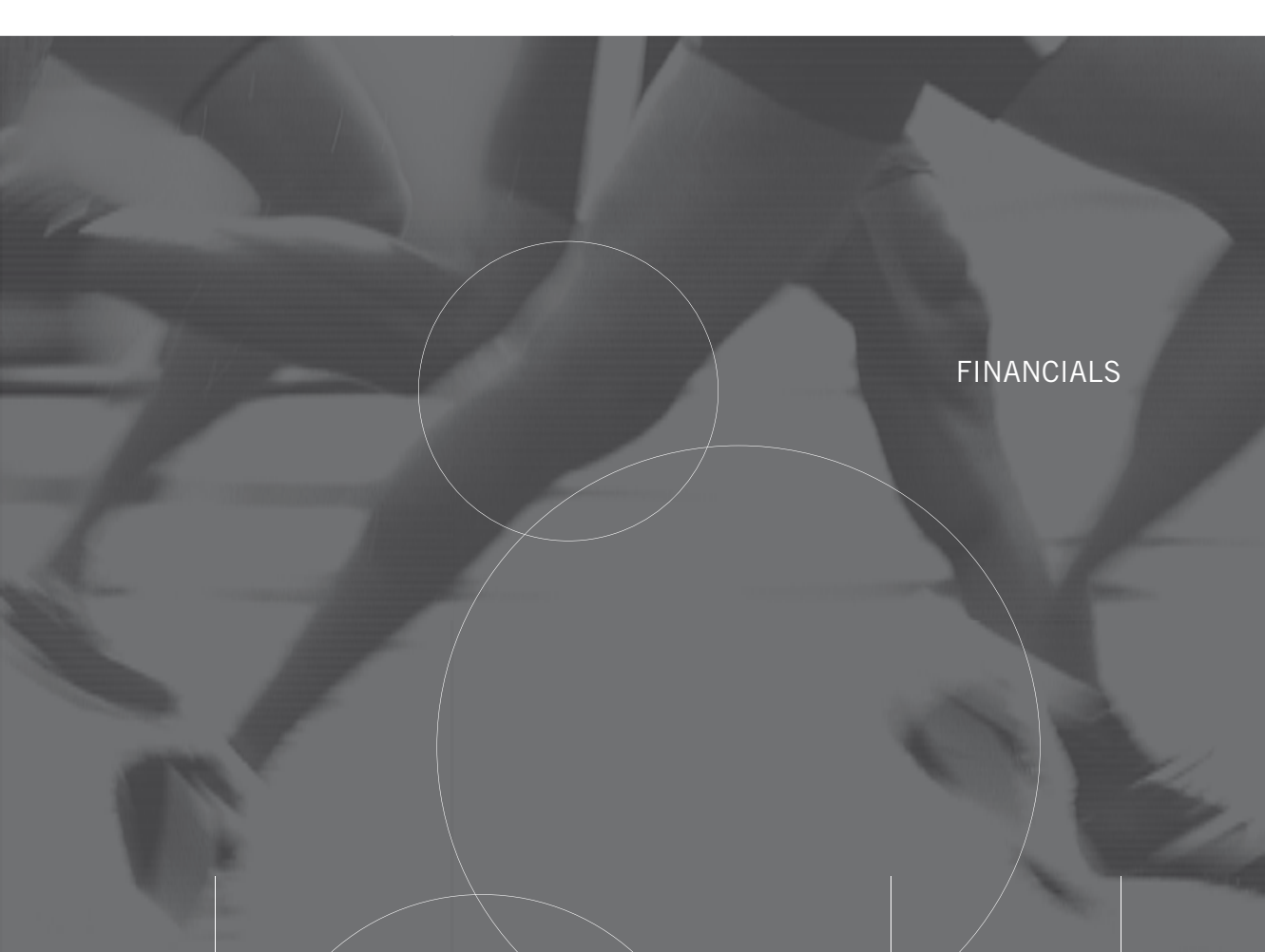
The Authority is committed to providing employment opportunities that support a physical working environment and underpinning workplace conditions which are healthy, safe and ensure equal access for all employees.

The organisation does this through the development and regular review of its employment related policies, procedures, programs and practices and where applicable in the application of appropriate consultation processes. Areas of policy, procedural and program development and review include:

- ▶ OH&S
- ▶ recruitment and selection
- ▶ induction
- ▶ remuneration
- ▶ training and development
- ▶ individual performance monitoring and management.

Upon transition to the APS, the Authority recently reviewed its Diversity commitments and has developed a new Workplace Diversity Program for 2006-09 which will pick up on the following elements and will provide measures for future reporting purposes:

- ▶ policies and practices
- ▶ fair treatment for all
- ▶ making best use of our diversity
- ▶ balancing home and work
- ▶ building on Equal Employment Opportunity gains
- ▶ ensuring ASADA is an attractive place to work and is a workplace of choice
- ▶ ensuring ASADA has quality stakeholder management.



FINANCIALS

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Financials

In terms of ASADA's 2005–06 financial performance the result is for the reporting period of 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006. Resulting from increased cost control during the transition from ASDA, the result of a \$1.494m surplus versus a budget surplus of \$0.434m was a good outcome.

The resulting surplus was due to an increase in the user-pays income and lower than expected operating costs. This result reflects not just a positive operating environment but was the consequence of tightening the financial management of the Authority and improvements in each of the areas.

With the changing functions from ASDA to ASADA there has been an increased focus on determining the cost structures of the new organisation. 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 2006 was \$6.252m, which is \$1.364m above the budget of \$4.888m. Total expenditure for the period was \$4.776m which is over the budget of \$4.454m.

Accounts receivable are high for the end of the year due primarily to the appropriation from Government not being drawn down for the period. This was due to the savings experienced in expenditure. The appropriation balance has been reviewed and a portion will be set aside to cover leave provisions and for purchases of capital replacement.

There was significant capital expenditure of \$0.359m for the period on in-house developed software named the 'Athletes Whereabouts System'. This is still recognised as work in progress until later in the new financial year when it becomes operational.

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

The above commentary relates to the ASADA transactions only. From a consolidated perspective (ASDA and ASADA) for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the revenue was \$13.962m versus a budget of \$13.681m. The variance is due to an increase in user-pays revenue. Expenditure for the same period was \$12.487m versus a budget of \$13.670m. This was due to a focus on managing expenditures through the transition of ASDA to ASADA.

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 2005–06.

Asset management

ASADA's non-financial assets are predominantly the computer hardware and software needed to deliver ASADA's outputs.

ASADA's 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 3C.1 of the Finance Minister's Orders for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2006 requires ASADA to value non-financial assets (excluding intangible assets) on a fair value basis. In addition, Section 3C.3 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. The value of these assets is identified in Note 7 of the 2005–06 Financial Statements, on page 102–103.

Purchasing

In 2005–06 the Finance and Business Improvement section of ASADA implemented business rules and systems that enhance the efficiency and integrity of ASADA's procurement processes. The section ensures that ASADA meets its external reporting obligations concerning procurement. This section also manages ASADA's main corporate contracts.

ASADA seeks to achieve value for money in all procurement processes and ensures these are consistent with the requirements of the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines issued by the Department of Finance and Administration as amended from time to time.

ASADA had no purchaser/provider arrangements in the 2005–06 financial year.

In 2006–07 the focus will be on establishing a new procurement framework for goods and services that includes a new suite of Request for Tender and draft contract templates (with user guides), guidance documents (including a Tender Evaluation Plan template) and the ASADA Procurement Procedures Manual.

Consultants

Consistent with the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines and the Chief Executive Instructions, ASADA engage consultants and contractors on the basis of:

- value for money
- open and effective competition
- 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; and provide information or creative solutions to assist ASADA manage its decision making.

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
- specialist skills and knowledge not available in-house.

ASADA's policies on the selection and engagement of consultants are based on the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines, the Chief Executive Instructions and Government policies.

Greater responsibility and accountability is achieved by giving areas responsibility for developing requirements and managing contracts. Control mechanisms are currently being developed to ensure that all guidelines are followed.

A list of consultancy services of \$10,000 or greater, let between 13 March 2006 and 30 June 2006, is available on the ASADA website www.asada.gov.au.

FIGURE 14: EXPENDITURE ON NEW AND EXISTING CONTRACTS

For the period 13 March 2006 to 30 June 2006 the Authority had

A	New contracts during period	26
B	Total expenditure on new contracts (GST inclusive)	\$159,798
C	Number of ongoing (that is pre-existing) contracts active during the period	15
D	Total expenditure on ongoing contracts during period (GST inclusive)	\$410,674

Competitive tendering and contracting

With ASADA's move to being governed by the *FMA Act*, ASADA is currently undertaking a review of its tendering procedures.

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

Current Authority contracts with service providers worth \$100,000 or more are listed below.

FIGURE 15: SERVICE PROVIDER CONTRACTS OVER \$100,000

Contractor	Nature of services	Contract Period
United KFPW	Human resource management services	November 2005 to November 2007
Walter and Turnbull	Financial services	March 2001 to December 2006
Infront	Information technology (IT) services	March 2002 to March 2006
Macquarie Telecom	Data hosting management services	June 2006 to June 2009

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 *FOI Act 1982*.

Compliance requirements

Advertising and Market Research

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

Following are details of all amounts of \$1,500 or more paid by the Authority during the period 13 March 2006 to 30 June 2006 to media advertising organisations. The Agency did not make any payments to advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisation or direct mail organisations.

The total value of all advertising is \$10,340.

FIGURE 16: MEDIA ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Organisation Name	Purpose	Amount of payment
Hudson Global Resources	Advertising for IT Manager	\$10,340

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*.

Activities and administration of legislation in accordance with ESD principles

Section 3A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* sets out the principles of ESD. ASADA has considered these principles in relation to its activities and administration of legislation and assessed that the implications are minimal.

The main effect the Authority has on the environment is the energy consuming impact of its four office spaces and leased vehicles.

Measures taken to minimise environmental impact

ASADA operates offices that remain well lit during the day on safety and security grounds.

ASADA implemented the following measures to minimise its environmental impact:

- ▶ power savers and auto switch off functions features on equipment
- ▶ providing paper recycling bins to all staff
- ▶ all staff required to turn off computer monitors when not in use
- ▶ encouraging fuel efficiency when using motor vehicles
- ▶ continuing leasing of smaller more fuel efficient motor vehicles than those used previously
- ▶ involvement in the Greenfleet carbon emission offset program for all leased vehicles
- ▶ recycling of ink jets.

ASADA as part of the Certified Agreement have environmental commitments which include all leased vehicles having Greenfleet membership. This membership is also offered to staff members with the Authority contributing 50% of the cost.

ASADA analyses its energy use annually to find ways of achieving further efficiencies.



AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Corporate Governance

ASDA effectively managed its business by ensuring it implemented sound corporate governance practices. This included providing effective and timely support to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, the ASDA Board and Audit Committee.

ASDA Board

The ASDA Board reviewed its charter each year and set an annual work program, which was subject to regular review. The Board conducted an annual assessment of governance practices in the organisation using a tool developed by the ANAO.

The ASDA Board was responsible for ensuring the Agency operated in accordance with the *ASDA Act*.

The Board comprised a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, the Chief Executive and at least three other members. All Board members were eligible for re-appointment.

ASDA held Board meetings on:

- ▶ 18 August 2005
- ▶ 4 October 2005
- ▶ 18 December 2005
- ▶ 21 February 2006.

During 2005–06 the ASDA Board significantly contributed to planning for the transition to ASADA, until establishment of the Authority in March 2006.

FIGURE 17: ASDA BOARD DETAILS AS AT 13 MARCH 2006

Position	Name	Date Commenced	Date Ending	Meetings Eligible to attend	Meetings Attended
Chairperson	Dr Brian Sando	6 March 1995	13 March 2006	4	4
Deputy Chair	Ms Jennifer Clark	15 June 2001	13 March 2006	4	4
Member	Prof Andrew McLachlan	7 March 1999	13 March 2006	4	4
Member	Ms Gabrielle Trainor	15 June 2001	13 March 2006	4	4
Member	Ms Nicole Livingstone	28 March 2005	13 March 2006	4	4
Chief Executive	Mr Richard Ings	21 September 2005	13 March 2006	3	3
Chief Executive (Acting)	Mr Kim Terrell	22 December 2004	20 September 2005	1	1

ASDA Board members

Dr Brian Sando OAM (Chairperson)

Dr Brian Sando was a non-executive Chairperson. Dr Sando, a sports medicine practitioner and Chair of the AOC Medical Commission, is also a member of the Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission.

Dr Sando has been appointed as Medical Officer to seven Australian Olympic Teams, including four as Senior Medical Director and is a former President of Sports Medicine Australia. Dr Sando also acted as Medical Commission Chairman at the 2002 Manchester Commonwealth Games.

Ms Jennifer Clark (Deputy Chair)

Jennifer Clark was a non-executive director who has had a long career in investment banking. Ms Clark has been on various Commonwealth Government Boards including the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Sports Foundation.

Prof Andrew McLachlan (Member)

Dr Andrew McLachlan was a non-executive director. Prof McLachlan is a pharmacist, teacher 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.

