



annualreport

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

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Australian Sports Drug Agency
Canberra
2000-2001 Annual Report

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The Hon Jackie Kelly MP
Minister for Sport and Tourism
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

The Australian Sports Drug Agency is pleased to present its annual report for the year ending 30 June 2001. The report was prepared according to the requirements of section 63(M) of the Audit Act 1901 as required by sections 54 and 63 of the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*.

Yours sincerely

Brian Sando
CHAIR

Australian Sports Drug Agency
5 October 2001

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Contents

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY	7
HIGHLIGHTS	12
BOARD	16
ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW	20
INCREASING THE SCOPE OF DRUG TESTING	21
National Drug Testing Program	22
International Drug Testing Activity	24
DESIGNING AND DELIVERING EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES	25
Drugs in Sport Information	26
Supporting True Champions	27
EPO Testing	28
BUILDING STRONG ANTI-DOPING SYSTEMS	29
National Anti-Doping Systems	30
International Anti-Doping Systems	30
Drug Testing Management Infrastructure	32
INVESTING IN OUR PEOPLE	35
Post Sydney 2000 Games Workshop	36
Learning and Development Strategy	36
Employment Framework	36
Equal Employment and Opportunity	37
Occupational Health and Safety	37
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	39
Legislative and Regulatory Requirements	40
Corporate Governance Practices	41
Senior Management Team Review	42
Managing Financial and Material Resources	42

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ASDMAC)	45
Functions	46
Therapeutic Approvals for Banned Substances	46
Members	46
Process (Approvals)	47
Achievements	48
Trends Internationally	49
Resources	49

GLOSSARY	51
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APPENDICES	53
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Appendix A <i>Drug Testing for 2000-2001</i>	54
Appendix B <i>Register of Notifiable Events</i>	63
Appendix C <i>Entries on Register of Notifiable Events from Previous Years where Outcomes were to be Advised</i>	65
Appendix D <i>Summary of Product Distribution and Usage</i>	65
Appendix E <i>International Anti-Doping Arrangements and Drug Testing agreements</i>	66
Appendix F <i>Powers of the Minister under the ASDA Act</i>	70
Appendix G <i>The Objects, Functions and Powers of the Agency as Specified in the ASDA Act</i>	71
Appendix H <i>Resources for Outcome 1</i>	73
Appendix I <i>Strategic Plan Performance Outcomes Summary</i>	74
Appendix J <i>Financial Statements</i>	78
Appendix K <i>Office of Independent Observer</i>	123
Appendix L <i>Office of Independent Observer: Pre-Games ASDA Audit</i>	126
Appendix M <i>Report on Reiterer's Allegations concerning the Australian Sports Drug Agency's Drug Testing Program</i>	128
Appendix N <i>ASDMAC Functions (excerpt from ASDA Regulations)</i>	140
Appendix O <i>ASDMAC Member Profiles</i>	141
Appendix P <i>ASDMAC Approvals by Sport Since Inception to June 22, 2001</i>	142

INDEX	145
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FIGURES

- Figure 1: ASDA corporate structure
- Figure 2: Athletes believe they will be tested in next 12 months
- Figure 3: Athletes perceive deterrent effect from ASDA programs
- Figure 4: External client satisfaction with ASDA services
- Figure 5: Clients' perceptions of ASDA resources and educational services
- Figure 6: IADA quality standard for doping control
- Figure 7: Employment locations of staff
- Figure 8: Staff employment by classification and gender

ACRONYMS

- AOC *Australian Olympic Committee*
- ASC *Australian Sports Commission*
- ASDA *Australian Sports Drug Agency*
- ABS *ASDA Business System*
- CCES *Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport*
- DCO *Doping Control Officer*
- DFSC *Drug Free Sport Consortium*
- EPO *Erythropoietin*
- IADA *International Anti-Doping Arrangement*
- IOC *International Olympic Committee*
- IPT *International Project Team*
- ISDC *International Standard for Doping Control*
- ISF *international sports federations*
- ISO *International Standards Organisation*
- ISO/PAS *International Standards Organisation Publicly Available Standard*
- NIF *Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports, Department of Ethics, Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping*
- NSO *national sporting organisation*
- SOCOG *Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games*
- USADA *United States Anti-Doping Agency*
- WADA *World Anti-Doping Agency*



Chairman's Summary

Chairman's summary

Achievement, innovation and dedication – this year was the Agency's most challenging and successful to date.

ASDA delivered a comprehensive deterrence program under intense pressure and scrutiny – increased drug testing (almost 6 200 tests); innovative communication campaigns (including the True Champion Passport) and expanded international anti-doping cooperation (25 international agreements).

ASDA AND THE SYDNEY 2000 GAMES

Years of preparation and advocacy resulted in five new anti-doping initiatives for the Games. I am proud to say that all five initiatives originated from work undertaken by ASDA or in partnership with other key agencies.

The five firsts were:

- introduction of pre-Games out-of-competition testing – 400 tests were conducted from two weeks prior to the opening ceremony across all sports;
- introduction of a test for Erythropoietin (EPO) detection;
- fully documented and transparent results management processes;
- independent observation team; and
- worldwide, out-of-competition testing.

These initiatives contributed to making the Sydney Games the cleanest Olympics in the modern era.

The challenge for the future is the expansion of the global anti-doping response to ensure that all athletes are subject to consistent, quality programs year round.

INDEPENDENT AND TRANSPARENT SYSTEMS

In the 15 months to June 2001, the Agency was subject to six independent audits. The Board and I are very proud that, in every audit, the Agency was found to conduct a high quality, independent and accountable anti-doping program.

International Developments

Remarkably, the Sydney 2000 Games were only a prelude to ASDA's increased involvement in international activity.

The Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC) – ASDA, the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports Department of Ethics, Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping and the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport – continued to deliver the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) international, out-of-competition, testing program.

In addition, the Agency is involved in the development of the new WADA Anti-Doping Code - a single code for all sport - through membership of the relevant committees and working groups. A single and effective anti-doping code for all sport will end decades of inconsistent and ineffective policy and procedural practices, which all too often lead to positive doping cases being overturned in tribunals and courts.

The Agency also played a key role in forging the alliance between the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) and WADA for the development of national anti-doping systems. Again this is a pressing issue if we are to see consistent high quality anti-doping programs operating in all major sporting nations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Two members concluded their terms on the Board. Sharon Buchanan OAM stepped down as Deputy Chairperson. Sharon's experience as an Olympic athlete, senior sports administrator and a business consultant provided a broad range of experience to the Board. We wish her well for the future.

John Landy left the Board to take up the role of Governor of Victoria. John's vast experience as a board member and senior executive for several major corporations and his standing as one of this nation's great sportsman will be missed.

Jennifer Clarke and Gabrielle Trainor joined the Board. Jenny, Director of Finance for a major financial institution, and Gabrielle, lawyer and public relations consultant, provide the Agency with the expertise necessary for continued effective stewardship.

This year also marked the departure of the Agency's second CEO, Natalie Howson. Natalie began with ASDA when it was established as an Interim Agency in 1989. Her contribution to the Agency, and indeed the international anti-doping effort, has been acknowledged around the world.

All the staff and the Board wish her and her family all the best for the future and thank her for her outstanding contribution.

John Mendoza succeeded Natalie, initially acting for five months and then with appointment to CEO in March 2001.

I am confident the Agency will continue to provide excellence leadership internationally on the anti-doping issue and to deliver an anti-doping program of the highest quality to the Australian community.



Dr. Brian Sando OAM

CHAIRPERSON

Australian Sports Drug Agency

2000-2001 Highlights

2000-2001 Highlights

NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM

In its biggest effort to date, the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) conducted 6 194 tests compared to 5 745 tests in 1999-2000. Australian athletes continued to believe that they would be tested in the next 12 months - 92 per cent compared to 91 per cent in 1999-2000. Twenty-five entries involving 21 athletes were made to the Register of Notifiable Events. Nineteen athletes recorded positive test results and two athletes failed to comply when notified for a drug test.

The final phases of the True Champions campaign offered athletes opportunities to make a personal statement by wearing the "Sign of a True Champion" - a ribbon or tattoo - and then to make a more formal commitment to clean sport by signing and returning a "True Champion Passport" for validation.

The passport was piloted up to 31 October 2000 and separately evaluated to inform the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) feasibility study into a passport concept. The evaluations indicated that the campaign was highly effective and well received by athletes. The deterrent effect of the anti-doping program remained high at 91 per cent (84 per cent in 1999-2000).

PRE-OLYMPIC TESTING PROGRAM

In the ten weeks from 1 July 2000 to 14 September, the Agency completed nearly 2 000 drug tests and coordinated another 1 500 tests. This was the largest ever out-of-competition testing program in the lead-up to any sporting event in the world. The Agency completed tests on every Australian athlete who competed at the Sydney Games. Every athlete was tested out-of-competition at least once - more often for athletes in high priority sports.

Tests were conducted in Australia for WADA (594 tests) and for international federations and foreign anti-doping agencies such as the UK Sports Council and Doping Control Netherlands on their national teams. ASDA coordinated the conduct of approximately 1 500 tests worldwide as part of the Drug Free Sport Consortium's (DFSC) contract with the WADA. The Consortium partners are ASDA, the Canadian Center for Ethics in Sport (CCES) and the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sport's Department of Ethics, Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping (NIF). These tests were conducted on athletes from more than 80 countries across 27 Olympic summer sports.

ASDA collaborated with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) to conduct the first ever pre-games out-of-competition testing program under the auspices of the IOC Medical Commission. For the first time, the test results were made available to third parties, namely ASDA and the WADA Independent Observer team.

WADA OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING PROGRAM

The DFSC achieved WADA's target of 2 500 out-of-competition tests in its first year of operation. ASDA provided test program management for the consortium and contributed to all aspects of the program including the establishment of the legal framework for the WADA program.

The DFSC tendered for and won the WADA out-of-competition testing contract for 2001 with an option for 2002. This means ASDA and its consortium partners will continue to play a key role in the formative years of the new agency and contribute its knowledge and expertise to the worldwide efforts against doping in sport. For Australian athletes this means ASDA is more than ever working to 'level the international playing field'.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOOD TESTING

In August 2000, the IOC approved a combined blood and urine EPO detection method (Sydney Protocol) for use at the Sydney Games. In line with the Government's May 2000 Budget commitment, ASDA introduced the Sydney Protocol into the domestic program in January. Nearly 200 EPO tests were conducted.

REITERER INVESTIGATION AND REPORT

An independent audit of allegations raised in Werner Reiterer's book titled *Positive* found no evidence of wrongdoing or impropriety on ASDA's part. The investigators were unable to substantiate any of the allegations made against the Agency.

WADA INDEPENDENT OBSERVER AUDIT

The Independent Observer team audited the Agency's drug testing program in July and August 2000. The team found that the program met all standards and requirements of independence, transparency and accountability.

FACILITATION OF THE IADA-WADA AGREEMENT

ASDA played a lead-role in facilitating a cooperative agreement between the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) and WADA.

Under this agreement, WADA is providing supplementary funding for three projects aimed at: further developing the International Standard for Doping Control; increasing the number and quality of national anti-doping programs; and ensuring consistent accreditation standards are applied.

These projects, in conjunction with the development of the WADA Anti-Doping Code, will greatly advance the harmonisation and quality of worldwide, anti-doping programs and provide athletes with greater confidence in doping control.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR WADA ANTI-DOPING CODE

As a member of WADA's Standards and Harmonisation Committee and Code Coordination Committee, ASDA played a key role in developing a document framework and pilot materials. This project will provide the legal, policy and procedural framework for worldwide anti-doping activity.

CONTRACT FOR 'KNOWLEDGE SERVICES' TO USADA

In November 2000, the Agency signed an agreement for the provision of consultancy services and infrastructure to the newly created United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). The agreement provided for licensing of ASDA's key business support systems - namely the purpose-built database, Eugene and the support documentation system known as the 'ABS' or ASDA Business System.

The provision of these support systems enabled the USADA to more quickly get on with the important task of implementing an effective anti-doping program in the United States of America.

Board

Section 19(1) of the ASDA Act provides for the Agency to consist of a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, up to three other members who are appointed on a part-time basis and a full-time Chief Executive. All appointments to the ASDA board are eligible for re-appointment.

Members

As at 30 June 2001, membership of the ASDA board and the periods of appointment were as follows:

CHAIRPERSON	Dr Brian Sando	6 March 1995 to 14 June 2002
DEPUTY CHAIR	Jennifer Clarke	15 June 2001 to 14 June 2003
MEMBERS	Liz Ellis	14 June 2000 to 14 June 2002
	Dr Andrew McLachlan	7 March 1999 to 23 February 2001
	Gabrielle Trainor	15 June 2001 to 14 June 2003
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	John Mendoza	26 March 2001 to 25 March 2006



Dr Brian Sando OAM (Chairperson)

Dr Brian Sando is a sports medicine practitioner, the Chairman of the Australian Olympic Committee (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 (SMA).



Jennifer Clarke (Deputy Chairperson)

Jennifer Clarke is the Director of Finance for ABN-Amro Australia. She is a former Commissioner of the Australian Sports Commission and board member of the Australian Sports Foundation. Ms Clarke has also competed at an elite level in pistol shooting.



Liz Ellis

Liz Ellis is a lawyer with Corrs Chambers Westgarth in Sydney. Ms Ellis is an established member of the world champion Australian Netball team and the current national champions the Sydney Swifts.



Dr Andrew McLachlan

Dr Andrew McLachlan is a pharmacist, senior lecturer and research scientist with an interest in drug research and testing. Dr McLachlan is a consultant to the pharmaceutical industry and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).



Gabrielle Trainor

Gabrielle Trainor is a partner with government relations and corporate communications consultants, John Connelly & Partners. Ms Trainor is a member of the International Bar Association and Australian Institute of Company Directors. Ms Trainor is Chair, Compliance and Risk Committee, Docklands Authority and Director of State Rail Authority (NSW).



John Mendoza

John Mendoza is the Agency's Chief Executive. Mr Mendoza has qualifications in physical education and public health. He is a former teacher, academic, consultant and senior manager in health and human services. He joined ASDA in 1996 as Deputy Chief Executive Officer.