Ms Gabrielle Trainor (Member)

Gabrielle Trainor was a non-executive director with a background as a lawyer, journalist and as a public sector executive. Ms Trainor is a founding partner of John Connolly and Partners, a specialist public affairs and communications firm.

Ms Nicole Livingstone (Member)

Nicole Livingstone was a non-executive director and has an extensive and highly successful background in swimming, competing at three Olympic Games, various Commonwealth Games and many World Championships. Ms Livingstone is a respected sports commentator and an outspoken critic of doping.

Mr Richard Ings (Member)

Richard Ings was appointed as the Chief Executive on 21 September 2005. Mr Ings took up the appointment following five years working for the ATP Tour, the governing body of the men's professional tennis circuit.

As the Executive Vice President Rules and Competition, Mr Ings was responsible for ATP's Anti-Doping Program Management and brings extensive knowledge of anti-doping and sport to ASDA.

Mr Kim Terrell (Member)

Kim Terrell was the Acting Chief Executive from December 2004 until September 2005.

ASDA Audit Committee

ASDA's Audit Committee reviewed its charter on an annual basis and set a yearly work plan, including the establishment of an annual audit program. The Audit Committee reported to the ASDA Board each quarter on its progress against the work plan and the audit program.

The Audit Committee was appointed by, and reported to, the Board. Mrs Jennifer Clark chaired the ASDA Audit Committee with Board member Mrs Gabrielle Trainor and the Chief Executive also being members. The ANAO together with the Agency's Internal Auditors, Acumen, attended Committee meetings.

Key activities the Audit Committee contributed to during 2005–06:

- ▶ Monitoring of internal and external audit process
- ▶ Overseeing budget through a year of financial change
- ▶ Update of the Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee met on one occasion during 2005–06.

FIGURE 18: ASDA AUDIT COMMITTEE DETAILS AS AT 13 MARCH 2006

Position	Name	Meetings Eligible to attend	Meetings Attended
Chairperson	Jennifer Clark	1	1
Member	Gabrielle Trainor	1	1
Member	Richard Ings	1	1

Planning and performance reporting

ASDA's planning and performance reporting framework consisted of a four year Strategic Plan and an annual Operational Plan supported by action and project plans. These plans were linked to individual staff performance agreements to ensure effective policy and priority deployment.

The Agency's 2005–06 Operational Plan identified the programs ASDA would conduct during the year, how resources would be allocated and how performance would be evaluated. The plan was a key tool in managing the Agency's day to day business, with monthly and quarterly reporting based on performance indicators addressing outputs, process measures and outcomes.

ASDA reported to the Board on a quarterly basis regarding the progress against the Operational Plan outputs, key performance indicators and significant projects. The Agency also provided the Board with monthly financial reports.

Financial management

As ASDA was transitioned to ASADA the result for the 2005-06 year is showing as nil.

All assets (excluding cash) and liabilities were transferred to the new ASADA on 14 March 2006.

During this period ASDA continued to outsource its financial management and administration functions. ASDA's financial management focused on cost control and reduction initiatives.

Financial outlook

ASDA ceased operations on 13 March 2006. ASDA's operations were assumed by the newly established ASADA. Together with the testing program, ASADA will also be responsible for the investigation of doping allegations and the presentation of cases at hearings.

Contracting and purchasing

Competitive tendering and contracting

In 2005–06 ASDA implemented contracts from competitive tendering processes across a number of business areas. These processes were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

Consulting and outsourcing

As a small agency, ASDA utilised a range of consultants and outsource providers to support its business. In 2005–06 ASDA engaged consultants to support key business initiatives including the transition to ASADA, learning and development activities, strategic planning activities and a range of IT initiatives.

Total expenditure on consultants was \$1,315,152.

ASDA outsourced corporate support functions, including IT support, payroll and financial management. A contract was established with a new service provider for the provision of payroll services.

Total expenditure on outsourced services was \$491,368.

Asset management

ASDA's business processes ensured effective assets management. These processes covered the purchase, management and disposal of assets. A register was developed to ensure all assets are effectively accounted for.

Responding to business opportunities

Business development

ASDA sought, where appropriate, to pursue anti-doping initiatives with relevant sporting organisations. This included the provision of services to a number of one-off events in Australia.

Risk management

ASDA conducted a review and documented the risks at the beginning of the 2005–06 financial year. ASDA's risk register was monitored quarterly to ensure its currency and that appropriate risk mitigation strategies were in place.

Indemnities and insurance premiums

The following information is provided in accordance with section 16 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act (Report of Operations) Orders 2005*, which requires reporting on indemnities and insurance premiums for officers.

ASDA had:

- ▣ director's and officers' liability insurance cover through Comcover, the Commonwealth self-managed fund
- ▣ not entered into any deeds of indemnity in relation to director's and officers' liability.

Audit program

Refer to ASADA reference on page 48.

Information technology

ASDA used an outsourced service provider to deliver IT infrastructure advice, maintenance and administration.

Information records and management

ASDA implemented the Mailsite recordkeeping system in accordance with the National Archives of Australia requirements. With the Agency ceasing operations ASADA is determining the disposal process for ASADA files.

People

ASDA's people management practices were aimed at increasing the performance and capability of its workforce. Professional and personal development of staff remained integral to the achievement of ASADA's business objectives.

ASDA's central office was located in Canberra with permanent staff also based in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide. ASADA had casual employees based throughout Australia.

ASDA's employment terms and conditions, the specialised nature of the work and the workplace environment assisted the organisation in attracting and retaining expert and committed staff.

The 2005–06 year has been a significant year of change for ASADA's staff for a number of reasons including: the arrival of a new externally appointed CEO in September 2005; the development and implementation of a new Strategic Plan; organisational mission and values; the transition to a new organisational structure; the development and introduction of a new 2006–09 Certified Agreement; playing a key role in the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games; as well as transitioning from a Commonwealth Agency to an Authority subject to the *FMA Act* and the *Public Service Act* in March 2006. The volume, pace and intensity of individual workloads and the simultaneous management program has presented staff with a challenging but opportune year.

Developing staff potential

Performance management

ASDA relied on a range of initiatives to enhance the performance of both the organisation and individuals. ASDA's Growth Factor program ensured that each staff member had an individual performance agreement that linked directly to the Agency's Operational and Strategic Plans. These agreements specified outcomes for each individual and highlighted learning and development activities that would be undertaken during the year.

Agency bonus

In 2005–06, overall Agency performance was measured against the Operational Plan, with a result of 100% percent. An Agency-wide bonus will be paid in early 2006–07 to eligible staff to reflect their contribution to ASDA's performance. Payments will be made to all eligible staff employed under the Certified Agreement at any stage during the preceding financial year.

Individual bonus

ASDA employees were eligible for individual bonuses in accordance with the 2002–05 Certified Agreement. Such bonuses were paid out based on an assessment of individual performance against deliverables in performance agreements. In 2005–06 a total of 36 staff received a bonus as a result of performances assessed as meeting expectations well or exceeding expectations during the 2004–05 year. Both General Managers employed by ASDA were eligible for individual bonuses in accordance with their AWAs. Such bonuses were paid to both managers in 2005–06 as a result of performances assessed as meeting expectations well or exceeding expectations during the 2004–05 year.

Peer recognition

A peer recognition award system showed ASDA's commitment to acknowledging and rewarding outstanding performance of individuals and teams. This system gave staff the opportunity to recognise excellent performance that also demonstrate the Agency's core values.

Learning and development

ASDA's learning and development activities focused on fostering capability of all staff, in line with ASDA's business requirements. Highlights included:

- ▣ the provision of a studies assistance program, for staff to undertake tertiary study
- ▣ funding for staff to undertake external training, relevant to their work and individual learning needs
- ▣ ongoing access to a suite of e-learning opportunities.

Attracting and retaining staff

Staff satisfaction

ASDA had historically conducted an annual staff satisfaction survey with all of its ongoing and non-ongoing employees. The last full staff satisfaction survey was conducted in December 2004 revealing a satisfaction rating of 67%. This result was lower than the target of 75 percent, but was consistent with surveys in previous years.

ASDA has utilised the same staff survey tool since 1998. The organisation identified a need to implement a new tool that will provide meaningful data on people-related issues to inform planning and decision making.

Whilst a formal staff satisfaction survey has not been conducted since December 2004, a stakeholder survey and an 'Organisational Climate' survey of staff was conducted in November 2005 with a view to identifying input to the new Strategic plan.

A new satisfaction survey tool is to be developed in 2006–07, in-line with ASADA's new vision, mission and values.

Workplace Relations Committee

The Workplace Relations Committee monitors the implementation of ASADA's Certified Agreement. The Committee met regularly during the year.

The Committee endorsed the 2006–09 Certified Agreement and worked through a large number of issues with the move to the APS.

Staff recruitment and retention

At 13 March 2006, ASADA employed 57.4 full time equivalent staff, including 11.6 full time equivalent casual drug testing staff.

Mr Richard Ings took up the CEO position in the first quarter of 2005–06.

Employee conditions

All non-executive ASADA full-time and part-time staff were employed under a Certified Agreement which was signed off on 6 March 2006.

ASDA's CEO is employed under terms and conditions set by the Remuneration Tribunal and the two General Managers were employed under Australian Workplace Agreements.

Approximately 430 casual staff members who undertake sample collection activities, were employed through common law terms and conditions which are varied in accordance with national case decisions and consequent changes to the ASADA award.

Managing work-family-community commitments

ASDA promoted a balanced lifestyle for all staff. The Agency, through its Certified Agreement, provided flexible work arrangements that enabled staff to better balance their workplace, family, sporting and community responsibilities. Feedback from a large number of staff has indicated that the flexible work arrangements at ASADA were a strong factor in their satisfaction with the workplace.

Compliance Requirements

Judicial Decisions

Refer to ASADA reference on page 49.

Ministerial directions

The Agency did not receive any Ministerial directions in 2005–06. ASDA continued to comply with directions from previous years related to cost recovery and foreign exchange.

Ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and environmental performance

Refer to ASADA reference on page 61.

Equal employment and opportunity

ASDA sought to encourage a workplace that promotes diversity and equity. Policies to support this were reviewed in 2005–06.

ASDA had staff appointed Workplace Harassment Officers to support a harassment-free workplace.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

Refer to ASADA reference on page 55.

Discretionary Grants

ASDA provided no discretionary grants in the 2005–06 financial year.

Freedom of Information

Refer to ASADA reference on page 49.

Risk management and fraud control

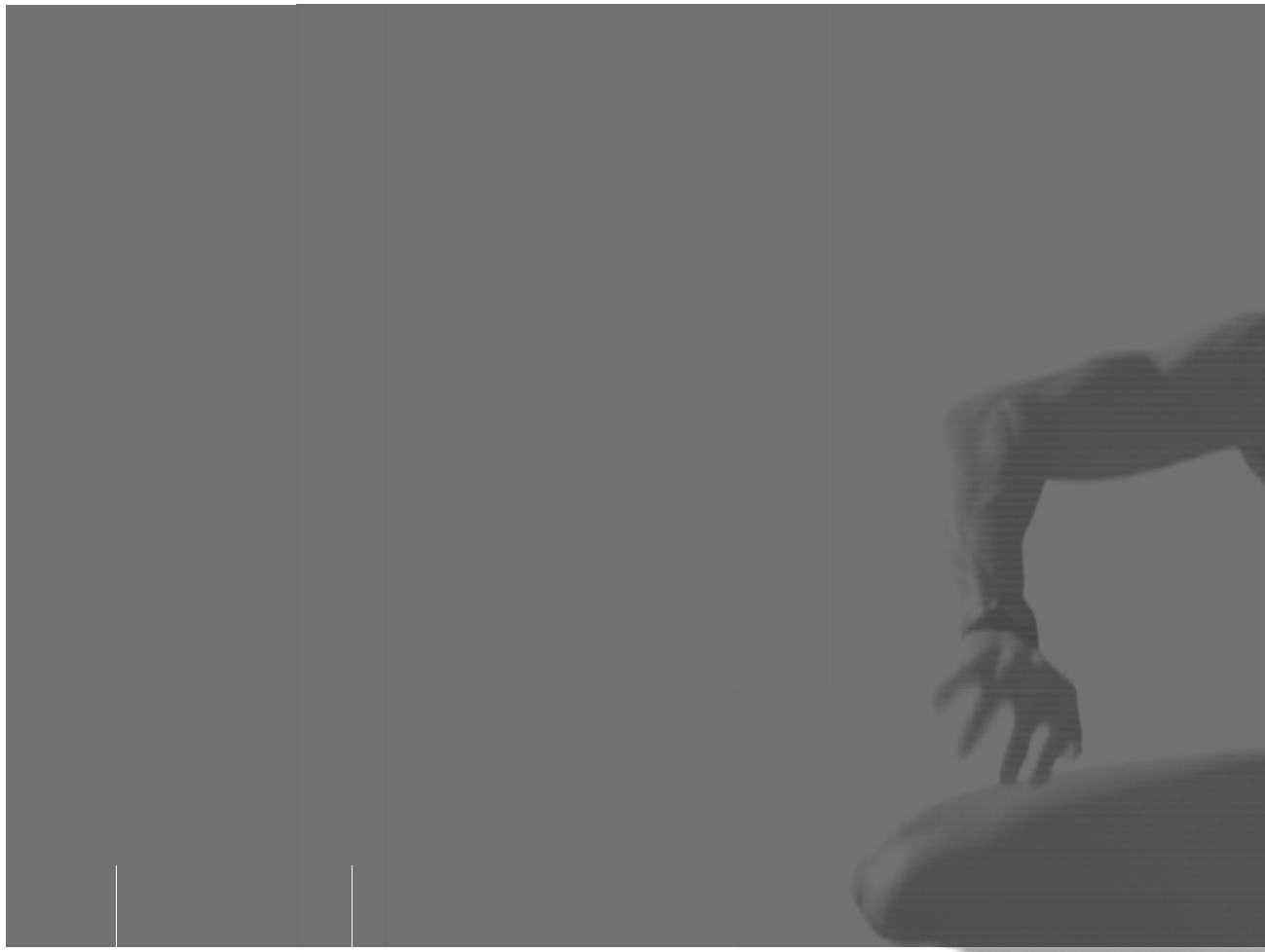
Refer to ASADA reference on page 46.