Organisational Overview



Corporate structure

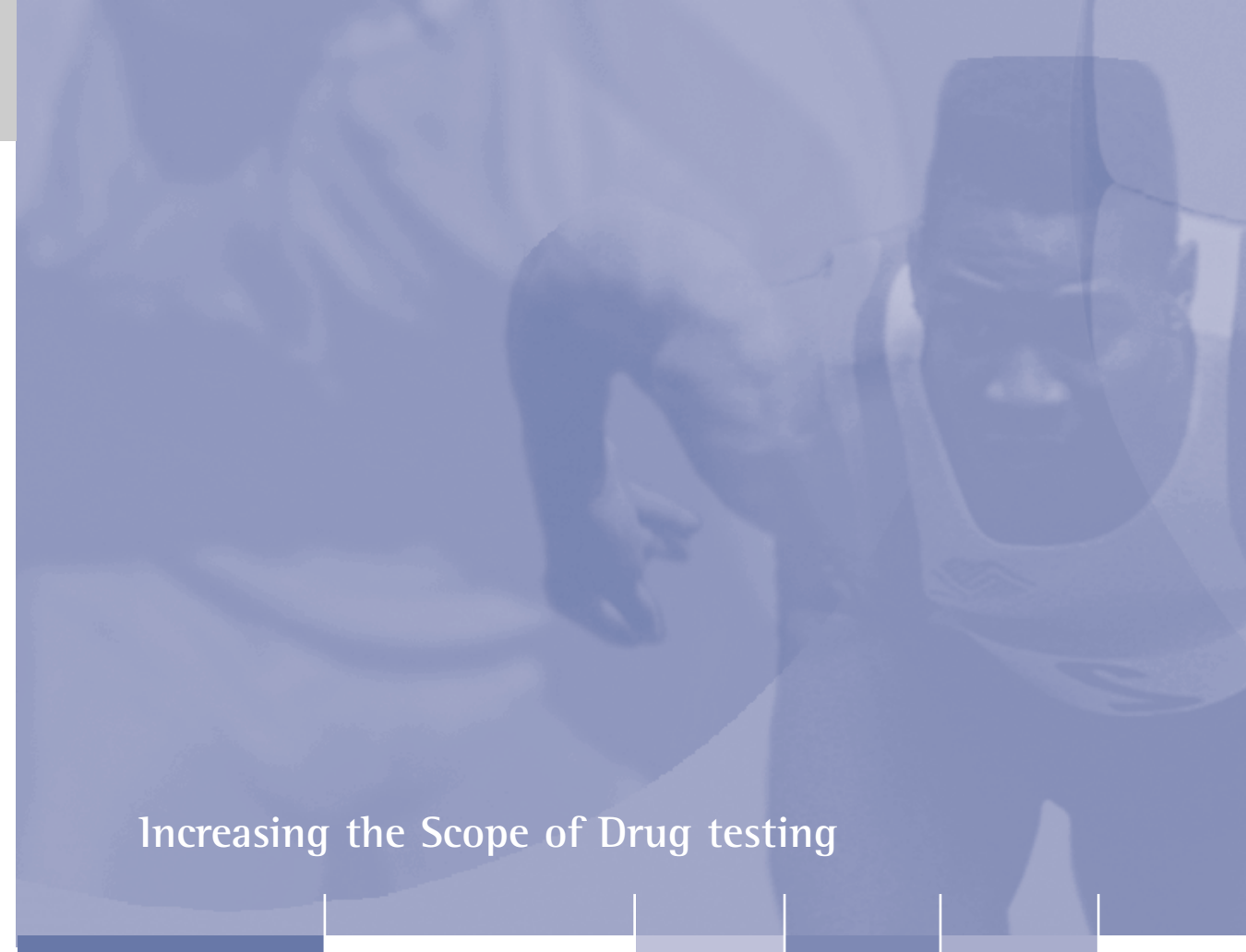


Total No. of Staff (Canberra based) = 32

Total No. of Staff (Interstate) = 16

(Full-time Sports Service Officers, Doping Control Officers)
+ a pool of approx. 300 (casual) Chaperones & Doping Control Officers to be called upon as required.

Figure 1:- ASDA corporate structure



Increasing the Scope of Drug testing

ASDA broadened the scope of drug testing nationally and internationally, through:

- Increased national drug testing activity with an emphasis on out-of-competition testing; and
- Increased international out-of-competition drug testing through contracts and agreements with WADA, International Sports Federations (ISFs) and national anti-doping agencies.

National Drug Testing Program

In its biggest effort to date, ASDA conducted 6 194 tests compared to 5 745 tests in 1999-2000. A full breakdown of the testing program is shown in Appendix A on page 54. Australian athletes continued to believe that they would be tested in the next 12 months – 92 per cent compared to 91 per cent in 1999-2000.

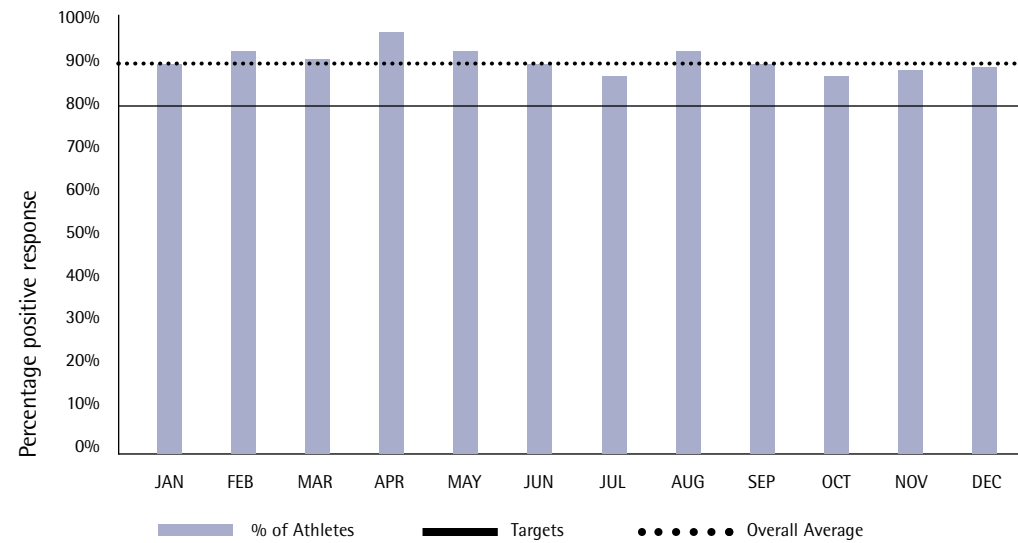


Figure 2: Athletes believe they will be tested in next 12 months

The deterrent effect of the drug testing program remained high at 91 per cent (84 per cent in 1999-2000).

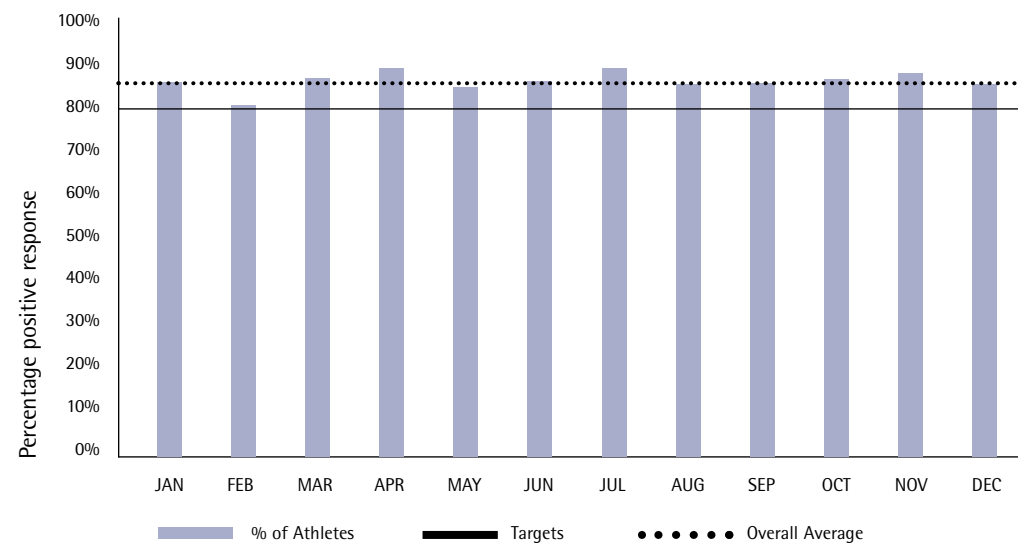


Figure 3: Athletes perceive deterrent effect from ASDA programs

A total of 3 492 (3 321 in 1999-2000) government-funded tests were conducted.

The government-funded program focused on athletes training and competing for places on the Olympic and Paralympic teams.

User-pays testing also increased to 2 702 (2 424 in 1999-2000). The majority of these tests were conducted on behalf of the Australian Football League (AFL), the Australian Rugby Union (ARU), the National Rugby League (NRL) and the WADA.

Out-of-competition tests increased by 25 per cent to 4 436 (3 293 in 1999-2000). This increase was a result of increasing emphasis on out-of-competition testing within the government-funded program as well as testing conducted on behalf of national anti-doping organisations.

SYDNEY 2000 GAMES TESTING

Every Australian athlete who competed at the Olympics and Paralympics was tested out-of-competition at least once in the nine months prior to the Games - those in high priority sports more often.

Almost 1 600 tests were conducted in the six weeks immediately prior to the Games - 80 per cent were out-of-competition.

In addition, the Agency, within the Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC), coordinated more than 2 074 tests for WADA. The coordination of test requests to minimise excessive testing of individual athletes presented a challenge as did the quality of athlete whereabouts information for the international tests. This information was poor to very poor in almost all sports.

SPECIAL OPERATIONAL ISSUES

Twenty-five entries involving 21 athletes were made to the Register of Notifiable Events (RNE). Nineteen athletes recorded positive test results and two athletes failed to comply when notified for a drug test. One entry, involving a disabled athlete, was removed from the register following submission of evidence that the athlete had therapeutic use approval.

Three athletes made a submission under the provisions of section 17L of the ASDA Act. The Agency determined that there was no reason to invalidate the test results. The names of all athletes were entered on the register. The athletes involved in these three cases appealed to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. One application was withdrawn, one decided in ASDA's favour and the remaining application adjourned until late 2001.

All ASDA testing was conducted in accordance with the lists of Australian sporting organisations.

A summary of entries made to the RNE, including the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code categories and classes, appears at Appendix B. No entries were made on the Agency's List of International Incidences.

One outstanding outcome of entry to the RNE was advised and appears at Appendix C on page 65.

INTRODUCTION OF BLOOD TESTING FOR ERYTHROPOIETIN (EPO)

In August 2000, the IOC approved the Sydney Protocol, a combined blood and urine detection method for detection of the use of artificial EPO. The test was approved for use at the Sydney Games. The Government committed, in its May 2000 Budget, to implement any approved test resulting from the research efforts it funded through its *Tough on Drugs in Sport* strategy. With that condition met, ASDA became the first anti-doping agency to routinely test for EPO in and out-of-competition.

Collections occurred across Australia and in Europe. Careful and time consuming planning between ASDA's Sport Services Officers, Drug Control Officers and suppliers ensured that the program operated smoothly.

International Drug Testing Activity

The Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC) delivered worldwide drug testing services under a contract with the newly established World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

The contract required:

- 2 500 out-of-competition tests across all Olympic sports before 31 December 2000 with the majority of these before the Sydney Games;
- development of contract templates for WADA to undertake the programs in collaboration with the international sports federations (ISFs);
- development of governing policy and regulations to enable out-of-competition testing to be undertaken under the ISFs rules and thus mitigate legal risks;
- negotiation of contracts with up to 35 Olympic federations, most of which had never conducted out-of-competition drug testing;
- negotiation of contracts with IOC-accredited laboratories;
- development of basic drug testing information;
- development of systems for WADA to manage the testing program; and
- provision of technical advice to WADA as required.

Extensive challenges were presented due, in part, to the infancy of WADA (and DFSC) and the subsequent lack of infrastructure and systems. DFSC met both the political and logistical challenges and was successful in completing almost 2 100 tests worldwide in the pre-Games period. This exceeded WADA's target of 2 000. In addition to the worldwide coordination of testing, ASDA conducted 598 tests within the DFSC during August and the first ten days of September.

The DFSC was successful in winning the 2001 WADA tender. The contract provides for a review and re-negotiation of the contract for 2002. The key deliverable is 3 500 tests in 2001.

The work being completed is on a *not-for-profit basis* with any surplus being injected back into developing frameworks and systems that facilitate international harmonisation and development of quality national anti-doping regimes.

Designing and Delivering Education and Information Services

ASDA seeks to develop and deliver education and information systems that:

- Enable clients to make informal decisions about their anti-doping responses; and
- reinforce the strong anti-doping ethic of the Australian sports community.

Drugs in Sport Information

Clients continued to be satisfied with the Agency's services overall. Seventy-eight per cent making use of the three main drugs in sport information products with 73 per cent saying that their knowledge had increased as a result.

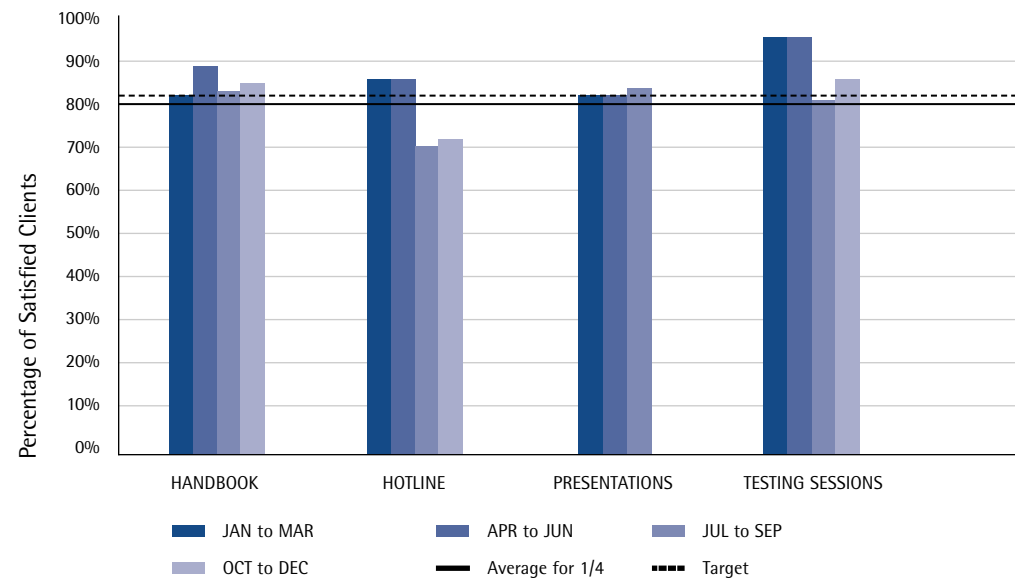


Figure 4: External client satisfaction with ASDA services

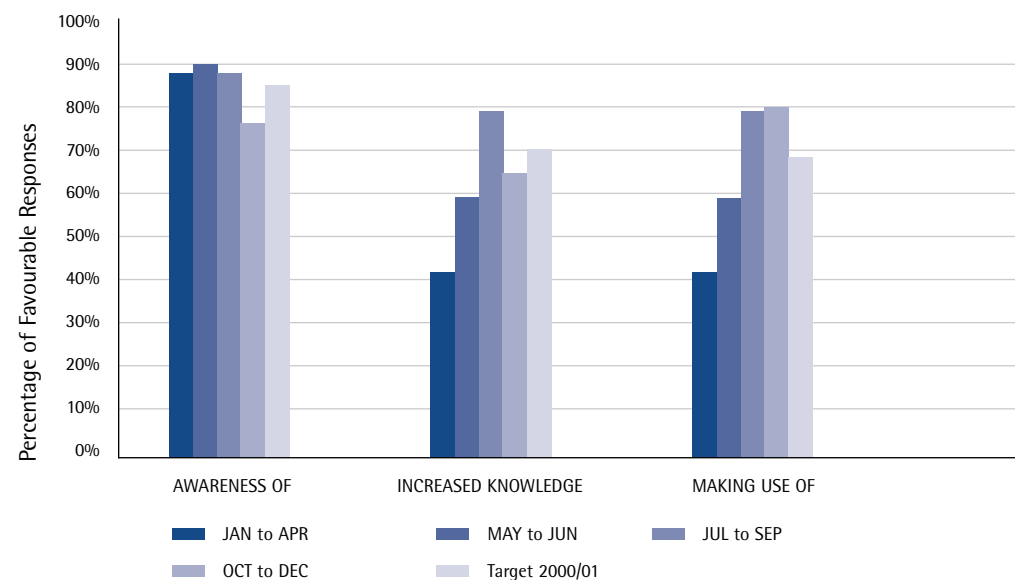


Figure 5: Clients' perceptions of ASDA resources and educational services

A summary of product distribution and use appears at Appendix D on page 65.

One thousand four hundred calls out of a total of 5 567 Drugs in Sport hotline inquiries related to supplements. The supplement industry is a fast growing industry with many products distributed via the Internet. The Agency continued to work with the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) to develop a more satisfactory outcome for athletes.

The presentation program was reviewed and new materials developed to improve the flexibility and quality of presentations.

ASDA continued to work with several State and Territory governments to implement drug testing and education for state-level athletes. This will broaden Australia's anti-doping system and increase its deterrent effect.