Commonwealth disability strategy

Refer to ASADA reference on page 55.

Australian Government branding

ASDA completed the adoption of the Australian government corporate identity during 2005–06. This adoption included changes to the corporate identity on the website, letterheads, signage and other corporate resources.



05:06



AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PURE
PERFORMANCE

Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)

Under the ASADA legislation ASDMAC provides the following functions to Australian sport:

- ▶ Approve the use of prohibited medications for legitimate therapeutic purposes.
- ▶ Conduct investigations and provide additional medical and scientific expertise in relation to the determination of positive test results.
- ▶ Provide sporting bodies with additional medical and scientific information arising from positive test results.

A full statement of ASDMAC's functions as prescribed in the *ASADA Act* appears at Appendix N.

Regular audits highlight openness and transparency in decision making, the highest standards of probity, integrity and a strong commitment to accountability.

The committee held four meetings during the financial year 2005–06.

Achievements

During the financial year ending 30 June 2006 ASDMAC achieved the following:

- ▶ processed 269 applications for therapeutic use
- ▶ in discussion with ASDMAC's consultants, further developed guidelines for the approval of:
 - stimulant medication in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 - Finasteride
 - Tibolone
- ▶ advised ASADA on 31 Testosterone / Epi-testosterone investigations
- ▶ provided advice to ASADA with respect to:
 - Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games
 - ASDMAC's opinion on Abbreviated TUE processes
 - Reporting cut-off for Glucocorticosteroids
 - Hypoxic chambers
- ▶ provided input to the Australian Government submission to the WADA 2006 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods
- ▶ implemented new/updated procedures and forms in line with WADA Code
- ▶ ASDMAC's TUE Guidelines have been offered to responsible third parties such as TUE Committees at International Federation and NADO level
- ▶ provided feedback on the ASADA legislation.

Therapeutic approvals for prohibited substances

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

- ▶ Their NSO anti-doping policy allows for or permits the athlete to seek approval to use a medication prohibited in sport for a legitimate therapeutic purpose.
- ▶ There is no other permitted therapeutic substance available that could be prescribed to treat the athlete's medical condition.
- ▶ There is no evidence that a performance enhancement effect will be gained by the athlete through the use of the substance.

In 2005–06 ASDMAC processed 269 applications for therapeutic use. Of these applications:

- ▶ 161 applications were approved
- ▶ 87 applications were declined
- ▶ 19 applications submitted did not require a TUE
- ▶ 2 applications were received from sports that do not recognise ASDMAC.

A breakdown of applications received is at Appendix O.

Trends internationally

ASDMAC is Australia's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC). ASDMAC is also recognised internationally. ASDMAC complies with the Code and the International Standard on TUE.

The ASADA legislation provides for 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.

ASDMAC Members

Chairman

Professor Ken Fitch, AM – MBBS, MD, FRACGP, FACRM, FACSM, FASMF, FACSP

Adjunct Professor, School of Human Movement and Exercise Science, University of Western Australia; Member, International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission; Chairman, IOC Games Group; Chairman, IOC Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Chairman, IOC Independent Asthma Panel; Member, WADA Health Medical and Research Committee (resigned September 2005); Member, Australian Doping Research Panel; Chairman, Medical Commission Oceania National Olympic Committees; Member, Medical Commission 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games and Chair of the Games' Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Emeritus Consultant Physician – Sports Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Royal Perth Hospital.

Members

Dr Susan White, MBBS (Hons), FACSP, FASMF

Chief Medical Officer, Netball Australia; Medical Officer, Anti-Doping Committee, Cricket Australia; Chair, Medical Commission, International Federation of Netball Association; Assistant to Hon Medical Advisor to 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games and member of Games' Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Vice President, Australian College of Sports Physicians; Sports Physician, Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre, Melbourne; Editorial Board, 'United Tutorial of Sports Medicine Clinical Journal of Sports Medicine'; Book Review Editor, British Journal of Sports Medicine.

Dr Peter Harcourt, MBBS, FACSP Dip Obs.

Sports Physician; Medical Coordinator, Victorian Institute of Sport, Australian Institute of Sport (Victoria); Medical Convenor, Transport Accident Commission, Victoria; Chief Medical Officer, Basketball Australia; Medical Commissioner, Australian Football League; Anti-Doping Medical Officer, Australian Cricket Board; Member, FIBA Medical Council and FIBA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Member, Medical Commission, Australian Commonwealth Games Association; Honorary Chief Medical Officer, Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games and member of the Games' Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee ; Non-executive Board member, Victorian Workcover Authority; Senior Fellow, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

Dr Hugh Hazard, MBBS, Grad Dip Sports Science, FACSP

Sports Physician; Chief Medical Officer and Team Physician, National Rugby League; Team Physician, National Australian Rugby League Touring Squad.

Professor Peter Fricker OAM, who had been an ASDMAC member since 1999, left the Committee when he was appointed Director of the Australian Institute of Sport in September 2005.

Resources

ASDMAC is funded through the ASADA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2005–06 budget is as follows:

FIGURE 19: ASDMAC BUDGET 2005–06

Members' & professional fees:	\$89,907.37
Meetings & conferences	\$16,906.78
Administration	\$3,896.60
TOTAL	\$110,710.75



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURE
PERFORMANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts

Scope

The financial statements and Chief Executive's responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority for the period ended 30 June 2006.

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Chief Executive is responsible for preparing financial statements that give a true and fair presentation of the financial position and performance of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, and that comply with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's Chief Executive is also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit Approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's financial position, and of its financial performance and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive.

Independence

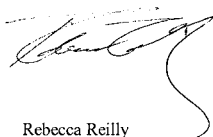
In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Audit 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
- (b) give a true and fair view of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority's financial position as at 30 June 2006 and of its performance and cash flows for the period then ended, in accordance with:
 - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
 - (ii) applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

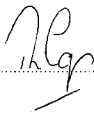
Australian National Audit Office



Rebecca Reilly
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
18 September 2006

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS ANTI-DOPING
AUTHORITY**
**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND
THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2006 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

15 September 2006

Signed.....

C. Shadbolt
Chief Financial Officer

15 September 2006

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
INCOME STATEMENT
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	Notes	2006
		\$
INCOME		
<i>Revenue</i>		
Revenues from Government	4A	4,906,685
Goods and services	4B	<u>1,345,819</u>
Total revenue		<u><u>6,252,504</u></u>
<i>Gains</i>		
Net foreign exchange gains	4C	10
Other gains	4D	<u>18,400</u>
Total Gains		<u>18,410</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u><u>6,270,914</u></u>
EXPENSE		
Employees	5A	1,708,202
Suppliers	5B	2,968,283
Depreciation and amortisation	5C	70,334
Write-down and impairment of assets	5D	<u>29,549</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u><u>4,776,368</u></u>
		<u><u>1,494,546</u></u>

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
BALANCE SHEET
as at 30 June 2006

	Notes	2006 \$
ASSETS		
Financial assets		
Cash	6A	271,701
Receivables	6B	2,683,593
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>2,955,294</u>
Non-financial assets		
Land and buildings	7A,C	546,019
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7B,C	300,162
Intangibles	7D	453,604
Inventories	7E	30,716
Other non-financial assets	7F	108,520
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>1,439,021</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>4,394,315</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Payables		
Suppliers	8A	482,774
Other payables	8B	381,830
<i>Total Payables</i>		<u>864,604</u>
Provisions		
Employees	9A	1,212,732
Lease incentive	9B	54,342
Other provisions	9C	93,500
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>1,360,574</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>2,225,178</u></u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>2,169,137</u></u>
EQUITY		
Contributed Equity		652,862
Reserves		21,729
Retained surpluses or (accumulated deficits)		<u>1,494,546</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>2,169,137</u></u>
<i>Current assets</i>		3,094,530
<i>Non-current assets</i>		1,299,785
<i>Current liabilities</i>		1,796,110
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		429,068

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	Notes	2006 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Appropriations		3,100,000
Sales of goods and services		1,467,121
Interest		-
Net GST received from ATO		-
Total cash received		<u>4,567,121</u>
Cash used		
Employees		(1,142,402)
Suppliers		(3,082,906)
Total cash used		<u>(4,225,308)</u>
Net cash from or (used by) operating activities	10	<u><u>341,813</u></u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-
Total cash received		<u>-</u>
Cash used		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(70,112)
Purchase of intangibles		-
Total cash used		<u>(70,112)</u>
Net cash from or (used by) investing activities		<u><u>(70,112)</u></u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received		
Appropriations - Contributed equity		-
Total cash received		<u>-</u>
Cash used		
Capital use charge paid		-
Total cash used		<u>-</u>
Net cash from or (used by) financing activities		<u><u>-</u></u>
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held		271,701
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		-
Cash at the end of the reporting period	6A	<u><u>271,701</u></u>

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	Accumulated Results 2006 \$	Asset Revaluation Reserve 2006 \$	Contributed Equity 2006 \$	Total Equity 2006 \$
Opening Balance At 14 March 2006	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Income and Expenses				
Revaluation adjustment	-	21,729	-	21,729
Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-
Net Operating Result	1,494,546	-	-	1,494,546
Total Income and Expenses	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners	-	-	652,862	652,862
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 30 June	1,494,546	21,729	652,862	2,169,137

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2006

	2006
	\$
BY TYPE	
Other commitments	
Operating leases 1	1,635,903
Total other commitments	<u>1,635,903</u>
Commitments receivable	<u>148,718</u>
Net commitments by Type	<u><u>1,487,185</u></u>
BY MATURITY	
Other commitments	
One year or less	-
From one to five years	-
Over five years	-
Total other commitments	<u>-</u>
Operating Lease Commitments	
One year or less	394,616
From one to five years	1,241,287
Over five years	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>1,635,903</u>
Commitments receivable	<u>148,718</u>
Net commitments by maturity	<u><u>1,487,185</u></u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Operating leases are in relation to office accommodation, motor vehicles, computer equipment and comprise:

<i>Nature of lease</i>	<i>General description of leasing arrangement</i>
Leases for office accommodation	* Lease payments are subject to annual increase in accordance with upward movements in the Consumer Price Index; * The initial periods of office accommodation leases are still current and may be renewed for up to 5 years at the Agency's option, following a once-off adjustment of rentals to market levels.
Motor vehicles	* No contingent rentals exist; * There are no renewal or purchase options available to the Agency.
A lease in relation to computer equipment held	* The lessor provides all computer equipment and software designated as necessary in the supply contract for 3 years. The initial equipment has on average a useful life of 3 years from the commencement of the contract; * The Agency may vary its originally designated requirement, subject to giving three months notice at no penalty.

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES
as at 30 June 2006

	2006
	\$
Contingent liabilities	-
Balance from previous period	-
<i>Total contingent Liabilities</i>	<u>-</u>
Contingent assets	-
Balance from previous period	-
<i>Total contingent Assets</i>	<u>-</u>
<i>Net contingent Liabilities</i>	<u><u>-</u></u>

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and assets, including those not included above because they cannot be quantified or are considered remote, are disclosed in Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets.

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

Description	No.
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1
The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP	2
Events after the Balance Sheet Date	3
Income	4
Operating Expenses	5
Financial Assets	6
Non-Financial Assets	7
Payables	8
Provisions	9
Cash Flow Reconciliation	10
Contingent Liabilities and Assets	11
Executive Remuneration	12
Remuneration of Auditors	13
Average Staffing Levels	14
Financial Instruments	15
Appropriations	16
Reporting of Outcomes	17

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

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 2005-06:

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.

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 2005-06 are identified under two outputs. The outputs, Output 1.1 Drug Testing Program and Output 1.2 Education, Communication and Advocacy Services 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 Agencies administration and programs.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

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

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMO's, being the *Financial Management and Accountability Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending after 01 July 2005)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Boards that apply for the reporting period; and
- Interpretations issued by the AASB and UIG that apply for the reporting period.

The Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets, which, as noted, are 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, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies which are represented at Note 11).

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 or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

1.3 Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

Australian Accounting Standards require the Authority to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards, these amendments are denoted by year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table below illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for the Authority in the future. The nature of the impending change within the table, has been out of necessity abbreviated and users should consult the full version available on the AASB's website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on the Authority's initial assessment at this date but may change. The Authority intends to adopt all standards upon their application date.

Title	Standard affected	Application date*	Nature of impending change	Impact expected on financial report
2005-1	AASB 139	1 Jan 2006	Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction.	No expected impact.
2005-4	AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038	1 Jan 2006	Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132.	No expected impact.
2005-5	AASB 1 and AASB 139	1 Jan 2006	Amends AASB 1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease. Amends AASB 139 to scope out a contractual right to receive reimbursement (in accordance with AASB 137) in the form of cash.	No expected impact.
2005-6	AASB 3	1 Jan 2006	Amends the scope to exclude business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control.	No expected impact.
2005-9	AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132	1 Jan 2006	Amended standards in regards to financial guarantee contracts.	No expected impact.
2005-10	AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117,	1 Jan 2007	Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7.	No expected impact.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

	AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038			
2006-1	AASB 121	31 Dec 2006	Changes in requirements for net investments in foreign subsidiaries depending on denominated currency.	No expected impact.
	AASB7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 Jan 2007	Revise the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB132 requirements.	No expected impact.

* Application date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date shown

1.4 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the Authority.

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 entity.

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 with the transaction will flow to the entity.

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.

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

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.

Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations

Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the period are recognised as revenue.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue 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.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as revenue at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.5 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.

1.6 Employee Benefits

As required by the Finance Minister's Orders, the Authority has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

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 reference to the Finance Brief 27. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Superannuation

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

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

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

1.7 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. 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.

1.8 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.9 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.

1.10 Financial Risk Management

The Authority's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature or 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.

1.11 Derecognition of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Authority has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

1.12 Impairment of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Authority has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

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 assets' original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance amount. The loss is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial Assets held at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment 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 profit and loss, is transferred from equity to the profit and loss.

1.13 Trade Creditors

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.14 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed 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. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised. A liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) or reliable measurement becomes possible.

1.15 Acquisition of Assets

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

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are initially recognised as assets and 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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&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).

Revaluations

Basis

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different, at reporting date, from its fair value. Valuations undertaken in 2005-06 are as at 30 June 2006.

Fair values for each class of asset are determine 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, valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not materially differ 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 profit and loss. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through profit and loss 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.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

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

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease term	Lease term

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5C.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2006. 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 Intangibles

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

Software is amortised on a reducing balance 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 2006. None were found to be impaired.

1.19 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:

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March to 30 June 2006

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

Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous GAAP.

The Authority commenced operations on 14 March 2006. As the Authority prepared its first set of financial statements under AEIFRS, there is no impact from the transition from AGAAP to AEIFRS.

Note 3: 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
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June

Note 4: Income 2006
\$

Revenues

Note 4A: Revenues from Government

Appropriations for outputs	<u>4,906,685</u>
Total revenues from government	<u><u>4,906,685</u></u>

Note 4B: Goods and Services

Services	1,337,908
Goods	7,493
Presentations	<u>418</u>
Total sales of goods and services	<u><u>1,345,819</u></u>

Provision of goods to:

External entities	<u>7,493</u>
Total sales of goods	<u><u>7,493</u></u>

Rendering of services to:

External entities	<u>1,338,326</u>
Total rendering of services	<u><u>1,338,326</u></u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 4: Income	2006
	\$
Gains	
<u>Note 4C: Net foreign exchange gains</u>	<u> </u>
Non-speculative losses	<u> 10</u>
<u>Note 4D: Other gains</u>	<u> </u>
Resources received free of charge	<u> 18,400</u>

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

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 5: Operating Expenses	2006
	\$
<u>Note 5A: Employee Expenses</u>	
Wages and Salaries	1,367,051
Superannuation	190,511
Long Service Leave	55,421
Superannuation On-Cost	28,197
Recreation Leave	38,265
Other employee benefits	28,757
Total employee expenses	<u>1,708,202</u>

The Agency contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees.

<u>Note 5B: Suppliers</u>	
Provision of goods - external entities	146,566
Provision of services - related entities	1,446,480
Provision of services - external parties	1,200,548
Operating lease rentals	153,084
Workers compensation premiums	21,605
Total supplier expenses	<u>2,968,283</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	2006
	\$
<u>Note 5C: Depreciation and Amortisation</u>	
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	55,053
Amortisation of computer software	<u>15,281</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u><u>70,334</u></u>

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

Leasehold Improvements	33,268
Plant and Equipment	21,785
Software	1,455
internally developed software - in use	<u>13,826</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u><u>70,334</u></u>

Note 5D: Write down and impairment of assets

Write down of inventory to net realisable value	29,541
Write down of receivables - bad debts	<u>8</u>
Total write-down of assets	<u><u>29,549</u></u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 6: Financial Assets **2006**
\$

Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	271,701
Total cash and cash equivalents	271,701

Note 6B: Receivables

Goods and services	492,167
Appropriation receivable	2,077,192
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	73,976
Other receivables	40,258
Total receivables (net)	2,683,593

All receivables are current assets.

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

Current	2,241,079
---------	-----------

Overdue by:

Less than 30 days	407,336
30 to 60 days	5,870
60 to 90 days	11,197
More than 90 days	18,111
Total receivables (gross)	2,683,593

Credit terms are net 30 days.

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets	2006
	\$
<u>Note 7A: Land and Buildings</u>	
Leasehold Improvements at fair value	546,687
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(668)</u>
Total Land and Buildings (non-current)	<u><u>546,019</u></u>
<u>Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment</u>	
Plant & Equipment at fair value	88,928
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u><u>88,928</u></u>
Furniture & Fittings at fair value	211,290
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(56)</u>
Total furniture and fittings	<u><u>211,234</u></u>
Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (non-current)	<u><u>300,162</u></u>

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 1. In 2005-06, the revaluations were conducted by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 7C: Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment

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 transferred from ASDA	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Net Book Value	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038
Additions:					
by purchase	16,387	-	1,080	1,080	17,467
from acquisition of operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	11,839	9,890	21,729	21,729
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(33,268)	(11,839)	(9,946)	(21,785)	(55,053)
Disposals:					
Other disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2006					
Gross book value	546,687	88,928	211,290	300,218	846,905
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(668)	-	(56)	(56)	(724)
Closing Net book value	546,019	88,928	211,234	300,162	846,181

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	2006
	\$
<u>Note 7D: Intangible Assets</u>	
Computer Software at cost	11,686
Accumulated Amortisation	<u>(1,455)</u>
Total computer software at cost	<u>10,231</u>
Internally developed software - in use	98,579
Accumulated Amortisation	<u>(13,826)</u>
Total internally developed software - in use	<u>84,753</u>
Internally developed - in progress	<u>358,620</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u>453,604</u>

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 7D: Intangible Assets

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles

Item	Computer software internally developed	Computer software purchased	Other intangibles internally developed	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 14 March 2006				
Gross book value transferred from ASDA	98,579	11,686	305,976	416,241
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	-	-	-	-
Opening Net Book Value	98,579	11,686	305,976	416,241
Additions:				
Purchased/Internally developed from acquisition of entities or operations	-	-	52,644	52,644
Movements:				
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation	(13,826)	(1,455)	-	(15,281)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-
Disposals:				
Other disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2006				
Gross book value	98,579	11,686	358,620	468,885
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(13,826)	(1,455)	-	(15,281)
Closing Net Book Value	84,753	10,231	358,620	453,604

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

	2006
	\$
<u>Note 7E: Inventories</u>	
Finished goods	<u>30,716</u>
Inventories held for sale	30,716
Total Inventories	<u><u>30,716</u></u>

All inventories are current assets.

<u>Note 7F: Other Non-Financial Assets</u>	
Prepayments	<u>108,520</u>
	<u><u>108,520</u></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 period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 8: Payables 2006
\$

Note 8A: Suppliers

Trade Creditors	<u>482,774</u>
Total supplier payables	<u><u>482,774</u></u>

All payables are current.

Note 8B: Other Payables

Prepayments received	88,526
Accrued expenses	<u>293,304</u>
Total other payables	<u><u>381,830</u></u>

All other payables are current liabilities

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation	2006
	\$
Reconciliation of cash per Income Statement to Statement of Cash Flows	
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	271,701
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash:	
"Financial Asset - Cash"	271,701
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating result	1,494,546
Depreciation and amortisation	70,334
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(1,994,974)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	65,272
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(18,652)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	479,452
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions and payables	(145,923)
Increase/(decrease) in employees provisions	391,758
<i>Net cash from/(used by) by operating activities</i>	<u>341,813</u>

As a result of the creation of ASADA and the transfer of ASADA on 14th March 2006
The net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to ASADA for no consideration
and recognised at the date of transfer which affect the reconciliation of cash from operating
activities were:

Receivables	688,619
Inventories	95,988
Prepayments	89,868
Supplier payables	3,322
Other Provisions and Payal	675,595
Employee Provisions	820,974
Net affect	(625,416)

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Quantifiable Contingencies

The Authority had no quantifiable 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 period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 12: Executive Remuneration

There were no senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more for the period ended 30 June.

Note 13: Remuneration of Auditors

2006

\$

The financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to the Authority

The fair value of services provided was:

27,036

27,036

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General

Note 14: Average Staffing Levels

The average staffing levels for the Authority during the year were:

45

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 15: Financial Instruments

Note 15A: Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Rate	Non-Interest Bearing	Total	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate 2006 %
		2006 \$	2006 \$	2006 \$	2006 \$	
Financial Assets						
Cash at bank	6A	271,701	-	-	271,701	N/A
Receivables - goods and services	6B	-	-	532,425	532,425	N/A
Total		271,701	-	532,425	804,126	
Total Assets					4,394,315	
Financial Liabilities						
Trade creditors	8A	-	-	482,774	482,774	N/A
Total		-	-	482,774	482,774	
Total Liabilities					2,225,178	

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 15B: Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2006	
		Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Fair Value
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash at bank	6A	271,701	271,701
Cash on hand	6A	-	-
Receivables - goods and services (net)	6B	532,425	532,425
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		804,126	804,126
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)			
Trade creditors	8A	482,774	482,774
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		482,774	482,774

Note 15C: Credit Risk Exposure

The economic entity'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 period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

Note 16: Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs	Total
	2006 \$	2006 \$
Balance carried forward from the Australian Sports Drug Agency	5,177,192	5,177,192
Reductions of appropriations (prior years)	-	-
Adjusted Balance carried for previous period	5,177,192	5,177,192
Annual Appropriation Acts No. 1 and 3	-	-
Appropriation Acts No. 2 and 4	-	-
Departmental Adjustments by the Finance Minister (Appropriation Acts)	-	-
Advance to the Finance Minister	-	-
Adjustment of appropriations on change of entity function (FMAA s32)	-	-
Refunds credited (FMAA s30)	-	-
Appropriations reduced by section 9 determinations (current year)	-	-
Subtotal Annual Appropriations	5,177,192	5,177,192
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s30A)	248,242	248,242
Annotations to 'net appropriations' (FMAA s31)	1,333,745	1,333,745
Total appropriations available for payments	6,759,179	6,759,179
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	4,295,420	4,295,420
Balance of agency to Draw cash from the CRF for Ordinary Annual Services		
Appropriations	2,463,759	2,463,759
Represented by:		
Cash at bank and on hand	271,701	271,701
Receivable - departmental appropriations	2,077,192	2,077,192
Receivables - GST receivable from the ATO	114,866	114,866
Receivables - departmental appropriations - drawing rights withheld by the Finance Minister (FMA Act s27(4))		
Formal reductions of appropriations		
Receivables - departmental appropriations (appropriation for additional outputs)		
Total	2,463,759	2,463,759

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

ASADA uses an Activity Based costing System to determine the attribution of shared items. This system was based on a time study of corporate activities conducted within ASADA. 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
	2006 \$	2006 \$
<i>Expenses</i>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	4,776,368	4,776,368
Total expenses	4,776,368	4,776,368
Net Cost to Budget Outcome		
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	1,345,819	1,345,819
Total costs recovered	1,345,819	1,345,819
Other external revenues		
Departmental		
Sale of goods and services - to related parties	-	-
Other Gains	18,410	18,410
Total Departmental	18,410	18,410
Total other external revenues	18,410	18,410
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	3,412,139	3,412,139

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. The 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 period 14 March 2006 to 30 June 2006

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

	Outcome 1		Outcome 1		Outcome 2		TOTAL	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating Expenses								
Employees	1,268,340	-	439,862	-	1,708,202	-		
Supplies	2,203,950	-	764,333	-	2,968,283	-		
Depreciation and amortisation	52,223	-	18,111	-	70,334	-		
Write-down of assets	21,940	-	7,609	-	29,549	-		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total operating expenses	3,546,453	-	1,229,915	-	4,776,368	-		
Funded by:								
Sale of goods and services	1,159,423	-	186,396	-	1,345,819	-		
Revenues from Government	3,478,349	-	1,428,336	-	4,906,685	-		
Net gains from disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	13,051	-	5,359	-	18,410	-		
Total operating revenues	4,650,822	-	1,620,091	-	6,270,913	-		

Outcome 1 is described in Note 1.1. The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts

Scope

The financial statements and Directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by the Former Chief Executive Officer;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cashflows and Changes in Equity;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Australian Sports Drug Agency for the period ended 13 March 2006.