Supporting True Champions



The True Champions campaign entered its final phases in the lead-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Phases 4 and 5 offered athletes opportunities to make a personal statement by wearing the "Sign of a True Champion" - a ribbon or tattoo - and then to make a more formal commitment to clean sport by signing and returning a "True Champion Passport" for validation. The passport was piloted up to 31 October 2000 and separately evaluated to inform the WADA's feasibility study into a passport concept. An evaluation report on the passport pilot has been provided to WADA.

The campaign achieved excellent coverage of elite athletes via a range of (mainly) direct communication techniques, with most (74 per cent) actively remembering

the campaign. A solid majority (58 per cent) of athletes believed that the campaign made a difference to attitudes about anti-doping issues. Even more athletes (65 per cent) believed that athletes in Australia are more committed to an anti-doping ethos as a result of the campaign.

The strongest result was in relation to the provision of information on anti-doping issues, where three quarters (75 per cent) felt better informed about anti-doping issues and more than four fifths (83 per cent) agreed that Australian athletes in general were better informed about anti-doping issues.

EPO Testing

Education was integral to the success of the implementation phase of blood testing for Erythropoietin (EPO). The ASC and the Australian Olympic Committee collaborated with ASDA to ensure that stakeholders were aware and informed about the introduction of blood testing.

ASDA communicated with national sporting organisations (NSOs) through the NSO conference in November and through a direct mail out in January. All athletes on ASDA's out-of-competition register (approximately 3 800) were informed in a personal letter in December about the introduction of blood testing. Educational resources such as the *Drug Testing: An Athlete's Guide* pamphlet and presentation modules have been redesigned to incorporate information on blood testing.

Building Strong Anti-Doping systems

ASDA initiates and maintains strategic alliances with NSOs, ISFs, national and international peak sports bodies and Commonwealth and State and Territory government authorities and key suppliers that encourage:

- development of a cooperative global response to build strong anti-doping systems; and
- implementation of harmonised, high quality doping control standards and procedures.

National Anti-Doping Systems

The authority to ensure that a sport complies with its anti-doping requirements resides primarily with the ASC and is articulated under the ASC's *General Funding Terms and Conditions*. A review of the national anti-doping policy and compliance framework was conducted as part of the Post 2000 Policy Review. The Agency worked closely with the ASC to develop a more robust and effective compliance framework for Australian sport. The new framework will be deployed in late 2001.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

The package of legislative instruments required to enable the Agency to implement a blood testing program included amendments to the ASDA Regulations and Scheme A Drug Testing Orders and the establishment of the Scheme B Orders. The amendment was enacted in late 2000.

International Anti-Doping Systems

Australian athletes and the sporting community remain concerned about global efforts to eliminate doping in sport. They perceive that athletes from other nations continue to take performance-enhancing drugs due to the lack of credible programs. Athlete commitment to the national anti-doping program depends on improved worldwide responses.

ASDA has negotiated 22 long-term international bilateral anti-doping agreements and three multi-lateral agreements. These agreements work to build trust and understanding, develop more harmonised doping control programs, share expertise and, in most cases, enable ASDA to effectively test foreign athletes training and competing in Australia and test Australian athletes overseas.

A full list of the agreements is tabled in Appendix E on page 66.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT ANTI-DOPING CODE

WADA's Standards and Harmonisation Committee and Code Coordination Committee worked to develop the legal, policy and procedural framework for all anti-doping activity. ASDA is a foundation member of both committees.

The Agency contributed significantly to development of the document's structure and produced pilot materials, which the relevant WADA committees endorsed. ASDA is also working on the sanctions and the principles, standards and guidelines for doping control. The new Code is scheduled for endorsement and implementation prior to the Athens Olympic Games in mid-2004.

WADA-IADA QUALITY PROJECT

Australia is a signatory to the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA). IADA consists of nine member countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, that cooperatively pursue and promote anti-doping in sport.

A key IADA initiative is the Quality Project. The project's objective is to improve and harmonise doping control procedures in participating countries.

WADA recognised the benefit of the project to the worldwide anti-doping environment and its objectives so agreed to partially fund the following three initiatives:

- further development of the International Standard for Doping Control (International Standards Organisation Publicly Available Standard (ISO/PAS) 18873);
- International Project Team (IPT) Program; and
- accreditation guidelines for certification agencies.

As a member of the IADA taskforce, ASDA played a lead role in brokering the agreement with WADA and subsequent implementation of these initiatives.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR DOPING CONTROL - ISDC

Figure 6 below illustrates the IADA Quality Concept and the application of the ISDC to anti-doping programs conducted by national programs, international federations and event organisers. The ISDC and the other component elements of the IADA quality concept are not yet complete.

The establishment of WADA and its stated aim of developing a single WADA Code for all sport, provides the appropriate context for the continued development of the IADA Quality Concept and the development of harmonised, high quality anti-doping programs.

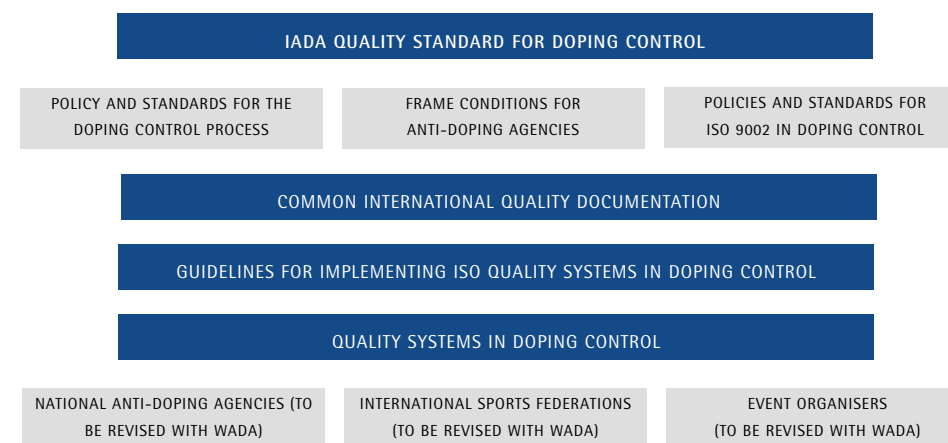


Figure 6: IADA quality standard for doping control

WADA and IADA are seeking full application and acceptance of the ISO/PAS 18873. The application of the protocol to ISFs, event organisers, private service providers and other content issues are to be satisfactorily addressed through the further development of the ISO/PAS 18873.

INTERNATIONAL PROJECT TEAM (IPT) PROGRAM

The IPT program assists countries and organisations developing national anti-doping programs to implement a high quality anti-doping program for sport, consistent with the ISDC.

Cooperation with the WADA will extend the existing program for developing high quality, harmonised national anti-doping programs, directly addressing one of its stated objectives. Already, seven countries have expressed an interest in participating in the next development group.

GUIDELINES FOR CERTIFICATION AGENCIES

Athletes' confidence in the ISO/PAS 18873 will only be maintained if there is consistency in the certification process. At present there are no guidelines for certification agencies (who issue the certificates following an audit) and, as a consequence, there are inconsistencies in the certification audit process.

IADA and WADA are developing guidelines for these certification agencies. The guidelines will ensure certification agencies have the required experience and knowledge of the doping control and ISO quality systems. The certification guidelines will be complete in late 2001.

Drug Testing Management Infrastructure

As part of the Agency's commitment to continuous improvement, two new versions of its purpose built database, Eugene, were introduced in March and June 2001. Envisaged productivity improvements have started to flow to the Agency as a result of its investment in Eugene.

The development of full Internet functionality will proceed on the basis of available funds. The Agency has positioned Eugene as the database to support the domestic programs of a number of national anti-doping agencies (USADA being the first) and most importantly, the international testing and coordination role of WADA.

WADA has, in principle, committed to the use of Eugene to support the introduction of the WADA Athlete Passport program associated with the Salt Lake Games in early 2002.

UNITED STATES ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Australian athletes and coaches have expressed concerns about the use of banned substances and methods among American athletes for a number of years. A lack of confidence in the United States anti-doping program, previously administered by the United States Olympic Committee, had developed through a perception that US athletes were not subject to unannounced out-of-competition testing and continuing successful legal challenges.

In November 2000, the Agency signed an agreement for the provision of consultancy services and infrastructure to the newly created USADA. The agreement provided for licensing of ASDA's key business support systems - namely the purpose-built database Eugene and the support documentation system known as the 'ABS' or ASDA Business System.

The provision of these support systems enabled the USADA to more quickly get on with the important task of implementing an effective anti-doping program in the USA.



Investing in our People

ASDA seeks to ensure our people have the skills and expertise required to meet the Agency's business objectives.

Learning and Development Strategy

A learning and development strategy was developed to *invest in people* through the integration of human resources into the Agency's business. Key activities included:

- developing a core competency framework;
- developing and implementing a competency self-assessment;
- core competency skills assessment and gap analysis;
- identifying key learning areas;
- performance management facilitators workshop;
- learning organisation assessment;
- review of current performance management and business planning cycles; and
- exploration of a data analysis tool to support the strategy.

Implementing the strategy will be a priority in the next year.

Employment Framework

There remained only one major initiative to implement under the 1998-2001 Enterprise Agreement, namely the implementation of a rewards and recognition scheme.

REWARDS AND RECOGNITION PROJECT

The project team provided its report to staff and management in August 2000.

The recommendations included:

- establishment of a peer recognition program;
- agency-wide bonus scheme; and
- individual bonus program.

The Consultative Committee manages the peer recognition scheme. The committee determined awards for staff, who demonstrated outstanding commitment and initiative in their work.

A 1999-2000 agency-wide bonus was paid, in accordance with the Enterprise Agreement. The bonus was paid equally to all permanent staff and not on a percentage of salary basis.

The third element of the scheme, individual bonuses, will come into effect at the end of the 2000-2001 financial year and continue thereafter.

REMUNERATION STRATEGY

A strategy was developed to consolidate and refine the Agency's approach to remuneration for inclusion in the next certified agreement. The challenge was to ensure the Agency could continue to offer attractive remuneration and other terms and conditions in the face of rapid increases salaries (averaging more than four per cent a year) in larger departments. It was evident from external job evaluations, salary surveys and staff feedback, agency salaries were losing parity.

The remuneration strategy integrates:

- broadbanding;
- job evaluation;
- the performance management and learning and development process (known as the ASDA *Growth Factor*); and
- rewards and recognition schemes.

PRINCIPLES BASED AGREEMENT

The development of the agreement as planned, in early 2001, was unable to be achieved due to competing priorities so the anticipated timeline for completion was extended from July to November 2001.

The new agreement will reflect the directions of the Agency as set out in the new strategic plan and the aspirations of staff as identified during the post-Olympics workshop and the development of the learning and development strategy.

Equal Employment and Opportunity

The Agency continued its commitment to a working environment that supports the rights and legitimate needs of all staff - a commitment embedded in its core values.

Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational health and safety policies and practices continued to improve resulting in lower premiums from ComCare.



Corporate Governance

ASDA continued to improve its corporate governance practices by meeting legislative and regulatory requirements; managing financial and material resources effectively; and being accountable for its decisions and actions.

Legislative and Regulatory Requirements

ASDA is a Commonwealth statutory authority within the Commonwealth Government's Industry, Science and Resources portfolio under the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* (ASDA Act).

The powers of the Minister under the ASDA Act are set out in Appendix F on page 70. The objects, powers and functions of the Agency under the ASDA Act are set out in Appendix G on page 71.

Resources from outcomes as detailed in the portfolio Budget Statements appear at Appendix H on page 73.

EXISTING STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLANS

The agency must prepare a strategic plan and operational plan, which is agreed between the responsible Minister (the Minister for Sport and Tourism, the Hon Jackie Kelly MP) and the Agency.

ASDA's 1999-2001 Strategic Plan prescribes its:

- a) Future direction (vision) to be the leading drug testing agency in the world.
- b) Operating environment (mission) to be an independent, high quality and accessible anti-doping program so Australian sport can deter athletes from using banned doping practices.
- c) Strategic breakthrough issues (goals) to enhance the agency's capacity to realise its vision. These issues involve:
 - enhancing the credibility and affordability of drug testing services;
 - growing the business to achieve a sustainable economic future;
 - investing in our people to build a dynamic, innovative and client-focused organisation; and
 - playing a leading role in the development of drugs in sport policy in Australia.
- d) Critical success factors (objectives) to develop the agency's capability to fulfill its mission. These cover:
 - quality of products and services;
 - communication;
 - client focus;
 - strategic alliances;
 - accountability; and
 - staff partnerships.
- e) Values (operating ethos) to guide the agency's decisions and client/stakeholder relations.

A strategic plan performance outcomes Summary appears at Appendix I on page 74.

NEW STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLANS

During the ASDA post-Olympics workshop, staff were engaged in initial thinking about the position of the Agency in relation to its environment, its performance and its future. A project team was established to develop a plan that was appropriate to the needs of clients and stakeholders.

Over the next four months the team engaged all staff in:

- scanning and analysis of our environment;
- reviewing performance information;
- interviewing clients and stakeholders including the Minister, the Australian Olympic Committee, several national sports organisations, the media, athletes and key support staff; and
- conducting workshops to distil the key issues.

The new plan includes revised performance measures developed from operational indicators. This will result in more meaningful data for decision-making. The new plan was presented to the Minister in August.

Corporate Governance Practices

The Board initiated a review of corporate governance practices, which identified the need for a detailed Board Charter. A draft charter will be presented to the Board in late 2001.

Four Board meetings were held during the year.

	Regular meeting attendance	Extraordinary meeting attendance
Dr Brian Sando	4	2
Sharon Buchanan	4	2
John Landy	2	0
Dr Andrew McLachlan	4	2
Liz Ellis	2	0
Natalie Howson	1	0
John Mendoza	3	2

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The Agency identifies and complies with applicable laws pertaining to its business and operations. This annual report takes into consideration:

- ASDA Act requirements; and
- *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders 1998*.

Senior Management Team Review

A review of the senior management team was conducted to develop an appropriate structure to complement the process management framework. The report provided in early May proposed:

- rationalisation of the Agency's core business processes;
- creation of two new general manager positions at or just below the SES level covering business services and business operations to support strategic management; and
- redesign of the remaining four process manager positions to ensure they are working more *on* than *in* the process.

The Board ratified all recommendations. Implementation will be completed in September 2001.

Managing Financial and Material Resources

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee monitors financial management activities. In addition, the committee oversees all aspects of probity, auditing (internal and external), risk management and record keeping.

MEMBERS

Sharon Buchanan	1 July 1997 to 14 June 2001
Natalie Howson	1 July 1997 to 17 December 2000
John Mendoza	18 December 2000 to 30 June 2001
Dr Andrew McLachlan	1 July 1999 to 30 June 2001

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

The Agency received an unqualified audit report in respect of financial statements. Full financial statements appear at Appendix J on page 78. Two third-party audits were conducted on the drug testing and related business operations. Both audits confirmed the transparency and accountability of these processes and compliance with the ISO/PAS 18873 and the ASDA Act.

WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT OBSERVER

In accordance with the IOC's request, the WADA Office of Independent Observer conducted an audit of ASDA in two stages over July and August. The team was satisfied that ASDA and the ASDTL achieved required standards, proper reporting lines, independence, transparency and quality.

Terms of Reference for this audit appear at Appendix K on page 123 and Executive Summary of the office's report to the IOC at Appendix L on page 126.

REITERER'S BOOK

An independent audit of allegations raised in Werner Reiterer's book titled *Positive* found no evidence of wrong-doing or impropriety on the part of ASDA. The report appears at Appendix M on page 128.

TRACKING AND MANAGING FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

A time recording for all activities was established to enable more accurate costing of agency services.

The first full analysis of agency costs (time and non-time) will be available at the end of August 2001. This work will ensure the Agency better understands its cost drivers, develops effective cost containment and reduction strategies.