The Directors of the Australian Sports Drug Agency are responsible for preparing the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Australian Sports Drug Agency, and that comply with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and Accounting Standards and mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Directors are also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit Approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Sports Drug Agency's financial position, and of its financial performance and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors of the Australian Sports Drug Agency.

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.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Sports Drug Agency:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the Australian Sports Drug Agency's financial position as at 13 March 2006 and of its performance and cash flows for the period then ended, in accordance with:
 - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
 - (ii) applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office




Rebecca Reilly
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
18 September 2006

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY
STATEMENT BY THE FORMER CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In my opinion, the attached financial statements for the period ended 13 March 2006 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 *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

As at 14 March 2006, all the debts of the Australian Sports Drug Agency were transferred to the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority.

Signed.....

R. Ings
Former Chief Executive Officer

15 September 2006

Australian Sports Drug Agency
INCOME STATEMENT
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	Notes	2006	June 2005
		\$	\$
INCOME			
<i>Revenue</i>			
Revenues from Government	4A	5,560,315	7,620,000
Goods and services	4B	2,071,790	1,364,936
Interest	4C	77,534	62,764
Total revenue		<u>7,709,639</u>	<u>9,047,700</u>
<i>Gains</i>			
Net gains from sale of assets	4D	879	-
Total Gains		<u>879</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>7,710,518</u>	<u>9,047,700</u>
EXPENSE			
Employees	5A	3,137,150	3,970,912
Suppliers	5B	4,266,625	4,834,932
Depreciation and amortisation	5C	109,439	147,265
Write-down and impairment of assets	5D	196,431	-
Net foreign exchange losses	5E	873	7,137
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>7,710,518</u>	<u>8,960,246</u>
OPERATING RESULT		<u>-</u>	<u>87,454</u>

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
BALANCE SHEET
as at 13 March 2006

	Notes	2006 \$	June 2005 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	6A	31,690	1,798,212
Receivables	6B	688,619	428,701
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>720,309</u>	<u>2,226,913</u>
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	7A,C	562,900	40,976
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7B,C	299,138	149,082
Intangibles	7D	416,241	139,617
Inventories	7E	95,988	11,840
Other non-financial assets	7F	89,868	109,523
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>1,464,135</u>	<u>451,038</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>2,184,444</u></u>	<u><u>2,677,951</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	8A	3,322	576,798
Other payables	8B	524,353	280,941
<i>Total Payables</i>		<u>527,675</u>	<u>857,739</u>
Provisions			
Employees	9A	820,974	1,139,099
Lease incentives	9B	57,742	-
Other provisions	9C	93,500	-
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>972,216</u>	<u>1,139,099</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>1,499,891</u></u>	<u><u>1,996,838</u></u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>684,553</u></u>	<u><u>681,113</u></u>
EQUITY			
Contributed Equity		182,009	182,009
Reserves		126,940	123,500
Retained surpluses or (accumulated deficits)		375,604	375,604
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>684,553</u></u>	<u><u>681,113</u></u>
<i>Current assets</i>		906,165	2,348,276
<i>Non-current assets</i>		1,278,279	329,675
<i>Current liabilities</i>		1,130,533	1,521,672
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		369,358	475,166

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	Notes	2006 \$	June 2005 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		5,309,808	7,600,000
Sales of goods and services		2,517,654	1,228,859
Interest		77,534	62,764
Net GST received from ATO		325,810	120,885
Total cash received		8,230,806	9,012,508
Cash used			
Employees		3,455,274	3,972,656
Suppliers		5,418,041	4,504,019
Total cash used		8,873,315	8,476,675
Net cash from or (used by) operating activities	10	(642,509)	535,833
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,818	-
Total cash received		3,818	-
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		815,609	152,681
Purchase of intangibles		312,222	-
Total cash used		1,127,831	152,681
Net cash from or (used by) investing activities		(1,124,013)	(152,681)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held		(1,766,522)	383,152
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		1,798,212	1,415,060
Cash at the end of the reporting period	6A	31,690	1,798,212

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
STATEMENT of CHANGES in EQUITY
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Contributed Equity		Total Equity	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Opening Balance	\$ 375,604	\$ 288,150	\$ 123,500	\$ 123,500	\$ 182,009	\$ 182,009	\$ 681,113	\$ 593,659
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Opening Balance	375,604	288,150	123,500	123,500	182,009	182,009	681,113	593,659
Income and Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	3,440	-	-	-	3,440	-
Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Operating Result	-	87,454	-	-	-	-	-	87,454
Total Income and Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 13 March	375,604	375,604	126,940	123,500	182,009	182,009	684,553	681,113

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 13 March 2006

	2006 \$	June 2005 \$
BY TYPE		
Other commitments		
Operating leases 1	-	-
Other commitments 2	-	164,532
Total other commitments	<u>-</u>	<u>164,532</u>
Commitments receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>14,957</u>
Net commitments by Type	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>149,575</u></u>
BY MATURITY		
Other commitments		
One year or less	-	44,861
From one to five years	-	119,671
Over five years	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>-</u>	<u>164,532</u>
Operating Lease Commitments		
One year or less	-	-
From one to five years	-	-
Over five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Commitments receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>14,957</u>
Net commitments by maturity	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>149,575</u></u>

The Agency had no commitments at reporting date.

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

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

- Operating leases are in relation to drug testing analysis services and are effectively non-cancellable.
- Other commitments are in relation to office accommodation, motor vehicles, computer equipment and comprise:

<i>Nature of lease</i>	<i>General description of leasing arrangement</i>
Leases for office accommodation	* Lease payments are subject to annual increase in accordance with upward movements in the Consumer Price Index; * The initial periods of office accommodation leases are still current and may be renewed for up to 5 years at the Agency's option, following a once-off adjustment of rentals to market levels.
Motor vehicles	* No contingent rentals exist; * There are no renewal or purchase options available to the Agency.
A lease in relation to computer equipment held	* The lessor provides all computer equipment and software designated as necessary in the supply contract for 3 years. The initial equipment has on average a useful life of 3 years from the commencement of the contract; * The Agency may vary its originally designated requirement, subject to giving three months notice at no penalty.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES
as at 13 March 2006

	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Balance from previous period	-	-
<i>Total contingent Liabilities</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contingent assets	-	-
Balance from previous period	-	-
<i>Total contingent Assets</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Net contingent Liabilities</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and assets, including those not included above because they cannot be quantified or are considered remote, are disclosed in Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets.

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Description	No.
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1
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Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (being the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2006);
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Boards; and
- Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

This is the first financial report to be prepared under Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The impacts of adopting AEIFRS are disclosed in Note 2.

The Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets, which, as noted, are 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, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies which are represented at Note 11).

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 or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

The accounts for 2005 are for the period ending 30 June 2005, the accounts for 2006 are for the period ending 13 March 2006.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

1.3 Revenue

The revenues described in this Note are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the Agency.

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 entity.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

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 with the transaction will flow to the entity.

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.

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

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.

Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations

Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the period are recognised as revenue.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue 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.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as revenue at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.4 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.

1.5 Employee Benefits

As required by the Finance Minister's Orders, the Agency has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

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.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

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 Agency 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 Agency'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 reference to the Finance Brief 27. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Superannuation

Permanent and Part time employees of the Agency are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS) and Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. 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 Agency 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 Agency's employees.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 13 March represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the period ended 13 March 2006.

1.6 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. 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.

1.7 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial Risk Management

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

1.10 Derecognition of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Agency has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

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.

1.11 Impairment of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Agency has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

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 as the assets' original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance amount. The loss is recognised in profit and loss.

Financial Assets held at Cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment 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 profit and loss, is transferred from equity to the profit and loss.

Comparative year

The above policies were not applied for the comparative year. For receivables, amounts were recognised and carried at original invoice amount less any provision for doubtful debts based on an

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

estimate made when collection of the full amount was no longer probable. Bad debts were written off as incurred.

1.12 Trade Creditors

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed 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. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised. A liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) or reliable measurement becomes possible.

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

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

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are initially recognised as assets and 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.

1.15 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&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).

Revaluations

Basis

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different, at reporting date, from its fair value. Valuations undertaken in 2005-06 are as at 13 March 2006.

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, valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not materially differ from the assets fair values at reporting date.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

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 profit and loss. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through profit and loss 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 Agency 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.

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

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease term	Lease term

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5C.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 13 March 2006. Where indications 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 Agency 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.

1.16 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.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

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.

1.17 Intangibles

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

Software is amortised on a reducing balance over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the Agency's software is 3 years (2004-05: 3 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 13 March 2006. None were found to be impaired.

1.18 Taxation

The Agency 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:

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP.

	2005	2004
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of total equity as prescribed under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS		
Total equity under previous AGAAP	681,113	593,659
Adjustments to retained earnings:	-	-
Adjustments to other reserves:	-	-
Total equity translated to AEIFRS	<u>681,133</u>	<u>593,659</u>
Reconciliation of profit or loss as presented under previous AGAAP to AEIFRS		
Prior year profit as previously reported	87,454	(46,456)
Adjustments:	-	-
Prior year profit translated to AEIFRS	<u>87,454</u>	<u>(46,456)</u>

The cash flow statement presented under previous AGAAP is equivalent to that prepared under AEIFRS.

Note 3: Events Occurring After Balance Sheet Date

On 23 June 2005, the Government announced its intention to establish the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) which would assume the existing function of the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA). ASDA ceased operations on 13 March 2006 and ASADA was established on the 14 March 2006. Except for the cash balance which was returned to the Official Public Account, assets and liabilities of ASDA were transferred to ASADA and recognised as contributed equity as follows:

<i>ASDA closing balances:</i>	
Assets	2,184,444
Liabilities	1,499,891
Equity	684,553
<i>Adjustments:</i>	
Cash balance returned to OPA	31,690
<i>ASADA opening balances:</i>	
Assets	2,152,754
Liabilities	1,499,891
Equity	652,863

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 4: Income	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Revenues</u>		
Note 4A: Revenues from Government		
Appropriations for outputs	<u>5,560,315</u>	<u>7,620,000</u>
Total revenues from government	<u><u>5,560,315</u></u>	<u><u>7,620,000</u></u>
Note 4B: Goods and Services		
Services	2,064,235	1,341,358
Goods	4,486	16,307
Presentations	3,069	6,991
Other	-	280
Total sales of goods and services	<u><u>2,071,790</u></u>	<u><u>1,364,936</u></u>
Provision of goods to:		
External entities	<u>4,486</u>	<u>16,307</u>
Total sales of goods	<u><u>4,486</u></u>	<u><u>16,307</u></u>
Rendering of services to:		
External entities	<u>2,067,304</u>	<u>1,348,629</u>
Total rendering of services	<u><u>2,067,304</u></u>	<u><u>1,348,629</u></u>
Note 4C: Interest		
interest on deposits	<u><u>77,534</u></u>	<u><u>62,764</u></u>

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 4: Income	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$

Gains

Note 4D: Net Gains from Sale of Assets

Infrastructure, plant and equipment:

Proceeds from disposal	3,818	-
Net book value of assets disposed	<u>2,939</u>	<u>-</u>
Net gain / (loss) from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>879</u>	<u>-</u>

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 5: Operating Expenses	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 5A: Employee Expenses</u>		
Wages and Salaries	2,735,775	3,289,968
Superannuation	355,452	444,103
Long Service Leave	(104,530)	136,945
Superannuation On-Cost	80,620	2,732
Recreation Leave	24,801	7,225
Other employee benefits	45,032	89,939
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>3,137,150</u>	<u>3,970,912</u>
Total employee expenses	<u>3,137,150</u>	<u>3,970,912</u>

The Agency contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees.

<u>Note 5B: Suppliers</u>		
Provision of goods - external entities	178,593	171,982
Provision of services - related entities	1,273,568	1,984,822
Provision of services - external parties	2,389,590	2,297,657
Operating lease rentals	351,683	275,170
Workers compensation premiums	73,191	105,301
Total supplier expenses	<u>4,266,625</u>	<u>4,834,932</u>

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	2006	2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 5C: Depreciation and Amortisation</u>		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	73,841	68,676
Amortisation of computer software	35,598	78,589
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>109,439</u>	<u>147,265</u>

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

Leasehold Improvements	22,417	24,586
Plant and Equipment	51,424	44,090
Software	2,021	-
Internally developed software - in use	33,577	78,589
Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>109,439</u>	<u>147,265</u>

Note 5D: Write down and impairment of assets

Leasehold improvements, infrastructure, plant and equipment - revaluation decrement	110,786	-
Leasehold improvements, infrastructure, plant and equipment - disposals	53,002	-
Write down of inventory to net realisable value	15,149	-
Write down of receivables - bad debts	17,494	-
Total write-down of assets	<u>196,431</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 5E: Net foreign exchange losses

Non-speculative losses	<u>873</u>	<u>7,137</u>
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Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 6: Financial Assets	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents</u>		
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>31,690</u>	<u>1,798,212</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>31,690</u>	<u>1,798,212</u>
<u>Note 6B: Receivables</u>		
Appropriation receivable	270,508	-
Goods and services	353,904	369,461
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	23,949	59,240
Other receivables	<u>40,258</u>	<u>-</u>
Total receivables (net)	<u>688,619</u>	<u>428,701</u>
All receivables are current assets.		
Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:		
Current	<u>676,417</u>	<u>403,564</u>
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	-	84
60 to 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	<u>12,202</u>	<u>25,053</u>
Total receivables (gross)	<u>688,619</u>	<u>428,701</u>

Credit terms are net 30 days.