OUTSOURCING

The Agency managed the transition to outsourcing of a number of corporate functions. Outsourcing within the confines of a small agency creates contract management demands which can be difficult to meet. Consequently, the Agency has had to accept lower than anticipated savings although the overall quality of support services improved with greater access to specialist support.

The Agency continued to have information technology support provided by a specialist external firm.

As with the introduction of time recording and a new financial information management system, the outsourcing of payroll services, was subject to lengthy delays due to IT infrastructure constraints. The service went live on the last pay period of the financial year - several months overdue. The delays were due to connectivity and network issues.

Following a tender selection process, Walter and Turnbull were appointed as the Agency's financial services provider. The Agency's financial management process was also outsourced to ensure a complete and integrated service. Walter and Turnbull provide:

- strategic financial management services;
- accounts processing;
- financial reporting; and
- information management.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

One information request was received under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

STAFFING OVERVIEW

The Agency employed 38.88 staff (full time equivalent). ASDA employed 432 casual staff (9.79 full time equivalent) across Australia to undertake sample collection activities.

Figure 7 shows disaggregation of operative staff, as at 30 June , by location and gender.

LOCATIONS	Canberra	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Adelaide
Number of FEMALES	23	3	2	2		
Number of MALES	9	2	3	2	1	1
TOTAL	32	5	5	4	1	1

Figure 7: Employment locations of staff

Figure 8 shows disaggregation of operative staff, as at 30 June , by classification and gender.

	SES	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4
FEMALES	None	6	11	9	3
MALES	1	8	5	4	1
TOTAL	1	14	16	13	4

Figure 8: Staffing by classification and gender

OVERHEADS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COSTS

Corporate overheads as a percentage of total costs were measured at 33 per cent against a target of 30 per cent. Infrastructure costs related to support of the Sydney 2000 Games testing program were a key contributor to the overhead overrun.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The Agency provided no discretionary grants.

Australian Sports Drug Medical
Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)

Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)

Under the ASDA legislation ASDMAC has to provide the following prescribed functions to Australian Sport:

- approval for 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; and
- provide sporting administration bodies additional medical and scientific information arising from positive test results.

A full statement of ASDMAC's functions as prescribed in the ASDA Act appears at Appendix N on page 140.

Therapeutic approvals for banned substances

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

- their national sporting organisation's (NSO) anti-doping policy allows for or permits the athlete to seek approval to use a banned sports drug for a legitimate therapeutic purpose;
- there is no other (allowed) therapeutic substance available for prescription that will enable treatment of the athlete's condition; and
- there is evidence that a performance enhancement effect will NOT be gained by the athlete through the use of the substance.

ASDMAC Members

CHAIRMAN

Prof. Ken Fitch, AM - MBBS, MD, FRACGP, FACRM, FACSM, FASMF, FACSP

MEMBERS

Prof. Peter Fricker, OAM - MBBS, FACSM, FASMF, FACSP

Dr Susan White, MBBS (Hons), FACSP

Dr. Peter Harcourt, MBBS, FACSP Dip Obs

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

Members' profiles appear at Appendix O on page 141.

Process (Approvals)

The process for approvals covers the need to examine applications by athletes for a variety of circumstances. Each application is handled on a case-by-case basis. Some matters are complex and necessitate referral to an independent referee while some are relatively simple. It is not possible to state the average time for application approval given the range of matters considered.

Athletes seeking approval for therapeutic use should apply through the medical officer within their sport. An athlete who applies directly to ASDMAC will be advised that their national sporting organisation (NSO) will be contacted by mail and informed of the application.

The application is registered on ASDMAC's database and given a reference number. The application is then faxed to the Chairman to ensure that sufficient information is available in order for the application to be processed.

If the committee determines that the application fulfills the criteria and an "Approval for Use of a Prohibited Medication" is prepared.

The ASDMAC is able to also attach conditions or constraints to the approval (e.g. that the approval is not necessarily recognised by the athlete's international sports federation and if tested under their policy they could be sanctioned). Where conditions are laid down with the approval, those conditions must be complied with or the approval could be withdrawn.

If further information is required, this is relayed to the applicant requesting the additional information and informed that the application cannot be processed until the additional information is supplied.

If the committee determines that the request does not fall within the specific guidelines, the athlete will be advised that either:

- expert advice is being requested and they will be notified as soon as a decision is made; or
- that their application does not fulfill the strict criteria for granting therapeutic approval and consequently the application has been rejected.

Once the outcome of the application is determined, the athlete and the NSO are advised. Details of athletes who receive approval for therapeutic use are transferred to a register of approvals granted which ASDA may seek information for decision-making purposes.

Achievements

In the 22 months that ASDMAC has been in operation it has achieved the following:

- processed 80 applications for therapeutic use (a breakdown on applications is provided at Appendix P on page 142);
- investigated and enhanced legal process on approvals for therapeutic use of prohibited medications;
- conducted a workshop with experts in the area of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and subsequently produced guidelines for assessing this group;
- advised the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) on three (3) Testosterone / Epitestosterone investigations;
- provided expert advice to a recently convened Australian Cricket Board Tribunal;
- provided advice to ASDA on the International Olympic Committee (IOC) / World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) lists of prohibited medications (banned sports substances);
- provided WADA with its criteria and mechanisms for granting therapeutic use approvals and its protocols. These have become the basis by which WADA's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee will operate;
- convened a meeting, during the Olympics, taking the opportunity while many international colleagues with a professional interest in therapeutic use approvals were in Australia, to discuss issues surrounding therapeutic use approvals at an international level; and
- provided written responses to requests for:
 - an opinion, in the way of a report, on "steroidal substances imported into Australia" for the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - a review and comment on the *Australian Customs Service Performance Enhancing Drugs Handbook*;
 - feedback to ASDA on a report by the UK Sports Council on Nandrolone;
 - a review and feedback on the Asthma Management Handbook for the National Asthma Campaign;
 - an opinion to ASDA on medical aspects of blood testing; and
 - an opinion to the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) on a caffeine fact sheet prepared by the AIS.

Trends Internationally

The creation of the ASDMAC and access to it for Australian athletes is in line with the current international trend within the International Anti-Doping Framework.

The Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code (OMADC) contains Therapeutic Use provisions that enable such systems to operate within a national context and also the international context subject to appropriate checks and balances.

The newly established WADA sought ASDMAC advice and input into guidelines and protocols for therapeutic use of prohibited medications by athletes. WADA has adopted all but one of the ASDMAC protocols. The WADA has also established a medical committee similar to the ASDMAC entitled Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (WADA - TEUC).

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

ASDMAC input and advice has been provided in the following circumstances:-

- the establishment of a medical committee for the International Basketball Federation (FIBA-MAC) following an initiative from ASDMAC member Dr Peter Harcourt; and
- the establishment of a medical advisory committee for the International Swimming Federation (FINA-MAC).

Resources

ASDMAC is funded through the ASDA appropriation. A breakdown of the 2000-2001 budget is as follows:

Member Fees:	\$75 300
Admin Support	\$20 300
Consultants	\$ 1 250
Legal	\$ 7 900
Travel	\$ 9 500
Admin	\$ 1 600
TOTAL	\$115 850



Glossary

Glossary

Eugene. The drug testing management database developed by the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA).

Register of Notifiable Events. The agency must enter the name of a competitor onto a register in specified circumstances including: if the competitor fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with a request to provide a sample or returns a positive test result in relation to a sample collected.

Sydney Protocol. The IOC Executive approved a combined blood and urine method for detection EPO use in August 2001. This method was a combination of an indirect blood-based detection method developed by the ASDTL and AIS and a urine-based direct detection method developed in France. The combined method has become known as the Sydney Protocol.

Appendices

Appendix A - Drug Testing for 2000-2001

QUARTERLY BREAKDOWN OF DRUG TESTING

	1-Jul-00 to 30-Sep-00	1-Oct-00 to 31-Dec-00	1-Jan-01 to 31-Mar-01	1-Apr-01 to 30-Jun-01	Total 00-01
Govt Funded	888	481	1 083	1 040	3 492
User Pay	1 094	412	645	551	2 702
Total 00/01	1 982	893	1 728	1 591	6 194

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT-FUNDED AND USER-PAYS DRUG TESTING BY SPORT

	Govt funded	User Pays	TOTAL
Archery	12	0	12
Athletics	508	9	517
Australian Rules	46	488	534
Badminton	12	0	12
Baseball	33	0	33
Basketball	46	34	80
BMX	9	0	9
Bobsleigh	7	0	7
Body Building	0	14	14
Boxing	33	0	33
Canoeing	169	0	169
Cricket	11	59	70
Curling	6	0	6
Cycling	261	45	306
Darts	1	3	4
Disabled Sports	344	6	350
Diving	23	0	23
Equestrian	27	0	27
Fencing	20	0	20
Gymnastics	68	0	68
Handball	32	0	32

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT-FUNDED AND USER-PAYS DRUG TESTING BY SPORT CONT

	Govt funded	User Pays	TOTAL
Hockey	58	0	58
Ice Hockey	8	0	8
Ice Racing	9	0	9
Ice Skating	4	0	4
Judo	25	0	25
Karate	29	0	29
Modern Pentathlon	9	0	9
Motor Sports	0	12	12
Motorcycling	8	50	58
Netball	23	0	23
Orienteering	15	0	15
Outrigging	0	14	14
Polo	0	10	10
Powerlifting	71	1	72
Roller Sports	22	0	22
Rowing	205	3	208
Rugby League	0	618	618
Rugby Union	0	228	228
Shooting	35	0	35
Skiing	3	0	3
Soccer	42	102	144
Softball	25	0	25
Squash	12	0	12
Surf Lifesaving	66	24	90
Swimming	451	1	452
Synchro Swimming	10	0	10
Table Tennis	1	0	1
Tae Kwon Do	31	0	31
Ten Pin Bowling	20	2	22

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT-FUNDED AND USER-PAYS DRUG TESTING BY SPORT CONT

	Govt funded	User Pays	TOTAL
Tennis	11	0	11
Touch	27	0	27
Triathlon	91	0	91
Volleyball	53	0	53
Water Polo	104	0	104
Water Ski	26	0	26
Weightlifitng	83	0	83
Womens Cricket	11	0	11
Wrestling	26	0	26
Yachting	17	0	17
WADA	0	634	634
International athletes in Australia	39	198	237
SOCOG	98	19	117
ACT Government	0	30	30
QLD Government	0	59	59
Sydney Youth Olympic Festival	51	10	61
Arafura Games	5	8	13
Miscellaneous	0	21	21
TOTAL	3492	2702	6194

GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTING 2000-2001

Event	Event				Out of Competition				Out of Competition							
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	
AIS-AFL	21	0	21	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Arafura Games	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Archery	5	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Athletics	101	0	101	4	377	0	377	26	377	0	26	0	403	0	508	
Badminton	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12	
Baseball	8	0	8	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	33	
Basketball	12	0	12	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	46	
BMX	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	9	
Bobsleigh	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	
Boxing	6	0	6	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	33	
Canoeing	26	0	26	6	129	0	129	8	129	0	8	0	137	0	169	
Curling	0	0	0		6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	
Cycling	95	0	95	2	149	0	149	15	149	0	15	0	164	0	261	
Darts	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Disabled Sports	8	0	8	0	332	0	332	4	332	0	4	0	336	0	344	

GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTING 2000-2001 CON'T

Event	Event					Out of Competition						Total OOC	Total
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Total	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Int'l EPO	Total		
Diving	13	0	13	0	13	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	23
Equestrian	7	0	7	0	7	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	27
Fencing	5	0	5	0	5	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	20
Gymnastics	34	0	34	0	34	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	68
Handball	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	32	32
Hockey	32	0	32	0	32	26	0	26	0	0	0	26	58
Ice Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	8
Ice Racing	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	9
Ice Skating	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
Judo	8	0	8	0	8	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	25
Karate	12	0	12	0	12	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	29
Modern Pentathlon3	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	9
Motorcycling	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Netball	8	0	8	0	8	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	23
Orienteering	5	0	5	0	5	8	0	8	2	0	2	10	15
Powerlifting	13	0	13	0	13	58	0	58	0	0	0	58	71

GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTING 2000-2001 CON'T

Event	Event					Out of Competition						Total OOC	Total
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Total	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Int'l EPO	Total		
Roller Sports	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	22	22
Rowing	56	0	56	18	74	104	0	104	27	0	27	131	205
Shooting	14	0	14	0	14	21	0	21	0	0	0	21	35
Skiing	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Soccer	8	0	8	0	8	34	0	34	0	0	0	34	42
Softball	12	0	12	0	12	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	25
Squash	8	0	8	0	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	12
Surf Lifesaving	33	0	33	0	33	28	0	28	5	0	5	33	66
Swimming	116	12	128	16	144	263	0	263	44	0	44	307	451
Sydney Youth Olympic Festival	51	0	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Synchro Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	10
Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tae Kwon Do	4	0	4	0	4	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	31
Ten Pin Bowling	4	0	4	0	4	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	20
Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	11

GOVERNMENT-FUNDED TESTING 2000-2001 CONT

Event	Out of Competition										
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total	Dom. EPO	Int'l EPO	Total					
Touch	8	0	8	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	27
Triathlon	24	0	24	51	0	51	10	0	10	61	91
Volleyball	8	0	8	45	0	45	0	0	0	45	53
Water Polo	25	0	25	79	0	79	0	0	0	79	104
Water Skiing	10	0	10	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	26
Weightlifting	10	0	10	73	0	73	0	0	0	73	83
Women's Cricket	4	0	4	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	11
Wrestling	0	0	0	22	4	26	0	0	0	26	26
Yachting	4	0	4	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	17
SOCOG	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	0	0	98	98
International Athletes in Australia	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	39	39
TOTALS	773	78	851	2 269	179	2 448	141	0	141	2 589	3 492

USER-PAYS TESTING 2000-2001

Event	Event			Out of Competition			Total
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total Event	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total OOC	
ACT Government	2	0	2	28	0	28	30
Arafura Games	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
Athletics	8	0	8	1	0	1	9
Australian Rules	147	0	147	341	0	341	488
Basketball	10	0	10	24	0	24	34
Body Building	14	0	14	0	0	0	14
Cricket	32	0	32	27	0	27	59
Cycling	45	0	45	0	0	0	45
Darts	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Disabled	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
Int'l athletes in Australia	0	0	0	198	0	198	198
Ocean Events Int'l	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
Motor Sports	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
Motorcycling	50	0	50	0	0	0	50
Outrigging	14	0	14	0	0	0	14
Polo	0	10	10	0	0	0	10
Powerlifting	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
QLD Government	44	0	44	15	0	15	59
Rowing	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Rugby League	243	0	243	375	0	375	618
Rugby Union	114	0	114	114	0	114	228

USER-PAYS TESTING 2000-2001 CON'T

	Event			Out of Competition			Total
	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total Event	Dom. Urine	Int'l Urine	Total OOC	
Soccer	38	0	38	64	0	64	102
SOCOG	19	0	19	0	0	0	19
Surf Lifesaving	12	0	12	0	0	0	12
Swimming	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sydney Youth Olympic Festival	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Ten Pin Bowling	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
WADA	0	0	0	634	0	634	634
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	21	0	21	21
TOTALS	837	18	855	1 847	0	1 847	2 702

Appendix B - Register of Notifiable Events

ENTRIES ON REGISTER OF NOTIFIABLE EVENTS FOR 2000-2001 BY CLASS AND SUBSTANCE

Category	Class	Substance	Sport	Sanction	Date of test	Event/ OOC	Date of entry
Prohibited Substance	Anabolic agent	stanozolol	Rugby League (NSWRL)	2 year ban	18.06.00	Event	23.08.00
	Anabolic agent	methandienone	Rugby League (NSWRL)	2 year ban	17.06.00	Event	11.09.00
	Anabolic agent	nandrolone	Disabled volleyball (APC)	2 year ban	17.8.00	OOC	6.10.00
	Anabolic agent	nandrolone	Crickets (ACB)	18 month ban	25.02.01	Event	29.03.01
	Anabolic agent	nandrolone	Baseball (ABA)	2 year ban	21.01.01	OOC	14.04.01
	Narcotic	cocaine	Rugby League (NRL)	6 month suspension	12.02.01	OOC	19.03.01
	Stimulant	amphetamine	Australian Football (AFL) (1)	6 month suspension	19.06.00	OOC	24.08.00
	Stimulant	methamphetamine	Australian Football (AFL) (1)	6 month suspension	19.06.00	OOC	24.08.00
	Stimulant	pseudoephedrine	Motorcycling (MA)	Reprimand	6.07.00	event	8.09.00
	Stimulant	amphetamine	Rugby League (NSWRL) (2)	6 month suspension	18.06.00	Event	8.09.00
	Stimulant	methamphetamine	Rugby League (NSWRL) (2)	6 month suspension	18.06.00	Event	8.09.00

Appendix B – Register of Notifiable Events CON'T

Category	Class	Substance	Sport	Sanction	Date of test	Event/ OOC	Date of entry
		pseudoephedrine	Cycling (ACF)	(AAT hearing pending)	20.08.00	Event	8.12.00
	Stimulant	ephedrine	Rugby League (NSWRL)	No sanction imposed	1.07.00	Event	12.10.00
	Stimulant	pseudoephedrine	Triathlon (TA)	3 month ban	17.03.01	Event	08.05.01
	Stimulant	methylenedioxy	Rugby League (NRL) (3)	6 month suspension	12.02.01	OOC	23.03.01
		methamphetamine					
	Stimulant	methylenedioxy amphetamine	Rugby League (NRL) (3)	6 month suspension	12.02.01	OOC	23.03.01
Restricted Substance	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Motorcycling (MA)	2 year ban	9.07.00	Event	8.09.00
	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Motorcycling (MA)	2 year ban	8.10.00	Event	8.12.00
	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Motorcycling (MA)	2 year ban	27.08.00	Event	12.10.00
	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Motor Racing (CAMS)	5 month ban	28.01.01	Event	23.04.01
	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Waterskiing (AWA)	3 month ban	22.04.01	Event	8.06.01
	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Mountain Bike (ACF)	TBA	25.02.01	Event	12.06.01
Failure to Comply	NA	Failure to Comply	BMX	TBA	19.12.01	OOC	9.02.01
	NA	Failure to Comply	Judo (JFA)	TBA	10.12.00	OOC	12.01.01

(1), (2), (3) denotes entries made for the same athlete.

Appendix C – Entries on Register of Notifiable Events from Previous Years where Outcomes were to be Advised

Category	Class	Substance	Sport	Sanction	Date of test	Event/ OOC	Date of entry
Restricted substance	Cannabinoid	cannabis	Archery (AA)	3 month ban	10.05.00	Event	29.06.00

Appendix D – Summary of Product Distribution and Usage

Description	Distributed/Usage
Drugs in Sport Handbook	8 222
Drugs in Sport Hotline	5 567
Wallet Card	26 014
Drug Testing: An Athletes Guide	14 973
ASDA Website	203 526

Appendix E – International Anti-Doping Arrangements and Drug Testing Agreements

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
1. International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	Multi-lateral government agreement involving Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.	Pursue best practice in doping control and encourage international community to implement effective programs. Provide for reciprocal testing agreements between IADA member's 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 included as observers.	Provide for parties to cooperate in fight against doping through doping control programs (not including drug testing services).
3. 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.	Promote mutual exchange of anti-doping information and expertise. Provide for reciprocal testing of French and Australian competitors.
4. State Sport General Administration of China and DISR, Commonwealth of Australia	Memorandum of Understanding between ASDA and the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-doping Commission concerning cooperation in the development of measures against doping in sport.	Mutual exchange of anti-doping information and expertise.

AGENCY TO AGENCY AGREEMENTS

Parties to the Arrangements	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
1. Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provide for reciprocal testing of Canadian and Australian competitors.
2. Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-doping Commission (COCADC) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement (Annexed to Chinese-Australian Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding).	Provide for reciprocal testing of Chinese and Australian competitors.
3. Team Denmark and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provide for reciprocal testing of Danish and Australian competitors.
4. Deutscher Sportbund (DSB) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provide for reciprocal testing of German and Australian competitors.
5. Finnish Anti-Doping Committee (FADC) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provide for reciprocal testing of Finnish and Australian competitors.
6. Institutio Nacional Do Deporto (CNAD) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provide for reciprocal testing of Portuguese and Australian competitors.
7. International Drug Testing Management (IDTM) and ASDA	Commercial testing agreement	Provide for testing on behalf of each organisation and allow ASDA to test in more than 75 countries.
8. Doping Control Netherlands (Do Co Ned) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provides for reciprocal testing of Dutch and Australian competitors.
9. New Zealand Sports Drug Agency (NZSDA) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provides for reciprocal testing of New Zealand and Australian competitors.
10. Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement	Provides for reciprocal testing of Norwegian and Australian competitors.

AGENCY TO AGENCY AGREEMENTS CON'T

Parties to the Arrangements	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
11. South African Institute for Drug Free Sport (SAIDFS) and ASDA	Memorandum of understanding.	Promote mutual exchange of information and expertise.
12. South African Institute for Drug Free Sport (SAIDFS) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement.	Provide for reciprocal testing of South African and Australian competitors.
13. Swedish Sports Confederation/The Doping Commission and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement.	Provide for reciprocal testing of Swedish and Australian competitors.
14. Swiss Anti-Doping Commission (SADC) and ASDA	Unilateral drug testing agreement.	Enable ASDA to conduct drug testing on Swiss athletes training and competing in Australia on behalf of SADC.
15. United States Anti Doping Agency (USADA) and ASDA	Bilateral drug testing agreement.	Provide for reciprocal testing of American and Australian competitors.

AGENCY TO INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION AGREEMENTS

Parties to the Arrangements	Type of agreement	Purpose of agreement
1. International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) and ASDA	User-pays drug testing agreement.	Provide for ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of IAAF in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.
2. International Cycling Union (ICU) and ASDA	User pays out-of-competition drug testing agreement.	Provide for ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of ICU in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.
3. International Triathlon Union (ITU) and ASDA	Part user-pays drug testing agreement between: ITU, Triathlon Australia and ASDA.	Enable ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of ITU in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.
4. International Archery (FITA) and ASDA	User-pays drug testing agreement.	Provide for ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of FITA in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.
5. International Swimming Federation (FINA) and ASDA	User-pays drug testing agreement.	Provide for ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of FINA in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.
6. International Canoe Federation (ICB) and ASDA	User-pays drug testing agreement.	Provide for ASDA to conduct drug testing on behalf of ICB in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games.

Appendix F – Powers of the Minister under the ASDA Act

The Minister has powers under the following sections of the ASDA Act (as at 30 June 2001) to:

	Related reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appoint members to the ASDA board 	20 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine members' terms and conditions of appointment not otherwise provided for in the Act 	31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant leave of absence to the Chairperson 	33 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve the Chief Executive engaging in paid employment outside the duties of the Chief Executive office 	35 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appoint an Acting Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Chief Executive and members 	37 (1)(2)(3) & (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terminate a member's appointment under certain circumstances 	36 (1) & (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve the agency's strategic plan 	48 (1) & (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve variations to the agency's strategic plan 	49 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approve the agency's annual operational plan 	52 (1) & (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>The Minister also has statutory powers under the following sections of the ASDA Act to direct the Chairperson or agency to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the Minister with details of positive and negative test results 	18 (1)(2) & (2a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convene a meeting of the agency board 	21 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revise the agency's annual operational plan if of the opinion that the plan is inconsistent with the agency's strategic plan 	51 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform its functions or exercise its powers in accordance with a written direction 	68 (1)

Appendix G – The Objects, Functions and Powers of the Agency as Specified in the ASDA Act

OBJECTS

The objects of the establishment of the agency are 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; and
- coordinate the development of a consistent and effective national response to matters relating to drugs in sport.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the agency include 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 (NSO), 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 has 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 devises 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; and
- 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 H – Resources for Outcome 1

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* 2000-2001 \$'000	(2) Actual expenses 2000-2001 \$'000	Variation (column 2 minus column 1)	Budget** 2001-2002 \$'000
Administered Expenses (including third party outputs)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Administered Expenses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Price of Departmental Outputs				
Output 1.1 – Drug Testing Program	5827	5998	171	4691
Output 1.2 – Education and Information Services	1153	1200	47	1120
Output 1.3 – International Advocacy Services	223	300	77	221
Revenue from Government (Appropriation) for Departmental Outputs	5703	5703	-	4632
Revenue from other Sources	1500	2176	676	1400
Total Price of Outputs	7203	7498	295	6032
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 1 (Total Price of Outputs and Administered Expenses)	7203	7498	295	6032

	2000-2001	2001-2002
Average Staffing Level	46	40

Appendix 1 Strategic Plan Performance Outcomes Summary

STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES

Strategic Breakthrough Issue	Milestones	Target	Progress as at June 2001
Enhance the credibility and affordability of our drug testing service	Achieve 3rd party ISO certification.	Mar 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved May 2000. Certified against both ISO9002 and the International Standard for Doping Control (ISDC).
	Develop a strategy for advancing analytical testing methods.	Sep 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the developments with the ASDTL & AIS research agenda and the wider international commitments in this issue, SMT has recommended this be deleted or "moth-balled" as an SBI.
	Develop a drug test cost reduction strategy.	Oct 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency-wide time recording system implemented during May 2001. Changes to the Chart of Accounts and financial reporting to be introduced in the new financial year to assist in the identification of costs.
	Implementation of an enabling IT infrastructure.	Apr 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Eugene</i> V1.3, with connections to ASDTL, in production Dec 00. Infrastructure for enabling State Coordinator's secure access to the whole network in place by mid May 2001 but connection of Adelaide office delayed to July 2001 because of telecommunications difficulties. The ASDA intranet well advanced with release scheduled for late August 2001.

STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES CONT

Strategic Breakthrough Issue	Milestones	Target	Progress as at June 2001
	Achieve full Y2k compliance.	Dec 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved.
Grow the business to achieve a sustainable economic future	Prepare a business development framework.	July 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete.
	Prepare business development strategy including growth target.	Sep 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This strategy now to be developed as part of the 2001-05 strategic planning process.
Invest in our people to build a dynamic, innovative and client focused organisation	Integrate business planning with performance management system.	July 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete.
	Implement a learning and development framework.	Dec 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Team established to undertake this task. Agency-wide skills assessment conducted in late Feb 01. Project team reported at end April 2001. Recommendations to be factored into 2001-2 HR planning process and restructure.
	Establish self directed work teams across the organisation.	Dec 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of process management has seen the creation of process-oriented teams across both the operational and process improvement activities. Teams are 'self-directed' in that their purpose is conditioned by ASDA's planning framework (not by management prerogative) and their operation is conditioned by the needs of the process, including performance standards.

Appendix 1 Strategic Plan Performance Outcomes Summary

STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES CONT


Strategic Breakthrough Issue	Milestones	Target	Progress as at June 2001
Play a leading role in the development of drugs in sport policy in Australia	Enact amended ASDA legislation	Aug 1999	• Complete.

Critical Success Factor	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Performance as at June 2001
Client Focus	External client satisfaction with all ASDA services	85%	83% - sourced from Instant Surveys.
	Internal client satisfaction with corporate services	80%	70% (survey conducted June 2000)
Accountability	Overheads as a percentage of total costs	30%	33%
	'Return' on investment	1.5%	5%
	Revenue per person	\$150 000	\$185 000 per person
Strategic Alliances	AQA self assessment rating	60%	Next assessment to be early in new financial year.
	Tests conducted versus tests planned through international agreements and contracts	70%	100%
	Long term international anti-doping arrangements	14	22

STRATEGIC BREAKTHROUGH ISSUES CONT

Critical Success Factor	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Performance as at June 2001
Communication	Clients with increased knowledge from ASDA resources	85%	75%
	Clients making use of ASDA resources and information	70%	80%
Staff Partnerships	Achieve enterprise agreement action plan	100%	Achieved with the full implementation of the Rewards and Recognition program during this quarter.
	Staff satisfaction from annual staff survey	80%	69% Survey conducted Sept 1999.
Quality of Products and Services	Athletes perceive deterrent effect from ASDA programs	80%	91%
	Athletes believe they will be tested in next 12 months	80%	90%
	Govt funded OOC tests conducted versus tests planned per quarterly plan	+/-7%	-4.5%
	Drug test cost reduction	5%	* Agency-wide time recording system implemented during May 2001. Changes to the Chart of Accounts and financial reporting to be introduced in the new financial year to assist in the identification of costs.

Appendix J - Financial Statements



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Sport and Tourism

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Australian Sports Drug Agency for the year ended 30 June 2001. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Directors;
- Statement of Financial Performance;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Schedule of Commitments;
- Schedule of Contingencies, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements in Australia so as to present a view of the entity which is consistent with my understanding of its financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

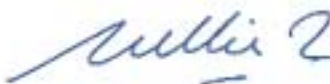
GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601
 GPO Box 787 National Circuit
 BARTON ACT
 Phone 062 523 1300 Fax 062 001 7711

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (a) the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders; and
- (b) the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders, of the financial position of the Australian Sports Drug Agency as at 30 June 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Willie Tan
 Senior Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
 28 September 2001

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In our opinion, the attached financial statements give a true and fair view of the matters required by Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2000-2001) Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 for the year ended 30 June 2001.