Australian Sports Drug Agency

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006**

Note 7: Non-Financial Assets	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 7A: Land and Buildings</u>		
Leasehold Improvements at fair value	562,900	104,900
Accumulated depreciation	-	(63,924)
Total Land and Buildings (non-current)	<u>562,900</u>	<u>40,976</u>
<u>Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment</u>		
Plant & Equipment at fair value	88,928	201,557
Accumulated depreciation	-	(59,099)
Total plant and equipment at 2005/06 valuation (fair value)	<u>88,928</u>	<u>142,458</u>
Furniture & Fittings at 2005/2006 valuation (fair value)	210,210	9,422
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,798)
Total furniture and fittings at 2005/06 valuation (fair value)	<u>210,210</u>	<u>6,624</u>
Total Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (non-current)	<u>299,138</u>	<u>149,082</u>

All revaluations are independent and are conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 1. In 2005-06, the revaluations were conducted by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 7C: Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

TABLE A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment

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 2005					
Gross book value	163,300	201,557	9,422	210,979	374,279
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(122,324)	(59,099)	(2,798)	(61,897)	(184,221)
Opening Net Book Value	40,976	142,458	6,624	149,082	190,058
Additions:					
by purchase	488,377	60,044	267,188	327,232	815,609
from acquisition of operations	-	-	-	-	-
Other - makegood	93,500	-	-	-	93,500
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	3,440	(62,160)	(48,626)	(110,786)	(107,346)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(22,417)	(39,386)	(12,038)	(51,424)	(73,841)
Disposals:					
Other disposals	(40,976)	(12,028)	(2,938)	(14,966)	(55,942)
As at 13 March 2006					
Gross book value	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Net book value	562,900	88,928	210,210	299,138	862,038

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	2,006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 7D: Intangible Assets</u>		
Computer Software at cost	75,186	218,008
Accumulated Amortisation	<u>(63,500)</u>	<u>(127,264)</u>
Total computer software at cost	<u>11,686</u>	<u>90,744</u>
Internally developed software - in use (Testing Database - Eugene at cost)	592,282	443,214
Accumulated Amortisation	<u>(493,703)</u>	<u>(394,341)</u>
Total internally developed software - in use	<u>98,579</u>	<u>48,873</u>
Internally developed - in progress	305,976	-
Accumulated Amortisation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total internally developed software - in progress	<u>305,976</u>	<u>-</u>
Total intangibles (non-current)	<u>416,241</u>	<u>139,617</u>

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note TD: Intangible Assets
TABLE A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles

Item	Computer software internally developed	Computer software purchased	Other intangibles internally developed	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2005				
Gross book value	443,214	218,008	-	661,222
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(394,341)	(127,264)	-	(521,605)
Opening Net Book Value	48,873	90,744	-	139,617
Additions:				
Purchased/Internally developed from acquisition of entities or operations	-	6,246	305,976	312,222
Movements:				
Reclassifications	83,283	83,283	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation	(33,577)	(2,021)	-	(35,598)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-
Disposals:				
Other disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 13 March 2006				
Gross book value	592,282	75,186	305,976	973,444
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(493,703)	(63,500)	-	(557,203)
Closing Net Book Value	98,579	11,686	305,976	416,241

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 7E: Inventories</u>		
Work in progress	90,245	-
Finished goods	5,743	11,840
Inventories held for sale	<u>95,988</u>	<u>11,840</u>

All inventories are current assets.

Note 7F: Other Non-Financial Assets

Prepayments	<u>89,868</u>	<u>109,523</u>
	<u>89,868</u>	<u>109,523</u>

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 8: Payables	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 8A: Suppliers</u>		
Trade Creditors	<u>3,322</u>	<u>576,798</u>
Total supplier payables	<u><u>3,322</u></u>	<u><u>576,798</u></u>

All payables are current.

<u>Note 8B: Other Payables</u>		
Prepayments received	194,691	-
Accrued expenses	<u>329,662</u>	<u>280,941</u>
Total other payables	<u><u>524,353</u></u>	<u><u>280,941</u></u>

All other payables are current liabilities

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 9: Provisions	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
<u>Note 9A: Employee Provisions</u>		
Salary and Wages	5,615	153,272
Superannuation	148,843	239,583
Leave	666,516	746,244
Total employee provisions	<u>820,974</u>	<u>1,139,099</u>
Employee provisions are categorised as follows:		
Current	585,154	663,933
Non-current	235,820	475,166
Total employee provisions	<u>820,974</u>	<u>1,139,099</u>
<u>Note 9B: Lease Incentives</u>		
Lease Incentives	57,742	-
Total other provisions	<u>57,742</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Note 9C: Other Provisions</u>		
Provision for "Makegood"	93,500	-
Total other provisions	<u>93,500</u>	<u>-</u>
	Provision for	Total
	Makegood	
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at beginning of period	-	-
Additional provisions made	93,500	93,500
Unwinding of discounted amount arising from the passage of time.	-	-
Amount owing at end of period	<u>93,500</u>	<u>93,500</u>

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

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 10: Cash Flow Reconciliation	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash per Income Statement to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	31,690	1,415,060
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash:		
"Financial Asset - Cash"	31,690	1,415,060
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating result	-	87,454
Depreciation of property plant & equipment	73,841	68,676
Amortisation of intangibles	35,598	78,589
Net write down of non-financial assets	163,788	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(879)	-
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(259,918)	(35,191)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(84,148)	4,110
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	19,655	(102,248)
Increase/(decrease) in supplier payables	(573,476)	436,186
Increase/(decrease) in prepayments received	194,691	-
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions and payables	106,463	-
Increase/(decrease) in employees provisions	(318,124)	(1,743)
Net cash from/(used by) by operating activities	<u>(642,509)</u>	<u>535,833</u>

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 11: Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Quantifiable Contingencies

The Agency had no quantifiable contingencies at reporting date.

Remote Contingencies

The Agency had no remote contingencies at reporting date.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 12: Director Remuneration

The number of directors of the Agency included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:

		2006	June 2005
		No.	No.
Nil	- \$14,999	4	4
\$15,000	- \$29,999	1	1
\$30,000	- \$44,999	1	-
\$75,000	- \$89,999	-	1
\$105,000	- \$119,999	1	-
\$275,000	- \$289,999	-	1
Total number of directors of the Agency		<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the Agency		<u>194,609</u>	<u>420,897</u>

The Chief Executive, and the former Chief Executive, of the Agency are included in the above figures. The Chief Executives is a Director and his total remuneration is included in the above figures.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 13: Related Party Disclosures

Directors of the Agency

The Directors of the Agency during the year were:

Dr B Sando, OAM (Chairperson)
Mr R Ings
Mr K Terrell
Dr A McLachlan
Ms G Trainor
Ms J Clark
Ms Nicole Livingstone

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 12

No other transactions with Directors or Director related entities occurred.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 14: Executive Remuneration

There were no senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more for the period ended 13 March.

Note 15: Remuneration of Auditors

2006	2005
\$	\$

The cost of financial statement audit services provided to the Agency were:

The fair value of services provided was:	<u>27,036</u>	<u>20,000</u>
	<u><u>27,036</u></u>	<u><u>20,000</u></u>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General

Note 16: Average Staffing Levels

The average staffing levels for the Agency during the year were:

46	40
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Australian Sports Drug Agency
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 17: Financial Instruments

Note 17A: Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Notes	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate		Non-interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial Assets											
Cash at bank:	6A	31,690	1,797,712	-	-	-	-	31,690	1,797,712	2.45%	4.7%
Cash on hand:	6A	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	500	N/A	N/A
Receivables - bonds and services:	6B	-	-	394,162	369,461	-	-	394,162	369,461	N/A	N/A
Total		31,690	1,797,712	394,162	369,961	-	-	426,852	2,167,673		
Total Assets								426,852	2,167,673		
Financial Liabilities											
Trade creditors:	8A	-	-	-	-	3,322	857,739	3,322	857,739		
Total		-	-	-	-	3,322	857,739	3,322	857,739		
Total Liabilities								3,322	857,739		

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 17B: Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Notes	2006		June 2005		
	Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Fair Value	Total Carrying Amount	Aggregate Fair Value	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial Assets					
Cash at bank	6A	31,690	31,690	1,797,712	1,797,712
Cash on hand	6A	-	-	500	500
Receivables - goods and services (net)	6B	394,162	394,162	369,461	369,461
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		425,852	425,852	2,167,673	2,167,673
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)					
Trade creditors	8A	3,322	3,322	857,739	857,739
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		3,322	3,322	857,739	857,739

Note 17C: Credit Risk Exposure

The economic entity'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

ASDA 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 Drug Agency
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 18: Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Equity		Total	
	2006 \$	June 2005 \$	2006 \$	June 2005 \$	2006 \$	June 2005 \$
Period Ended 13 March 2006						
Balance carried forward from previous year	20,000	-	-	8,000	20,000	8,000
Annual Appropriation Acts No. 1 and 3	10,467,000	7,620,000	-	-	10,467,000	7,600,000
Appropriation Acts No. 2 and 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for payment of CRF	10,487,000	7,620,000	-	8,000	10,487,000	7,608,000
Cash payments made out of CRF	5,309,808	7,600,000	-	8,000	5,309,808	7,608,000
Balance carried forward	5,177,192	20,000	-	-	5,177,192	20,000
Represented by:						
Appropriation Receivable (ASDA)	270,508	20,000	-	-	270,508	20,000
Appropriations transferred to ASADA	4,906,685	-	-	-	4,906,685	-

This table reports on appropriations made by Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) in respect of ASDA. When received by ASDA, the payments made are legally the money of the Agency and do not represent any balance remaining in the CRF.

Note 19: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 21A: Outcomes of the Agency

The Agency is structured to meet one outcome:

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.

Within this outcome there are two outputs as follows:

Output 1 - Drug Testing Program

Output 2 - Education, Communication and Advocacy Services

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006

Note 19B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1		Total	
	2006 \$	June 2005 \$	2006 \$	June 2005 \$
<i>Expenses</i>				
Administered	-	-	-	-
Departmental	7,710,518	8,960,246	7,710,518	8,960,246
Total expenses	7,710,518	8,960,246	7,710,518	8,960,246
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>				
Administered	-	-	-	-
Departmental	2,071,790	1,364,936	2,071,790	1,364,936
Total costs recovered	2,071,790	1,364,936	2,071,790	1,364,936
Other external revenues				
Departmental				
Sale of goods and services - to related parties	-	-	-	-
Interest	77,534	62,764	77,534	62,764
Net gains from disposal of assets	879	-	879	-
Total Departmental	78,413	62,764	78,413	62,764
Total other external revenues	78,413	62,764	78,413	62,764
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	5,560,315	7,532,546	5,560,315	7,532,546

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome.

ASDA used an Activity Based Costing System to determine the attribution of its shared items. This system was based on a time study of corporate activities conducted in 2001 for the 2001-2002 Budget. An update of the time study has been concluded for the 2003-2004 budget.

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 13 March 2006**

Note 19C: Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

	Output 1		Output 2		TOTAL	
	2006	June 2005	2006	June 2005	2006	June 2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating Expenses						
Employees	2,329,335	2,859,056	807,816	1,111,856	3,137,151	3,970,912
Suppliers	3,167,969	3,481,151	1,098,656	1,353,781	4,266,625	4,834,932
Depreciation and amortisation	81,258	106,031	28,181	41,234	109,439	147,265
Write-down of assets	145,850	-	50,581	-	196,431	-
Other	648	5,139	225	1,998	873	7,137
Total operating expenses	5,725,060	6,451,377	1,985,459	2,508,869	7,710,519	8,960,246
Funded by:						
Sale of goods and services	1,784,847	1,160,196	286,943	204,740	2,071,790	1,364,936
Revenues from Government	3,941,708	5,181,600	1,618,608	2,438,400	5,560,316	7,620,000
Interest	54,964	53,350	22,570	9,414	77,534	62,764
Net gains from disposal of assets	623	-	256	-	879	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenues	5,782,142	6,395,146	1,928,377	2,652,554	7,710,519	9,047,700

The Agency's outcomes and outputs are described in Note 19A.

The net costs shown include intra-government costs that would be eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome.

ASDA uses an Activity Based Costing System to determine the attribution of its shared items. This system was based on a time study report of corporate activities conducted in 2001 for the 2001-2002 Budget. An update of the time study has been concluded for the 2003-2004 budget.