Signed 
J Mendoza
Director

28 September 2001

Signed 
B Sanda
Director

20 September 2001

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Australian Sports Drug Agency STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE *for the period ended 30 June 2001*

	Notes	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenues from government	3A	5,783,800	4,615,000
Sales of goods and services	3B	2,176,405	1,592,626
Interest	3C	30,656	16,292
Net foreign exchange gains	3D	40,424	489
Total revenues from ordinary activities		7,950,684	6,224,407
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employees	4A	2,855,997	2,516,214
Suppliers	4B	4,358,520	3,541,033
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	298,816	218,323
Net write-down of assets	4D	1,616	100,676
Total expenses from ordinary activities		7,514,949	6,376,249
Net operating surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities		435,735	(151,841)
Net surplus/(deficit)		435,735	(151,841)
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the Commonwealth		435,735	(151,841)
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		435,735	(151,841)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2001**

	Notes	2000-2001 \$	1999-2000 \$
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash	5A	1,134,651	507,964
Receivables	5B	341,093	247,637
Other financial assets	5C	35,884	1,801
Total financial assets		1,511,628	757,402
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	6A,D	62,412	146,940
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6B,D	156,777	156,408
Intangibles	6C	316,012	394,030
Inventories	6E	10,925	20,901
Other non-financial assets	6F	12,323	16,318
Total non-financial assets		558,449	744,617
Total assets		2,070,077	1,502,019
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	7A	657,411	556,838
Capital use charge	7C	71,800	26,236
Total provisions		728,411	583,074
Payables			
Suppliers	7B	558,346	492,160
Total Payables		558,346	492,160
Total liabilities		1,278,757	1,075,234
EQUITY			
Capital	8	174,009	174,009
Reserves	8	3,005	3,005
Accumulated results	8	614,306	249,772
Total equity		791,320	426,786
Current liabilities		1,834,089	829,953
Non-current liabilities		244,668	235,282
Current assets		1,511,628	804,621
Non-current assets		558,449	697,398

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period ended 30 June 2001**

	Notes	2000-2001 \$	1999-2000 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		5,703,000	4,615,000
Sales of goods and services		1,851,015	1,716,233
Interest		30,656	16,292
GST recovered from taxation authority		270,742	-
Total cash received		7,855,413	6,347,525
Cash used			
Employees		(2,755,423)	(2,378,884)
Suppliers		(4,310,448)	(3,388,397)
Total cash used		(7,065,871)	(5,767,281)
Net cash from operating activities	9	789,542	580,244
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(136,619)	(499,873)
Total cash used		(136,619)	(499,873)
Net cash from investing activities		(136,619)	(499,873)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Total cash used			
Capital use paid		(26,236)	-
Total cash used		(26,236)	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		(26,236)	-
Net increase in cash held		626,687	80,371
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		507,964	427,593
Cash at the end of the reporting period		1,134,651	507,964

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS
as at 30 June 2001**

	2000-01 \$	1999-00 \$
BY TYPE		
OTHER COMMITMENTS		
Operating leases 1 & 2	431,779	532,446
Other commitments	-	-
Total other commitments	<u>431,779</u>	<u>532,446</u>
Net commitments	<u>431,779</u>	<u>532,446</u>
BY MATURITY		
All net commitments		
One year or less	244,255	315,013
From one to five years	187,524	217,433
Over five years	-	-
Net commitments	<u>431,779</u>	<u>532,446</u>
Operating Lease Commitments		
One year or less	244,255	315,013
From one to five years	187,524	217,433
Over five years	-	-
Net operating lease commitments	<u>431,779</u>	<u>532,446</u>

30. Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

- 1 Operating leases are in relation to office accommodation, motor vehicles & computer equipment.
- 2 Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Nature of lease	General description of leasing arrangements
leases for office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * lease payments are subject to annual increases 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * no contingent rentals exist; * there are no renewal or purchase options available to the Agency.
a lease in relation to computer equipment (eM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the lessor provides all computer equipment and software designated as necessary in the supply contract for 3 years. The initial equipment has an 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.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES
as at 30 June 2001**

	2000-2001 \$	1999-2000 \$
CONTINGENT LOSSES		
Total contingent losses	-	-
Net contingencies	-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
for the period ended 30 June 2001
INDEX

Description	No.
Summary of significant accounting policies	1
Revenue from Government	2
Sales of goods and services	3A
Interest	3B
Net foreign exchange gains	3C
Employees	4A
Suppliers	4B
Depreciation and amortisation	4C
Net write-down of assets	4D
Cash	5A
Receivables	5B
Other financial assets	5C
Land and buildings	5A
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	6B
Intangibles	6C
Asset movement schedule	6D
Inventories	6E
Other non-financial assets	6F
Employees	7A
Suppliers	7B
Other provisions and payables	7C
Total equity	8
Cashflow reconciliation	9
Appropriations	10
Remuneration of Directors	11
Related party disclosures	12
Remuneration of officers	13
Remuneration of officials	14
Financial Instruments	15A
Financial Instruments	15B
Financial Instruments	15C
Annual Appropriation Acts	16

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of accounting

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:

- Schedule 1 to the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial statements 2000-2001) Orders* made by the Finance Minister for the preparation of Financial Statements in relation to financial years ending on or after 30 June 2001;
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Boards;
- Other authoritative pronouncements of the Boards, and
- the Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- Statements of Accounting Concepts;
- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Guidance Notes issued by that Department.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or on the financial position.

1.2 Rounding

Amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar.

1.3 Taxation

The Agency is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax.

1.4 Inventories

All inventories held for sale are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Stocks of obsolete items are valued at nil.

1.5 Property (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure), Plant and Equipment

Asset Recognition Threshold

All assets with a cost of less than \$1,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition. Assets include additions and enhancements that form part of the whole of the item. Items of plant and equipment are depreciated using the reducing balance method.

Assets are reported at cost value.

Recoverable Amount Test

Schedule 1 requires the application of the recoverable amounts test to the Authority's non-current assets in accordance with AAS 10 *Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets*. The carrying amounts of non-current assets of the Australian Sports Drug Agency have been reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amounts, the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value.

Depreciation

Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of asset are as follows:

	2001	2000
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in note 6C.

Revaluations

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are revalued progressively in accordance with the 'deprival' method of valuation in successive 3-year cycle, so that no asset has a value greater than three years old.

Assets in each class acquired after the commencement of a progressive revaluation cycle are not captured by the progressive revaluation then in progress.

All valuations are independent.

1.6 Employee Entitlements

(a) Leave

The liability for employee entitlements encompasses 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 by employees is less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 2001 and is recognised at its nominal amount.

The non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2001. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

(b) Superannuation

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions for the economic entity in relation to these schemes have been expensed in these financial statements.

The provision for superannuation benefits is based on the notional accumulation of superannuation benefits by the Agency for short-term and highly casual staff. Interest is accumulated as part of the benefit. The provision is included under current liabilities.

1.7 Leases

ASDA does not have any finance leases.

Operating lease payments are charged to the Operating Statement on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.8 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. At balance date, amounts receivable and payable in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at that date and any exchange differences are brought to account in the Operating Statement.

1.9 Bad and doubtful debts

Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified. A provision is raised for doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding accounts at year end.

1.10 Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes deposits held at call with a bank and investments in money market instruments.

1.11 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

1.12 Insurance

The Agency has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund called 'Comcover'. Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.13 Capital Usage Charge

A capital usage charge of 12% is imposed by the Government on the net assets of the Agency. The charge is adjusted to take account of asset gifts and revaluation increments during the financial year.

1.14 Economic Dependency

The Australian Sports Drug Agency was established by section 6 of the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

The Agency is dependant upon on appropriations of the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and its ability to carry out normal activities.

1.15 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 1999-2000.

1.16 Reporting by Outcomes

As comparison of Budget and Actual figures by outcome specified in the Appropriation Acts relevant to the Authority is presented in Note 2. Any intra-government costs included in the figure 'net cost to Budget outcomes' are eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome for the Government overall.

1.17 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 upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts or other agreements to provide services to Commonwealth bodies. The stage of completion is determined according to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Revenues from Government – Output Appropriations

Appropriations for outputs are recognised as revenue to the extent they have been received into the Authority's Bank account or are entitled to be received by the Authority at year end.

1.18 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.

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.

1.19 Intangibles

The carrying amount of each non-current intangible asset is reviewed to determine whether it is in excess of the asset's recoverable amount. If an excess exists as at the reporting date, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount immediately. In assessing recoverable amounts, the relevant cash flows, including the expected cash inflows from future appropriations by the Parliament, have been discounted to their present value.

No write-down to recoverable amount has been made in 2000-01.

Intangible assets are amortised over a straight-line basis over their anticipated useful lives.

Useful lives are:	2001-01	1999-00
• Internally developed software	3 years	3 Years

**Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001**

Note 2 - Reporting by segments and outcomes

Reporting by segments

The Agency operates primarily in a single industry and geographic segment, being the provision of an independent, high quality and accessible anti-doping program. The Australian Sports Drug Agency operates in the sporting industry.

The Agency is structured to meet one outcome:

Outcome 1: The Australian sporting community can derive benefits from using honest doping prevention 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 three outputs, these are as follows:

Output 1 - Doping Testing Program

Output 2 - Education and Information Services

Output 3 - International Advocacy Services

Reporting by Outcome 2000-2001

	Output 1		Output 2		Output 3		TOTAL	
	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000
Employees	2,096	2,333	487	493	79	86	2,662	2,912
Supplies	2,462	2,534	724	691	141	136	4,527	4,359
Other	13	343	14	48	3	3	60	384
Total Cost of Outputs	4,571	5,210	1,225	1,232	223	225	5,020	5,675
Sale of goods and services	1,362	2,018	78	145	-	-	1,440	2,163
Revenues from government	4,417	4,627	1,853	852	223	223	6,503	5,702
Other	15	66	1	5	-	-	21	74
Total Revenue from Ordinary Activities	5,894	6,711	1,732	1,004	223	223	7,203	6,983

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 3A - Receipts from Government	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Appropriations for outputs	5,703,000	4,515,000
Total	5,703,000	4,515,000

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 3B - Sales of Goods and Services	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
User pays income	2,130,528	1,558,051
Sales of goods	42,489	36,172
Presentations	3,358	3,055
Other	50	1,348
Total	2,176,805	1,598,626

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Note 1C - Interest		
Deposits	30,856	16,292
Total	30,856	16,292

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Note 1D - Net foreign exchange gains		
Non-speculative	40,424	489
Total	40,424	489

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4A - Employee Expenses	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Salaries & Wages	2,459,487	2,133,980
Superannuation	274,979	251,299
Long Service Leave	30,617	16,265
Superannuation On-Cost	1,286	15,747
Recreation Leave	14,184	34,302
Other employee expenses	71,444	74,521
Total	2,855,997	2,516,214

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4B - Supplier Expenses	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Consultants	795,995	526,642
Testing - Analysis & Collection	1,614,581	1,606,367
Operating lease rentals	218,853	201,721
Supply of Goods & Services	1,729,891	1,396,305
Total	4,359,320	3,741,035

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 9C - Depreciation and Amortisation	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Depreciation - Property, plant & equipment	142,592	118,531
Amortisation - Intangibles	156,315	99,892
Total	298,907	218,423

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4D - Write-down of assets	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Net Write Down of Non Financial Assets - I.P.R.E	-	79,207
Net Write Down of receivables - bad debts	1,616	9,654
Net Write Down of receivables - doubtful debts	-	11,813
Total	1,616	100,674

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 5A - Cash	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	1,134,653	587,964
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	<u>1,134,653</u>	<u>587,964</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 5B - Receivables	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Trade debtors	341,893	259,452
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	(11,815)
Total	<u>341,893</u>	<u>247,637</u>
 Receivables which are overdue (gross) are aged as follows:		
Not overdue:		
less than 30 days	150,287	162,188
Overdue by:		
30 to 60 days	184,912	5,290
60 to 90 days	22,697	72,361
more than 90 days	3,297	19,533
Total receivables (gross)	<u>341,893</u>	<u>259,452</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 5C - Other financial assets	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
GST Receivable	35,884	1,801
Total	35,884	1,801

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 6A - Land and buildings¹	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements at cost	181,801	181,801
Accumulated depreciation	(132,889)	(50,479)
	<u>48,912</u>	<u>131,322</u>
Leasehold improvements at 1999/2000 valuation	90,100	90,100
Accumulated depreciation	(76,600)	(74,482)
	<u>13,500</u>	<u>15,618</u>
Total land and buildings	62,412	146,940

¹ For details relating to the revaluations and revaluation policy see note 1.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 6B - Infrastructure, plant and equipment¹	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Plant & Equipment at cost	89,636	31,293
Accumulated Depreciation	(24,975)	(9,661)
	<u>64,661</u>	<u>21,632</u>
Furniture & Fittings at 1999/2000 valuation	72,596	72,596
Accumulated Depreciation	(58,956)	(54,131)
	<u>13,640</u>	<u>18,465</u>
Plant & Equipment at 1999/2000 valuation	146,285	146,285
Accumulated Depreciation	(167,723)	(228,882)
	<u>78,562</u>	<u>117,403</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u>143,223</u>	<u>135,806</u>

¹ For details relating to the revaluations and revaluation policy see note 1.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 6C - Intangibles¹	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Intangibles at cost	116,640	36,384
Accumulated Amortisation	(48,228)	(12,114)
	<u>68,412</u>	<u>24,270</u>
Testing Database - Eugene at 1999/2000 valuation	390,000	390,000
Accumulated Amortisation	(140,400)	-
	<u>249,600</u>	<u>390,000</u>
Total intangibles	<u>318,012</u>	<u>414,270</u>

¹ For details relating to the revaluations and revaluation policy see note 1.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2001

Board of Administration
 Administration Summary

Item	Land	Buildings	Total Land & Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor vehicles, plant and equipment	Total Motor vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Computer Software Total Intangible	Total
Costs, value								
As at 30 June 2000	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	271,000	410,000	250,000	1,148,000
Additions	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Disposals of items (2000)	0	0	0	0	(10,000)	(10,000)	0	(10,000)
Revaluation with effect from 1 July 2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000
As at 1 July 2000	0	170,000	170,000	11,000	250,000	331,000	250,000	752,000
Revaluation / Accretions - effect for assets held as 1 July 2000	0	107,000	107,000	0	160,000	267,000	0	474,000
Revaluation / Accretions - Change in valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation / Accretions - Change in valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation / Accretions - Change in valuation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000
As at 30 June 2000	0	170,000	170,000	11,000	250,000	331,000	250,000	752,000
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000
As at 30 June 2000	0	170,000	170,000	11,000	250,000	331,000	250,000	752,000
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000

Revaluation valuation

Item	Land	Buildings	Total Land & Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor vehicles, plant and equipment	Total Motor vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Computer Software Total Intangible	Total
As at 30 June 2000	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	271,000	410,000	250,000	1,148,000
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000
As at 30 June 2000	0	170,000	170,000	11,000	250,000	331,000	250,000	752,000
As at 30 June 2001	0	277,000	277,000	11,000	410,000	438,000	250,000	1,386,000

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4 - Inventories

All inventories are current assets

Inventories held for sale

Total

	2000-01	1999-00
\$	\$	\$
Inventories held for sale	10,925	30,901
Total	10,925	30,901

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4F - Other non-financial assets	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Prepayments	11,323	18,318
Total	11,323	18,318

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 7A - Liabilities	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Superannuation	67,009	55,781
Rotation Leave	203,146	188,962
Long Service Leave	244,668	214,051
Accrued Salary and Wages	128,174	74,722
Accrued Superannuation	5,234	6,567
Superannuation On-Cost	17,033	13,747
Salaries clearing account	149	1,008
Total	665,411	555,818

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 7B - Suppliers	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	549,847	438,009
Other Creditors	1,299	1,299
Accrued Expenses	-	34,851
Total	551,146	474,159

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 7C - Other provisions and payables	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Capital User Charge payable	71,000	26,234
Total	71,000	26,234

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 4 - Equity

	Capital 2000-2001	1999-2000	Accumulated results 2000-2001	1999-2000	Asset revaluation reserve 2000-2001	1999-2000	Total equity 2000-2001	1999-2000
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2000	174,009	174,009	249,772	427,649	3,005	-	426,786	603,858
Operating result	-	-	435,534	(151,841)	-	-	435,534	(151,841)
Net revaluation increases (decreases)	-	-	-	-	3,005	-	-	3,005
Transfers to/(from) reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves / (Disposal) of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital use charge	-	-	(71,099)	(26,126)	-	-	(71,099)	(26,221)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2001	174,009	174,009	614,208	249,772	3,005	-	591,216	436,788

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 9 - Cash Flow Reconciliation	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Agency Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating surplus (deficit) before extraordinary items	435,535	(151,841)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	435,535	(151,841)
Depreciation of property plant & equipment	142,502	214,045
Amortisation of intangibles	186,214	2,278
Infrastructure, plant and equipment written off	-	79,209
Change in assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(93,456)	251,427
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	19,975	(2,745)
Decrease (increase) in Other Financial Assets	(34,083)	(1,201)
Decrease (increase) in Other Non-financial Assets	3,995	(13,692)
Increase (Decrease) in Provisions and Payable for suppliers	58,184	137,187
Increase (Decrease) in Provisions and Payable for employees	100,254	137,329
(Decrease) in other liabilities	-	(93,150)
Net cash provided by operating activities	789,542	580,344

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 10 - Appropriations

Annual appropriations for Departmental items (price of outputs)

	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Annual Appropriation Acts No 1 & 2 - basic appropriation	5,703,000	4,612,000
Total appropriations available for the year	5,703,000	4,612,000

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note 11 - Remuneration of Directors

a)

	2000-2001	1999-2000
	No.'s	No.'s
Nil - \$10,000	5	3
\$10,001 - \$20,000	2	-
\$20,001 - \$40,000	-	-
\$40,001 - \$60,000	-	-
\$60,001 - \$80,000	-	-
\$80,001 - \$120,000	-	-
\$120,001 - \$140,000	2	1
\$140,001 - \$150,000	-	-
Total:	9	4