05:06



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Doping Control statistics 1989 to 30 June 2006

Year	In-comp	% IC	Out-of-comp	% OOC	Total	User-pay	% UP	Govt Funded	% GF
89-90	739	60%	496	40%	1,235	183	15%	1,052	85%
90-91	1,581	60%	1,075	40%	2,656	490	18%	2,166	82%
91-92	1,206	49%	1,238	51%	2,444	696	28%	1,748	72%
92-93	1,386	48%	1,491	52%	2,877	743	26%	2,134	74%
93-94	1,354	48%	1,448	52%	2,802	872	31%	1,930	69%
94-95	1,414	45%	1,694	55%	3,108	1,005	32%	2,103	68%
95-96	1,517	46%	1,779	54%	3,296	957	29%	2,339	71%
96-97	1,587	45%	1,912	55%	3,499	1,365	39%	2,134	61%
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%
Total	29,849	39%	46,587	61%	76,436	29,845	39%	46,591	61%

Doping Control statistics from 1989 to June 2005 were collected by ASDA, and reported against in annual reports prepared by ASDA.

Appendix B: Register of Notifiable Events (RNE) 2005-06

Below is a summary of entries made to ASDA's RNE for the year ending 30 June 2006.

Entries to the RNE are listed by class and substance and record adverse analytical findings for the presence of a prohibited substance in a sample and failing to comply with, or evading, a request to provide a sample.

RNE entries result from tests conducted either in or out of competition on behalf of national and professional sports federations.

Note: IC = In-Competition; OOC = Out-of-Competition

TBA = Athlete names can only be disclosed where twenty days have expired since the date of the hearing

1st Quarter

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Failure to Comply	N/A	N/A	Khalid Baker	Boxing	2 year sanction	OOO	14/07/05	21/06/05
Failure to Comply	N/A	N/A	Brett Boots	Karate	2 year sanction	OOO	14/07/05	06/06/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Amphetamine Methamphetamine	Cameron Lee	Motorcycling	2 year sanction	IC	09/08/05	19/06/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Ephedrine	Nicholas Walker	Queensland Rugby League (QRL)	12 match ban	IC	27/09/05	16/07/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Anthony Clarke	Judo (Dis)	3 month sanction	IC	18/08/05	12/06/05

2nd Quarter

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Robert Trinder	Australian Paralympic Committee (APC)	3 month sanction	IC	4/10/05	21/8/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Anthony Little	Boxing	Warning and Reprimand	IC	4/10/05	28/8/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Amphetamine Methamphetamine	Rohan Lilly	West Australian Football League (WAFL)	11 match suspension	IC	13/10/05	20/8/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic steroid	Stanozolol Methandienone	Nathan Baggaley	Surf Life Saving Australia (SLSA)	15 month sanction	OOC	13/10/05	13/9/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Amphetamine Methamphetamine	Andrew Ledingham	Motorcycling	2 year sanction	IC	26/10/05	25/9/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Mark Mammarella	Motorcycling	2 year sanction	IC	16/11/05	25/9/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Diuretics	Canrenone Furosemide	Adam King	Bodybuilding (INBA)	2 year sanction	IC	16/11/05	16/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Storm De Smeth	Bodybuilding (INBA)	Warning and Reprimand	IC	16/11/05	16/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzpiperazine	Jenna Myers	Weightlifting	2 year sanction	IC	21/12/05	30/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzpiperazine	Corran Hocking	Weightlifting	2 year sanction	IC	21/12/05	30/10/05
Failure to Comply	N/A	N/A	Kelly Heuchan	Waterpolo	2 year sanction	OOC	23/12/05	18/11/05

3rd Quarter

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzpiperazine	TBA	Bodybuilding	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	17/01/06	29/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzpiperazine	TBA	Weightlifting	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	18/01/06	08/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzpiperazine	Camilla Fogagnolo	Weightlifting	2 year sanction	IC	18/01/06	30/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic steroid	Stanozolol	Debbie Thompson	Bodybuilding	Life sanction	OOC	31/01/06	21/10/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	Rashad Tucker	Basketball	Warning and \$5000 fine	IC	2/03/06	03/12/05
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Cannabis	TBA	Baseball	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	08/03/06	21/01/06

4th Quarter

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	David Bailey	Basketball	Warning and reprimand. \$5000 fine.	IC	05/04/06	05/02/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	TBA	Baseball	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	05/04/06	21/04/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoids	Carboxy THC	TBA	Baseball	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	05/04/06	24/04/06

Appendix C: List of International Incidences (LII) 2005–06

LII entries result from tests conducted on Australian athletes competing in internationally sanctioned events or international athletes competing in Australia.

Note: IC = In-Competition; OOC = Out-of-Competition

TBA = Athlete names can only be disclosed where twenty days have expired since the date of the hearing

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Anabolic Steroid	Stanozolol	TBA	Weightlifting	Awaiting hearing & sanction determination	IC	14/12/05	7/10/05

Appendix D: Register of Findings (RoF) 2005–06

Below is a summary of entries made to ASADA's RoF for the quarter ending 30 June 2006.

Entries to the RoF are listed by class and substance and record adverse analytical findings 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 on behalf of national and professional sport's federations.

Note: IC = In-Competition; OOC = Out-of-Competition

TBA = Athlete names can only be disclosed where twenty days have expired since the date of the hearing

Category	Substance class	Substance name	Athlete name	Sport	Outcome	Test type	RNE entry date	Test date
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Stimulant	Benzoyllecgonine (cocaine metabolite)	Wendell Sailor	Rugby Union	2 year sanction	IC	23/06/06	16/4/06
Presence of prohibited substance in sample	Cannabinoid	Carboxy THC	Donald Malone	Queensland Rugby League	12 match suspension	IC	19/06/06	1/4/06

Appendix E: International anti-doping arrangements and Doping Control agreements

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 members' countries.
2. Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	Multi-lateral government-to-government agreement involving 43 signatories from Australia, Canada, South Africa and most European nations. China, New Zealand and United States Olympic Committee are observers.	<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).
4. France – Australia Bilateral Arrangement	Bilateral arrangement between the Minister for Sport and Tourism of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Minister for Youth and Sports of the Government of the French Government relating to cooperation in the area of the fight against doping in sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mutual exchange of anti-doping information and expertise. Provide for reciprocal testing of French and Australian competitors.

National Anti-Doping Organisation to National Anti-Doping Organisation arrangements

Parties to the agreement	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
5. Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Canadian and Australian competitors.
6. Anti-Doping Denmark and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Danish and Australian competitors.
7. Finnish Anti-Doping Agency and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Finnish and Australian competitors.
8. Portuguese National Institute of Sport and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Portuguese and Australian competitors.
9. Doping Control Netherlands and ASDA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Dutch and Australian competitors.
10. Drug Free Sport New Zealand and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of New Zealand and Australian competitors.
11. Anti-Doping Norway and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Norwegian and Australian competitors.
12. South African Institute for Drug Free Sport and ASADA	Memorandum of understanding Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mutual exchange of information and expertise. Provide for reciprocal testing of South African and Australian competitors
13. Swedish Sports Confederation: the Doping Commission and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of Swedish and Australian competitors.
14. Swiss Anti-Doping Commission (SADC) and ASADA	Unilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable ASADA to collect samples on Swiss athletes training and competing in Australia on behalf of SADC.
15. United States Anti-Doping Agency and ASADA	Bilateral sample collection agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for reciprocal testing of American and Australian competitors.

Appendix F: The functions, powers and delegations of ASADA in accordance with the *ASADA Act*.

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 ASC about sports drug and safety matters that should be included in any agreement under which the ASC gives money to a sporting organisation;
- (d) to advise the ASC 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 matter*, see section 4 of the *ASADA Act*.

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 G: Powers of the Minister under the *ASADA Act*

Minister may give directions to ASADA

- (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 H: The objects, functions and powers of ASDA as specified in the *ASDA Act*

Objects

The objects of the establishment of the Agency were to:

- ▶ deter the use of scheduled drugs or doping methods in sport
- ▶ facilitate the safety of participants in sporting competitions
- ▶ encourage the development of programs to educate the sporting community about matters relating to drugs in sport
- ▶ advocate the international adoption of consistent and effective anti-doping programs
- ▶ coordinate the development of a consistent and effective national response to matters relating to drugs in sport.

Functions

The functions of the Agency included provisions to:

- ▶ employ functions that are conferred on the Agency by a drug testing scheme
- ▶ provide drug testing services
- ▶ advocate the international development and implementation of consistent and effective anti-doping programs
- ▶ encourage Australian national sporting organisations, State and Territory sporting organisations and professional sporting organisations to develop and implement comprehensive and consistent anti-doping initiatives and use the services of the Agency and accredited laboratories
- ▶ provide safety checking services
- ▶ develop and implement initiatives that increase the skills and knowledge of the people involved in sporting activities about matters relating to the use of drugs in sport
- ▶ collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information about matters relating to the use of drugs in sport and the safety of participants in sporting competitions
- ▶ carry out research relating to the use of drugs in sport and the safety of participants in sporting competitions
- ▶ advocate and support research in and outside Australia relating to the use of drugs in sport and the safety of participants in sporting competitions
- ▶ implement anti-doping arrangements
- ▶ encourage the establishment of means for the carrying out by government departments and authorities of the States and Territories of initiatives relating to the use of drugs in sport
- ▶ cooperate with those departments and authorities and with non-government sporting organisations to implement those initiatives

- ▶ any other functions conferred on the Agency under the ASDA Act
- ▶ advise the Minister on matters falling within any of the above mentioned functions and related matters
- ▶ do anything incidental to, or conducive to, the performance of any of the above functions.

Powers

The Agency had the power to do all things necessary or convenient for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions and, in particular, may:

- ▶ enter into contracts
- ▶ acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property
- ▶ obtain goods and services on credit from any person by the use of a credit card
- ▶ form, or participate in the formation of, companies
- ▶ occupy, use and control any land or building owned or held under lease by the Commonwealth and made available for the purposes of the Agency
- ▶ appoint agents and attorneys, and act as an agent for other persons
- ▶ engage persons to perform services for the Agency
- ▶ accept gifts, grants, bequests and devices made to the Agency (whether on trust or otherwise) and act as trustee of money or other property vested in the Agency on trust
- ▶ develop, maintain, distribute and publish information on procedures for, and developments concerning, the collection and testing of samples
- ▶ do anything incidental to any of its powers.

The Agency may charge fees for providing services, information or advice.

The amount of a fee must not be such as to amount to taxation.

ASDA can exercise these powers within or outside Australia.

Appendix I: Powers of the Minister under the *ASDA Act*

The Minister had powers under the following sections of the *ASDA Act* to:

	Related reference
▣ appoint Members to the ASDA Board	20 (1)
▣ determine Members' terms and conditions of appointment not otherwise provided for in the Act	31
▣ grant leave of absence to the Chairperson	33 (1)
▣ approve the Chief Executive engaging in paid employment outside the duties of the Chief Executive office	35 (1)
▣ appoint an Acting Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Chief Executive and Members	37 (1),(2),(3) & (4)
▣ terminate a Member's appointment under certain circumstances	36 (1) & (2)
▣ approve the Agency's strategic plan	48 (1) & (2)
▣ approve variations to the Agency's strategic plan	49 (2)
▣ approve the Agency's annual operational plan	52 (1) & (2)
▣ approve the Agency entering into contracts involving payment or the receipt of more than \$100 000, or into lease arrangements of land for ten years or more.	62 (1)

The Minister also had statutory powers under the following sections of the *ASDA Act* to direct the Chairperson or agency to:

▣ provide the Minister with details of positive and negative test results	18 (1),(2) & (2a)
▣ convene a meeting of the Agency Board	21 (2)
▣ revise the Agency's annual operational plan if of the opinion that the plan is inconsistent with the Agency's strategic plan	51 (1)
▣ perform its functions or exercise its powers in accordance with a written direction.	68 (1)

Appendix J: ASADA Staffing Statistics as at 30 June 2006

Full time and part-time staff – 30 June 2006

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	
18	21		4	3	1			195	235	477

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by the Authority as at 30 June 2006 including temporary reassignment of duties into the organisation. These figures include the CEO.

Staff by classification groups and location – 30 June 2006

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	EI1	EL2	SES	PEO	Total
ACT		2		5	4	8	5	4	3	1	32
NSW				3		1					4
NT											
QLD				1		1		1			3
SA						1					1
TAS											
VIC			1	2	1	3					7
WA											
Total		2	1	11	5	14	5	5	3	1	47

Note: These figures indicate ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed by the Authority as at 30 June 2006.

SES staff – 30 June 2006

	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.

Permanent staff in equal employment opportunity groups – 30 June 2006

Male	Female	Total Staff 1	DCLB 1 & 2	ATSI	PWD	Total Staff 2
21	26	47				
45%	55%	100%				

Key

- **Total Staff 1:** Ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed as at 30 June 2006. Percentages of males and females relate to this total.
- **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.