	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
b) The aggregate amount of total remuneration of Directors shown above.	317,450	134,702

The Chief Executive of the Agency is a Director, but receives no additional remuneration for these duties. The remuneration band structure above reflects the full year remuneration entitlement of the Chief Executive position.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note 12 - Related Party Disclosures

Directors of the Agency

The Directors of the Agency during the year were:

- Dr B Sands, OAM (chairperson)
- Mr J Meredith CEO (appointed 26/03/2001)
- Ms S Buchanan, OAM (resigned 14/04/2001)
- Mr J Lundy (resigned 31/12/2000)
- Dr A McLachlan
- G Trainer (appointed 23/04/2001)
- L Ellis
- Ms N Hewson (resigned 15/12/2000)
- J Clark (appointed 14/05/2001)

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 13.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note 13- Remuneration of Officers

	2000-2001 \$	1999-2000 \$
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of Officers shows above.	88,797	119,296

The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more:

	2000-2001 No.'s	1999-2000 No.'s
\$100,001 - \$110,000	-	-
\$110,001 - \$120,000	-	1

The remuneration includes all Officers classified at equivalent Senior Executive Service levels during the financial year except the Chief executive. Details of the Chief Executive are disclosed in note 11.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2001

Note 14 - Remuneration of Auditors	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements:	<u>20,900</u>	<u>22,477</u>
	<u>20,900</u>	<u>22,400</u>
Remuneration to Hines & Pickering for the internal audit services and the review of the financial statements:	<u>9,260</u>	<u>17,200</u>
	<u>9,260</u>	<u>17,200</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

Note 15: Financial Instruments.
 (A) Terms, conditions & accounting policies

2000-01 Financial Instrument Class	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including obligations to issue and modifications affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets (Recognisably)			
Cash	1A	Financial assets are recognised when control over their economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.	
Receivables - goods and services	1B	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less than the face value. Accrued revenue is recognised when a contract has been provided but billing has not yet occurred.	Credit terms are not 30 days. As for receivables for goods and services same billed.
Accrued revenue	1B	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less than the face value. Accrued revenue is recognised when a contract has been provided but billing has not yet occurred.	
Other financial assets	1C	This represents GSTY paid or payable on supplies that is recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office.	
Financial Liabilities (Recognisably)			
Trade creditors	7B	Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is assumed and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured. Creditors and amounts are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised in the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of billing terms (provided)).	Settlement is usually made not 30 days.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Description of Assets and Liabilities	Assets	2000-2001				1999-2000			
		Carrying Amount	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Carrying Amount	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Assets									
Cash at bank	1,111,476	1,111,476	-	1,111,476	607,864	607,864	-	607,864	
Trade receivables	340,090	340,090	-	340,090	247,617	247,617	-	247,617	
Other financial assets	30,884	30,884	-	30,884	1,870	1,870	-	1,870	
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)	1,482,450	1,482,450	-	1,482,450	857,351	857,351	-	857,351	
Liabilities									
Trade payables	490,140	490,140	-	490,140	391,390	391,390	-	391,390	
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)	490,140	490,140	-	490,140	391,390	391,390	-	391,390	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Australian Sports Drug Agency
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2001

(c) Net Fair Value of Agency Financial Assets and Liabilities

Name	2000-2001		1999-2000	
	Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value	Total carrying amount	Aggregate net fair value
Financial Assets (Recognised)				
Cash at bank	1,111,476	1,111,476	607,864	607,864
Cash on hand	1,198	1,198	969	969
Trade receivables - (goods) and services	340,090	340,090	247,617	247,617
Other financial assets	30,884	30,884	1,870	1,870
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)	1,483,648	1,483,648	858,320	858,320
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)				
Trade payables	490,140	490,140	391,390	391,390
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)	490,140	490,140	391,390	391,390

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits on call and non-current bearing receivables financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair value of trade payables, all of which are due less than 12 months, are approximated by their carrying amounts.

(d) Credit Risk Exposure

The economic entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date is equal to the carrying amount of financial assets as indicated in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The economic entity has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

All figures for credit risk 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 30 June 2001**

Note 16 - Annual Appropriation Act 2000-2001

	2000-01	1999-00
	\$	\$
Appropriation Acts No. 1,3 - Basic Appropriation	5,703,000	4,615,000
Balance carried from previous period	507,964	427,593
Credits permitted by annotation ASDA Act 1990	2,156,406	1,732,525
Available for payment	8,367,370	6,775,118
Payments made	(7,232,719)	(6,267,154)
Balance carried to next period	1,134,651	507,964

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Appendix K - Office of Independent Observer

TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

The Office of the Independent Observer is a vital aspect of the newly developed Doping Control Result Management Procedures for the Sydney Olympic Games. Its primary function is to independently audit and observe all aspects of the doping control operations prior to and during the Olympic Games, to both protect the integrity of the IOC Medical Commission and to enhance athlete, sport and public confidence in the doping control process.

Key functions of the Independent Observer will be to oversee the doping control process, provide regular reports to the WADA and to prepare an independent, public report on the doping control activities conducted prior to and during the Games.

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Independent Observer will have the following responsibilities, as referred to in the Sydney Olympic Guide to Doping Control.

With respect to overseeing the doping control process, the Independent Observer shall observe:

- relating to the selection and notification of a competitor for doping control;
- procedures where a competitor uses a substance for therapeutic use or uses beta 2 agonists;
- sample collection procedures at the Doping Control Station;
- sample collection procedures where a competitor fails to comply or reports to the Doping Control Station later than required;
- analysis of A Samples (including blood and urine); and
- process and procedures at the Laboratory.

The Independent Observer shall be entitled to and is required to:

- receive copies of all athlete doping control forms (including those of control samples);
- receive notification of all laboratory test results;
- receive notifications of all failures to comply;
- receive notifications of all new substances, unusual results and other irregularities;
- attend the analysis of all B samples;
- attend the deliberations of the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission (IOCMC) when determining whether a potential doping offence has occurred;
- receive a copy the notification given to the competitor of the IOCMC hearing;
- attend the IOCMC hearing and receive copies of relevant documents including recommendations;
- receive a copy of the notification given to the competitor of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board (IOCEB) hearing; and
- attend the IOCEB hearing and receive copies of relevant documents including notification of sanctions imposed.

MEMBERSHIP

The office of the Independent Observer will be comprised of not more than 12 individuals, and shall possess competence and expertise in sample collection, result management and legal fields. All members will be volunteers. The Chairperson of the Office of the Independent Observer may recruit, select and appoint members as deemed appropriate to fulfill the Independent Observer mandate.

Specifically;

- A minimum of five individuals will be required with sample collection expertise.
- A minimum of two individuals will be required with result management expertise.
- A minimum of two individuals will be required with doping control legal expertise.
- A minimum of one individual will be required for office administration.

CHAIRPERSON

The Chair of the Office of the Independent Observer shall be appointed by the WADA Board. The Chair shall not be a member of the International Olympic Committee or the IOC Medical Commission. The Chair will have overall responsibility for the operations of the Office of the Independent Observer and will be its public spokesperson.

REPORTING

The Office of the Independent Observer reports directly to the WADA Board through its Chairperson. The WADA Board shall appoint a Board Member to receive the reports on doping control activities. The Chairperson will report any issue or matter to the appointed WADA representative on the day the issue or matter becomes known. These may include:

- conformance issues for example, issuing Doping Control Notification form to the relevant parties, completion of Doping Control Official Record and Doping Control Transport forms;
- security of confidential information;
- conflicts of interest;
- consistency and availability of information to competitors; and
- timing of notifications.

At the conclusion of the Games, the Independent Observer Chairperson shall produce an Independent Observer's Report.

The Independent Observer's Report will include the following information:

- certification of compliance with procedures in the Doping Control Guide and the OMADC;
- non-conformities (if any) and steps taken to remedy non-conformities; and
- other relevant matters.

The Independent Observer's Report will be submitted to WADA no later than one month after the completion of all doping control testing relating to the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

The outcomes documented in the Independent Observer's Report will be made public by WADA.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All members of the Office of the Independent Observer are subject to the Independent Observer Code of Conduct. Any member of the Office of the Independent Observer who has a conflict of interest in any function or matter being dealt with, or is perceived to have a conflict of interest in any manner, shall declare this conflict immediately to the Chairperson and shall not participate in any activity related to the matter in questions.

CONFIDENTIALITY

All members of the Office of the Independent Observer are subject to the Independent Observer Code of Conduct, and all members are required to sign a Declaration of Confidentiality Agreement. Except as provided in the Confidentiality Agreement, all information relating to the work of the Office of the Independent Observer shall remain strictly confidential. Unless authorised by the Chairperson, no member of the Independent Observer Office shall speak publicly about the work and observations of the Office.

ON-SITE OPERATIONS

This will be developed as a separate operation/protocol document and will include regular meeting schedules, methods of assignment, on-site office capacity (transportation, secure fax/email, computer capacity, mobile phones, office set-up, etc.), full venue accreditation access and official clothing.

FUNDING

WADA shall be responsible for funding the office of the Independent Observer member's transportation, accommodation and meal expenses. Honorarium will be provided to each member, similar to those provided to International Court of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) members at the Games.

Appendix L – Office of Independent Observer: Pre-Games ASDA Audit

(Extract from Office of Independent Observer Report Olympic Games 2000, Sydney, Australia)

In accordance with the IOC's request, the Office conducted an audit of the Australian Sports Drugs Agency (ASDA) in two stages over July and August. MM. Syväsalmi and Howman and Mrs Nolan conducted the audit. The principal conclusions from this audit were contained in the report's Executive Summary:

The observation was conducted by way of "spot checks" and analysis of information (written and verbal) received from ASDA, the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL), and the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC).

Full cooperation, in all respects, was accorded to the IO Group by all bodies and all documentation requested was provided.

The ASDA testing process is governed by Federal Legislation. The Statute and regulations have been amended to keep ahead of changes in testing processes and protocols. ASDA has had a recent probity report for its operations.

ASDA has ISO accreditation for its procedures and has recently completed the examination required for acceptance.

The IO Group was satisfied that standards, proper reporting lines, independence, transparency and quality are all achieved by ASDA and its contracted laboratory ASDTL.

The "Reiterer" book allegations are the subject of review by ASDA, and a doping infraction notice by AOC. The group is satisfied proper inquiry and action have been taken to date.

The out-of-competition testing by ASDA has proper checks and review. The group was satisfied, on the basis of its review, that no manipulation, no tampering with the process or result management occurred.

The IO Group recommends that the ISO process, the IADA developed protocols and the probity/standards testing adopted by ASDA are pursued by WADA as proper processes and policies to adopt in due course.

The IO Group recommends careful hiring of doping control officers (DCOs) to ensure proper security/criminal checks of all those involved in doping control processes to ensure integrity, reliance and responsibility of the highest level.

ASDA has commenced hiring full-time doping control officers, in addition to casual or part-time employees. It is recommended that WADA look to employ full time drug control officers with proper education and training.

The IO Group recommends that this observation of the national anti-doping agency responsible for Games testing should be mandatory before each Olympic Games.

The IO Group recommends that there be appropriate consideration of the development of a "Doping Ombudsman" so that enquiry and investigation of anecdotal claims of doping can proceed to discover whether there is any substance to such claims, and what if any action could be taken. This should be referred to the Legal Working Group of WADA."

Appendix M – Report on Reiterer’s Allegations Concerning the Australian Sports Drug Agency’s Drug Testing Program

Audit conducted by Moray & Agnew

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Allegations have been made by Werner Reiterer (“Reiterer”) relevant to the Australian Sports Drug Agency (“ASDA”). Briefly those matters can be summarised as follows:

- lack of close observation by chaperone when urine sample passed;
- use of mobile phone numbers which are only given to ASDA to avoid undertaking drug tests;
- interference with samples by athletes when passing urine;
- ASDA not checking samples for various performance enhancing substances which cannot be detected;
- avoidance of drug tests by planned evasive action including; withdrawals, failure in competition, walk outs and changing geographic location to an area less well tested;
- lack of identification of athletes for drug testing allowing for substitution of athletes;
- reporting of positive test results to officials prior to the athlete and potential non-action of a positive result;
- alleged immunity from testing whilst on a doping program;
- alleged official re-entry onto testers’ books;
- alleged notification of drug taking by Reiterer at the time of testing, which was not acted upon.

We have investigated those allegations.

Attached and marked “A” on page 135 is a chart setting out the precise allegations by Reiterer in the book, directly relevant to ASDA and our findings.

We have concluded that there is no evidence of any wrong doing by ASDA.

All allegations made by Reiterer relevant to ASDA occurred in or prior to 1994, other than the most recent drug test of Reiterer in January 2000. We have been unable to substantiate those allegations. We note ASDA’s practice and procedure has been greatly enhanced from the time of its inception to date. It is clear from our investigations that ASDA has over the years, identified some potential weaknesses in the drug testing process which it has and continues to address in order to improve the effectiveness of the process. The allegations made by Reiterer should not result in ASDA altering its current practice and procedure for drug testing.

ASDA is only one player in the drug testing chain. ASDA is heavily reliant on the relevant national sporting organisation for information concerning athlete contact details and rankings. Accordingly, to a certain extent, an improvement in the effectiveness of ASDA’s drug testing program is dependent on other stakeholders. The best method of ensuring provision of updated information and drawing criticism away from any organisation in the system would appear to be the imposition of sanctions on non-complying athletes.

INTRODUCTION

On 5 July 2000, Reiterer launched his book “Positive”. Reiterer was, until the launch of the book, a discus thrower apparently planning to compete in the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Reiterer was at one stage ranked number one Australian discus thrower and is a former Commonwealth Games medallist. He has held various national and world championship titles over his career from the mid-1980s to 2000.

In his book, Reiterer, whilst “not naming names”, has reported on the widespread use of drugs in sport and is critical of “the authorities”; being persons within the Olympic movement, Athletics Australia, ASDA officials and the laboratories. Broadly speaking, the criticisms of ASDA relate to:

- the selection of athletes for testing;
- the manner in which the drug tests are conducted;
- avoidance of drug tests.

ASDA has commissioned this report in order to address the specific allegations made by Reiterer concerning its officers and its practice and procedure in carrying out drug testing and selection.

METHODOLOGY

In investigating Reiterer's allegations we have:

- considered the Reiterer book;
- reviewed press reports and audio and audio visual tapes;
- considered the ASDA Act and Regulations;
- considered the IAAF Procedural Guidelines for Doping Control;
- reviewed ASDA's files specific to Athletics Australia in Victoria;
- reviewed internal ASDA documentation concerning test planning and distribution for the period 1997 to date;
- reviewed internal ASDA documentation concerning practice and procedure for drug testing;
- interviewed personnel from ASDA's head office in Canberra concerning the structure of ASDA, practice and procedure as to planning and distribution for drug testing, selection of athletes, role of drug control officials and chaperones and their training;
- interviewed the relevant sport's service officer for Athletics Australia in Victoria;
- interviewed the permanent full-time drug control officials in Victoria who were involved in testing events concerning Reiterer;
- interviewed a former drug control official involved in some testing events concerning Reiterer;
- interviewed a chaperone involved in the testing event concerning Reiterer in Victoria in January 2000;
- interviewed a SOCOG volunteer present at the testing event of Reiterer in Victoria in January 2000;
- written to Reiterer, inviting his edification of allegations made relevant to ASDA. At the date of this report no response has been received.

Some difficulty has been met due to the fact that many of the allegations made by Reiterer are very generalised, lacking names and dates with which to identify them. Whilst Reiterer has stated he has been drug tested over 200 times, ASDA's records indicate that he was tested by it or its predecessor on far fewer occasions, dating back to January 1989.

Other than the drug test which occurred in January 2000, wherein Reiterer alleges he admitted to drug taking, it appears that all other instances of criticism concerning ASDA took place in or prior to 1994.