Salary range of employees – 30 June 2006

Classification	Certified Agreement		Australian Workplace Agreement (AWA)	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
SES			97 277	130 000
EL2	76 699	100 823	95 000	95 000
EL1	70 206	76 081		
APS6	64 328	70 204		
APS5	57 216	63 708		
APS4	50 721	57 215	53 000	53 000
APS3	41 437	50 102		
APS2	32 771	41 436		
APS1	28 400	32 770		

Number of staff on AWAs or certified agreement – 30 June 2006

	AWA	Certified agreement	Total
SES	3		3
EL2	1	4	5
EL1		5	5
APS 1-6	1	32	33
Total	5	41	46

Appendix K: ASDA Staffing Statistics as at 13 March 2006

Full time and part-time staff – 13 March 2006

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	
19	17		4	4	4			195	235	478

Note: These figures indicate staff substantively employed by the Agency as at 13 March 2006 including temporary reassignment of duties into the agency. These figures include the CEO.

Staff by classification groups and location – 13 March 2006

State	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4	APS5	APS6	E11	EL2	SES	PEO	Total
ACT		2	4	4	1	11	4	3	2	1	32
NSW			2	2	1	1					6
NT											
QLD			1	2		1					4
SA						1					1
TAS											
VIC			1	1	1	1	1				5
WA											
Total		2	8	9	3	15	5	3	2	1	48

Note: These figures indicate ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed by the Authority as at 13 March 2006.

SES staff – 13 March 2006

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

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

Permanent staff in equal employment opportunity groups – 13 March 2006

Male	Female	Total Staff 1	DCLB 1 & 2	ATSI	PWD	Total Staff 2
23	25	48				
23	25	48				

- **Total Staff 1:** Ongoing and non-ongoing staff substantively employed as at 30 June 2006. Percentages of males and females relate to this total
- **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 EEO information, including no answers to questions. Percentages of EEO statistics have been derived from this total.

Salary range of employees – 13 March 2006				
Classification	Certified Agreement		Australian Workplace Agreement (AWA)	
	Salary range \$		Salary range \$	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
SES			98,946	119,242
EL2	85,142	105,000		
EL1	73,360	80,364		
APS6	64,328	73,360		
APS5	53,448	62,880		
APS4	52,949	60,910		
APS3	39,578	46,386		
APS2	47,770	48,988		
APS1				

Number of staff on AWAs or certified agreement – 13 March 2006			
	AWA	Certified agreement	Total
SES	2		2
EL2		3	3
EL1		5	5
APS 1-6		37	37
Total	2	45	47

Performance payments 2004-05, paid in 2005-06					
Classification	Number of staff paid	Aggregate amount \$	Average amount \$	Lowest payment \$	Highest payment \$
SES	2	23,540	11,770	9,895	13,645
EL2	3	10,020	3340	1340	5,340
APS1 – EL1	45	115,060	2557	845*	3,840
Total	50	125,080			

* This figure includes payment for only part of the year.

Appendix L: Freedom of Information

Categories of documents

The following documents are available for inspection at ASADA offices or on its website:

- ▶ documents relating to administration, including such matters as personnel, finance and resource management
- ▶ agreements to which ASADA is a party, for example doping control agreements
- ▶ documents relating to operations supporting ASADA's functions
- ▶ briefing papers, submissions and reports relevant to ASADA's functions
- ▶ internal publications for the guidance of ASADA officers
- ▶ hard copy and electronic files on a range of the authority's activities.

ASADA produces a range of publications. Information about these publications may be obtained by contacting ASADA, or by visiting the website.

Freedom of Information request

Formal inquiries 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. Inquiries should be addressed to:

The Freedom of Information Officer
ASADA
PO Box 345
Curtin
ACT 2605

Appendix M: 2001-05 ASDA Strategic Plan

 <p>Australian Sports Drug Agency</p> <h1>STRATEGIC PLAN 2001-2005</h1>		<p>OUR VISION</p> <p>Pure Performance in Sport</p> <p>OUR MISSION</p> <p>To deter the use of banned doping practices in sport through education, testing, advocacy and coordination of Australia's anti-doping program</p> <p>OUR STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES ARE</p> <p>Deterrence People International Response Business Improvement</p> <p>OUR CORE VALUES</p> <p>Realise our Potential Act with Integrity Respect for Individuals Embrace Challenge</p>	<p>2001-05</p>
STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES	STRATEGIES	OUTCOMES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>Deterrence</p> <p>Programs that deter the use of banned doping practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and communicate with target groups to enable effective responses to anti-doping issues Conduct a comprehensive and effective national drug testing program Support research initiatives in all areas of the anti-doping field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education programs that influence behaviour are sports specific, based on evidence and responsive to feedback Testing that is cost-effective, sports specific and responsive to changing doping practices and detection technologies Research that informs the development and deployment of ASDA programs Manage the profile of drugs in sport issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target vs actual non-notice tests Awareness of ASDA's services Access to ASDA's services Client satisfaction Client retention Client engagement Deterrent effect
<p>People</p> <p>Organisational capability and capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate learning and development into ASDA's business Develop the potential of staff to contribute to the organisation's mission Position ASDA as a preferred employer to attract and retain high quality people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource planning integrated across all Agency processes and projects ASDA is a learning organisation ASDA staff are developing new skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee satisfaction Employee retention User-pays revenue per employee
<p>International Response</p> <p>Athletes are able to participate in fair international competition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a harmonised international response to anti-doping strategies and initiatives Represent Australian sport in international anti-doping forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships formed with sport and anti-doping bodies domestically and internationally More countries achieving certification against the International Standard for Doping Control The development and implementation of harmonised anti-doping policies and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Bilateral Agreements Effectiveness of formal relationships with international sport and anti-doping agencies
<p>Business Improvement</p> <p>A viable and socially responsible organisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement effective corporate governance practices Respond to appropriate business opportunities Conduct business through best-practice Identify and manage community service obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective business partnerships Independent, transparent and accountable processes Effective relationship with government Evidence-based decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return on investment Budget variance Corporate governance best practice index

Appendix N: ASDMAC Functions (excerpt from ASADA Regulations)

Part 3 ASDMAC functions and procedures

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 Register
 - 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 Register
 - b) 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 O: ASDMAC Approvals by Sport July 1 2005 to 30 June 2006

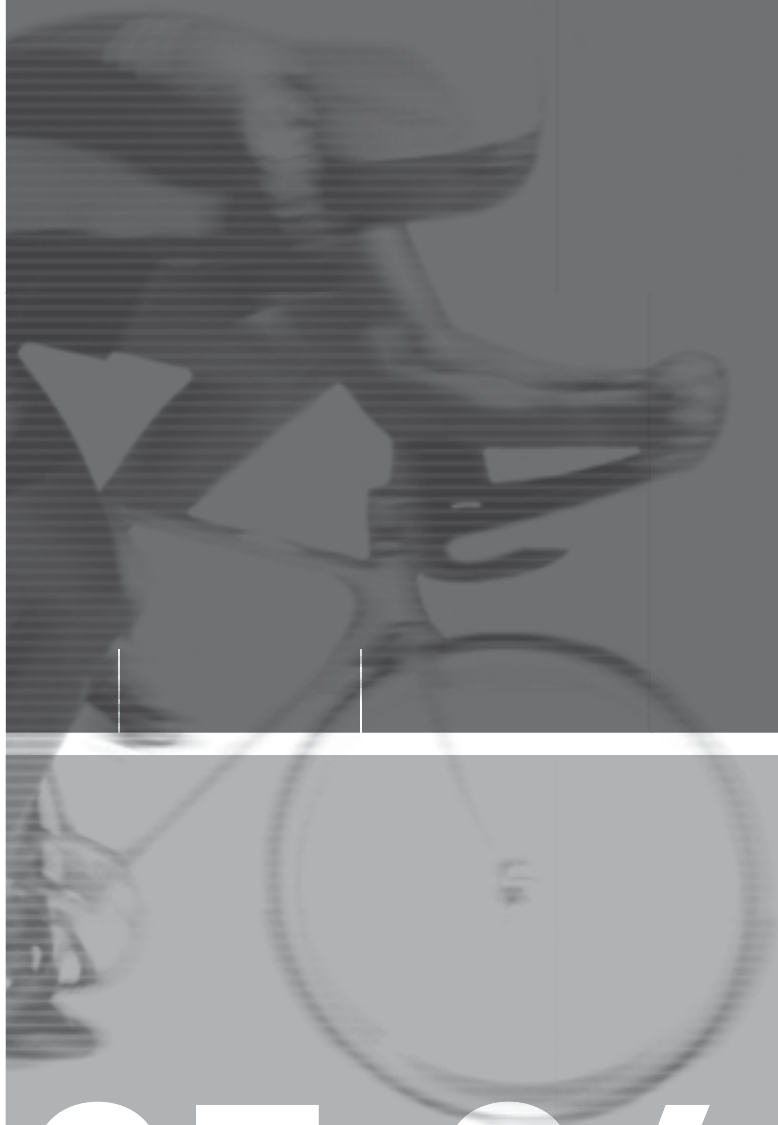
Applications for Therapeutic Approval to 30 June 2006					
Sport	Applications Received	Approved	Rejected	Waiting	Approval not required
AFL	19	13	6	0	0
ARCHERY	10	3	6	0	1
ATHLETICS	13	8	4	0	1
BASEBALL	4	2	2	0	0
BASKETBALL	3	2	0	0	1
BOBSLEIGH	1	1	0	0	0
BOCCE	6	3	1	0	2
BODY BUILDING	2	2	0	0	0
BOXING	1	0	1	0	0
CRICKET	7	4	2	0	1
CROQUET	1	1	0	0	0
CYCLING	12	8	4	0	0
DRAGON BOAT RACING	1	1	0	0	0
DUATHLON	1	1	0	0	0
EQUESTRIAN	1	1	0	0	0
FENCING	2	1	1	0	0
FLOORBALL	1	1	0	0	0
FOOTBALL	5	2	2	0	1
GOLF	5	3	2	0	0
GYMNASTICS	25	12	10	0	3
HOCKEY	2	0	0	0	2
ICE SKATING	3	2	1	0	0
JUDO	3	3	0	0	0
KARATE	1	1	0	0	0
KAYAKING	3	3	0	0	0
KICKBOXING	1	0	0	0	1
LAWN BOWLS	4	4	0	0	0

Applications for Therapeutic Approval to 30 June 2006

Sport	Applications Received	Approved	Rejected	Waiting	Approval not required
LIFE SAVING	1	1	0	0	0
MOTORCYCLING	27	14	11	0	2
NETBALL	5	4	1	0	0
ORIENTEERING	1	1	0	0	0
PARALYMPICS	2	2	0	0	0
POLO CROSSE	1	1	0	0	0
POWER LIFTING	2	1	1	0	0
ROCK CLIMBING	1	0	0	0	1
ROWING	9	4	5	0	0
RUGBY LEAGUE	19	13	6	0	0
RUGBY UNION	4	0	3	0	1
SAILING	3	2	1	0	0
SHOOTING	4	2	1	0	1
SKATING	12	9	3	0	0
SKI & SNOWBOARDING	2	1	1	0	0
SKY DIVING	1	0	1	0	0
SURF LIFE SAVING	2	0	2	0	0
SURFING	3	3	0	0	0
SWIMMING	9	8	1	0	0
TEN PIN BOWLING	9	5	4	0	0
TENNIS	2	0	1	0	1
TRIATHLON	6	5	1	0	0
VOLLEYBALL	2	1	1	0	0
WATER POLO	2	0	0	0	2
WATER SKIING	1	1	0	0	0
WEIGHT LIFTING	1	0	1	0	0
WRESTLING	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	269	161	87	0	21

Medications approved for therapeutic use

ADRENALINE	HYDROCORTISONE
AMILORIDE	HYDROMORPHINE
ATENOLOL	INDAPAMIDE
BETAMETHASONE	INSULIN
CLOMIPHENE	METHYLPHENIDATE
CORTISONE	METOPROLOL
DARBEPOETIN	MORPHINE
DEXAMPHETAMINE	OXYCODONE
FENTANYL	PREDNISOLONE
FINASTERIDE	PREDNISONE
FLUDROCORTISONE	SOMATROPIN
FOSINOPRIL	SPIRONOLACTONE
HGH	TAMOXIFEN
HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE	TESTOSTERONE



05:06

GLOSSARY

Doping Control

The process including 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

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(ies) 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 hearing. (Update)

No Advance Notice

Sample collection which takes place with No Advance Notice to the athlete and where 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

ASADA enters the name of an Australian competitor onto the Register of Findings when an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred.

Register of Notifiable Events

ASDA entered the name of an Australian competitor onto the Register of Notifiable Events when an Anti-Doping Rule Violation had occurred.

Registered Testing Pool

A Registered Testing Pool refers to 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 that International Federation's or Anti-Doping Organisations doping control program.

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

WADA is an international organisation that promotes, coordinates and monitors, at the international level, the fight against doping in sport.

World Anti-Doping Code (the Code)

The Code is a document developed by WADA that is internationally recognised as the basis for doping control. The Code communicates to stakeholders a standard global response to doping in sport.



COMPLIANCE INDEX/INDEX

PURE
PERFORMANCE

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Correction of material errors in previous annual report

No material errors have been identified in the 2004-05 Australian Sports Drug Agency Annual Report.

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