We have not interviewed personnel outside of ASDA for the purposes of this report. The report must therefore be seen in the context of an internal review of practice and procedure. In particular, we have not addressed the claims made concerning lack of detection of drugs on scientific analysis. The analytical process is not conducted by ASDA but rather, a separate government body, being the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory ("ASDTL").

Allegations and Findings

We have investigated the veracity of the specific allegations made by Reiterer in relation to ASDA's drug testing activities and the conduct of ASDA officials. We have found no evidence of wrong doing by ASDA. We have however, identified some areas of potential abuse in the drug testing system.

In relation to the specific allegations by Reiterer (referred to at annexure "A" on page 135), we conclude as follows:

There is no evidence that any sample passed by Reiterer was not closely observed. Reiterer does not allege that he interfered with his own sample and any other allegation is merely hearsay. Whilst situations might arise where a sample is not directly witnessed, the chaperones and drug control officials are trained to do so. Continued efforts to increase training and quality control of chaperones and drug control officials, including field observation; to ensure a strict adherence to the stated procedures of ASDA for the witnessing of samples should occur.

ASDA is aware that situations have occurred where mobile telephones are used by athletes to receive notification of drug tests. Only a very generalised allegation has been made by Reiterer concerning this issue. ASDA should continue to require drug control officials to use different telephones and to place a bar on those telephones so that any one number is not associated with an ASDA drug test. ASDA should also continue to obtain as many contact details as possible for an athlete, to avoid reliance on a mobile telephone number, or leaving messages or utilising answering machines. This will assist in preventing early notification of a drug test.

It appears that as alleged by Reiterer, athletes may attempt to escape drug tests by going to areas where ASDA does not attend to undertake drug tests or where drug tests are only done on limited occasions. ASDA does, and should continue to, identify areas outside its usual geographic testing areas for further testing. Clearly, a large cost factor is involved for ASDA in making "one off" trips to different geographic areas however, the avoidance issue must be considered in this context.

Reiterer contends that ASDA did not look for various performance enhancing drugs as it was unable to test for them. ASDA is not responsible for the scientific analysis of samples, nor it is responsible for determining what drugs are to be tested for.

We have found no evidence of a corrupt meet occurring. Reiterer's allegation could only relate to an event on 20 November 1994 or alternatively, 31 March 1990. Whilst he refers to having recently returned from the Auckland Commonwealth Games (1994) he also refers to the newly formed ASDA (1990). Little paper work was kept by ASDA in relation to drug tests performed up to 1993 however, since that time, the drug control official completes a report for every drug test session. Matters such as walk outs, suspicious withdrawals or failures to comply would be reported in that report to the sport's service officer for action. The drug control official does not, in general, have any discretion to target an athlete for testing. However, upon reporting to the sport's service officer, that officer, in conjunction with the sport's service manager, may determine to target an athlete for testing.

Whilst the procedure for any such target testing can be cumbersome, it does ensure that a particular athlete is not unnecessarily targeted; which could lead to allegations of victimisation. We do however, question the viability of some increased flexibility or use being made of the sport's service officer's discretion to target a particular athlete for testing.

We have found no evidence of any situation of substitution of athletes. An increase in no notice testing should prevent the substitution of athletes, by athletes attempting to avoid drug tests. Whilst proof of identification was not a requirement in the past, more recently, ASDA has required the drug control official or chaperone to note at the time of testing whether identification is available. If possible, that identification should be by means of photographic identification. If no such identification is available, ASDA should check the signature of that athlete with signatures on prior tests. Such follow-up has not occurred in the past. In addition, it may be useful to require athletes to provide photographic identification at the time they are entered on the ASDA register for out of competition testing. Whilst an athlete may be known to the drug control official or chaperone, to prevent allegations of substitution, identification should be requested. However, the most effective means of preventing the use of substitutes or false identification, appears to be no notice testing, so that less opportunity exists for this to occur. ASDA is making serious attempts to increase the percentage and effectiveness of no notice testing.

Reiterer has noted that he was tested on 3 occasions whilst taking banned drugs. As noted, ASDA does not perform the scientific analysis of a sample. It is well known that certain drugs are not currently being detected on drug testing. Continued scientific research will assist however, this is outside ASDA's domain.

Reiterer has referred to an instance where he may have returned a positive test result in Australia and Australian officials knew of that result before him. That positive result did not result in any action being taken against him nor any formal notification. We have found no evidence of improper or incorrect notification of drug test results by ASDA in relation to Reiterer or at all. If a positive "A" sample was returned for an ASDA test, the athlete would be notified however, no other person. In relation to an International Amateur Athletics Federation ("IAAF") test, IAAF would be notified of the "A" sample result prior to the athlete. This is an IAAF requirement. No positive "A" sample result has not resulted in a final positive test result being found and actioned accordingly.

There is no evidence that Reiterer was granted immunity from testing, notwithstanding the fact that Reiterer was not always competing; as he had not retired. Reiterer was in fact flagged for testing on several occasions in 1998 and 1999 however, could not be contacted. ASDA has worked to improve contact details available for athletes by requiring; a number of contact details, details of coaches and training times. In the past, at the end of a test period, the drug control official who was responsible for contacting an athlete for out of competition testing and arranging for a sample to be taken, simply advised the sport's service officer that no contact had been made. At that time the sport's service officer would request further details of that from Athletics Australia. Efforts are being made

to require the drug control official to contact the flagged athletes as soon as possible in the test period and provide immediate feedback to the sport's service officer of any athlete who cannot be contacted. The sport's service officer will now contact Athletics Australia immediately to notify of this. In addition, the sport's service officer requires updated contact details every three months from Athletics Australia in order to avoid specific queries concerning certain athletes as they are flagged for testing and contact is not made.

Reiterer remained on ASDA's athlete register for out of competition testing at all times. We note an athlete is provided with a standard letter from ASDA concerning their inclusion on its register. No letter is forwarded by ASDA if an athlete is taken off the register. Accordingly, it is difficult to see how Reiterer could know whether he was on ASDA's register or not at any particular time. His ranking was however, reduced based on information from Athletics Australia that he was not retired however, not competing. ASDA is necessarily reliant on the sport for information concerning ranking of athletes as it is only able to test national and international athletes. However, to reduce such reliance, it is important that, as now occurs, specified sport's service officers are allocated to a sport to build up knowledge within ASDA of the athletes within that sport. In this way, the sport's service officer is able to provide some check on the information being provided by the sport. We consider it important for the sport's service officer to require some explanation from the sport in all cases where an athlete's ranking is altered. Ultimately, however, it is conceded that reliance will still be required from the sport. A very real problem being experienced is the level of uncontactable athletes, which again, reflects the quality of information available. It would appear desirable for Athletics Australia to be lobbied with a view to sanctions being imposed on athletes who continually fail to make available their accurate and updated contact details.

In relation to Reiterer's allegation of admissions concerning drug taking in January 2000, all ASDA officers and the SOCOG volunteer at the testing session deny any knowledge of such a conversation occurring. It is noted that Reiterer made no such admissions of drug taking on the drug testing form provided. If such a conversation had occurred, the drug control official would have encouraged Reiterer to note his comment on the drug testing form. If the athlete refused, the drug control official would have completed a report noting this information. This could have led to further action being taken by the sport's service officer. However, unless a positive test result was returned, ASDA would not have been able to further action the information in any event. ASDA is only able to pass on information concerning a positive test result, being a scientific finding. We consider it would be a very rare event that an athlete was prepared to make admissions to ASDA concerning drug taking, confident that it could not be detected on scientific analysis however, would not be prepared to make such admissions to its sport. We consider it more appropriate for any such admissions to be dealt with directly by the sport and would therefore not recommend ASDA's involvement in this issue.

Conclusions

We note that all of the instances referred to by Reiterer, other than the test session in January 2000, relate to matters early in the history of ASDA. There is no doubt that there has been a significant strengthening in ASDA's formal processes since that time and within the current framework, the risks of such instances reoccurring have been significantly reduced.

Since ASDA's inception in 1990, there has been significant improvement and refinement of the system; particularly in the areas of training and documentation of the process. Accordingly, whilst it is difficult to conclusively state that the incidents described by Reiterer did not occur, it appears that if they did occur, they were reasonably isolated events. Reiterer has noted that during his career he was drug tested over 200 times. ASDA's records show that it and its predecessor drug tested Reiterer on far fewer occasions. It is therefore questionable whether ASDA was in fact involved in all of the incidents described by Reiterer.

It must also be pointed out that ASDA is necessarily limited by its funding, to attempt to make the most efficient allocation of its drug testing resources. ASDA has concentrated on preparing very detailed test distribution plans to do so; which assists in avoiding any implication of impropriety. However, we do believe situations for target testing legitimately arise outside such plans, which should be actioned. This would assist other athletes perceptions of the strength of the drug testing system in place.

It is clearly important for ASDA to continue its research to highlight potential areas of concern, training of chaperones and drug control officials to ensure stated procedure is adhered to and to document its processes.

A major ongoing difficulty relates to ASDA's necessary reliance on the relevant sport to provide timely and accurate information concerning its athletes. From ASDA's perspective it is important that where there is a lack of information, timely follow-ups are made to the sport. Finally, there would appear to be a good case for lobbying Athletics Australia and IAAF for the imposition of sanctions on athletes failing to provide updated contact details.

Dated: 23 August 2000

MORAY & AGNEW

per: Suzanne Wallace

“Annexure A” – Issues from Reiterer’s book, “Positive”

Page No.	Year / Event	Description	Response
144	2000	"The close observation that's supposed to be done when the athlete being tested passes urine is another contentious issue." Examples given.	No evidence verifying this. Conceded isolated incidents of less than close observation can occur, although would not appear common. Improved centralised training and field observations should reduce any such incidents occurring.
145	Post 1991	"Two of my training partners had mobile phones of which only ASDA had the numbers. If the mobiles rang, each athlete knew they'd been selected for a drug test and simply disappeared for a few days and flushed the detectable drugs out of their bodies. One Australian Olympian wrote a letter seeking permission to go "to the bush" in order to "meditate" prior to one Olympic Games, making her unable to be reached by ASDA. Her coach signed the letter. She received permission and continued doping and training at the local track." "Some elite athletes taken by surprise also rub a particular chemical over the tips of their fingers before taking a test. During the test they make sure some of their urine touches their skin, and the chemical substance contaminates the test."	Attempts made by ASDA to obtain more than one contact detail. Use of different phone numbers and the placement of a bar on phones will prevent a number being identified by an athlete as an ASDA number. Increased identification of areas outside ASDA's usual geographic testing areas for testing. Close observation of passing of sample in accordance with ASDA guidelines will reduce opportunity for tampering with a sample.
149	2000	ASDA did not even try to look for any of the hundreds of other performance-boosting drugs that athletes could be using, because they are unable to test for them.	It is outside ASDA's domain to do so. ASDA is not responsible for analysing samples taken. The analytical processing of samples is conducted by a separate body, ASDTL. No action required.

Page No.	Year / Event	Description	Response
173		<p>"... publicity and fun event for high-profile athletes who'd just returned from international competition. The newly formed ASDA had other ideas ... ASDA troops were out in force ... A number of athletes planned evasive action, withdrawals, failure. As they usually only tested the top three medalists, some of the competitors made sure they didn't place." Some athletes pretended sudden injury, which was obvious even to the crowd."</p> <p>... A few suggestions made to the nearby ASDA officials." ASDA officials ... asked the selected athletes to follow them to the doping control room: However, some just walked away without repercussions."</p>	<p>No evidence of corrupt meet shown. Increased randomness of selections, to avoid simply testing the top 3 placegetters. Ensuring athletes do not leave the venue prior to the completion of the event to avoid being requested to undertake a drug test. Reporting required by drug control officials and chaperones of any walkouts, suspicious withdrawals or failures to the sport's service officer for possible action.</p>
174		<p>"ASDA - the independent body that promised to make the cover-ups and underhanded tactics so freely used in the past impossible - did nothing. None of the athletes, witnessed refusing tests by dozens and dozens of fans, officials and other competitors were reprimanded."</p>	<p>If lack of compliance with notification of testing, ASDA procedure in place for initially obtaining assistance from the sport and failing compliance, returning a positive test result for that athlete. Other athletes would not necessarily know what, if any, action was taken.</p>
175	7 October 1994	<p>"I received a call from ASDA one evening not long after the 1994 Commonwealth Games. I was to present myself at the Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre at 9.00am the following day for a random drug test. I've been drug tested over 200 times. I've never been asked for proof of my identity in Australia. All I was ever required to do was to scribble my signature on the test form to show I was satisfied with the testing procedure which had taken place ... Very rarely did any of the testers know who I was."</p> <p>One athlete's brother took his place for the ASDA test. Had arranged a false driver's licence as a means of identification, if asked.</p>	<p>Increase in no notice testing to prevent substitution. Requirement made for proof of identification if possible, by means of photographic identification. Possible requirement made for provision of photographs by athletes on the register for verification. If doubts, ability to verify signatures from past drug testing forms.</p> <p>Reiterer was known to the drug control officials and chaperones. Hence, it would not have been usual for him to be asked for identification.</p> <p>Unable to verify any situation of substitution.</p>
204	1995-1996	<p>"I was tested three times in Australia during the off season while undergoing both cycles."</p>	<p>No action required. ASDA does not perform the testing of a sample, but rather, ASDTL.</p>
208-209	Gottenbeg 1995-1996 World C'ships	<p>"I was approached by one of the top Australian officials. I understand you've changed your training methods he told me ... It hasn't gone unnoticed back home". Reading between the lines, he was telling me I'd returned a positive back in Australia. Either that or someone had been talking about me behind my back and he was just testing me out. I assumed the former was correct ... The man who broke the news to me was the one I'd spoken with at the AIS when I was 17." No athlete tested positive at that event.</p>	<p>No evidence of improper or incorrect notification of drug test results by ASDA. No situation found from ASDA's records where a positive test result for an "A" sample has been returned which has not resulted in a final positive test result and the entry of that athlete's name on the Register of Notifiable Events either for ASDA or IAAF tests.</p> <p>No action required.</p>

Page No.	Year / Event	Description	Response
240		"I was guaranteed immunity. During this entire time I wasn't tested once ... For someone who as a natural athlete was lucky to go two months without being tested, it was reassuring to know that no-one was going to come knocking on my door or ringing me at work. It was as though the entire system was wrapping me up and carrying me forward ..."	No evidence of Reiterer being granted immunity from testing. He was noted to be not competing however, not retired. He was, along with other athletes, flagged for testing on a number of occasions however, could not be contacted for testing. ASDA has worked to improve contact details available for athletes by increasing information required, increased feedback to Athletics Australia and increased attempts by drug control officials to contact athletes.
270	25 January 2000	"When I was officially back on the testers' books, ASDA resumed their relationship with Werner Reiterer. The first test I had to sit in the Olympic year was in the third week of January."	Reiterer remained on ASDA's athlete register for out of competition testing at all times. Increased use is being made of sport's service officers knowledge of the sport, to potentially reduce reliance on the sport. However, ASDA's jurisdictional limitations mean that reliance will remain a factor.
271		"At the time of the ASDA drug test, I was on eight banned substances ... prior to filling the receptor I chatted away with my two chaperones. They were good guys and neither of them particularly wanted to examine my penis closely during the test. I insisted". Reiterer also stated, "By the way, guys, you know I'm presently full of drugs". I said it so quietly and sincerely that they realised instantly that I was serious. Their faces went white. I ticked the drugs off on my fingers." He also stated, "But you guys can't get those drugs can you?". "Mate. We don't even test for those drugs!" said one of them.	Drug control official, trainee drug control official, chaperone and SOCOG volunteer present at test session deny any knowledge of such conversation occurring. If it had occurred, drug control official's report would have been completed and may have led to further action by sport's service officer.
272		One of the chaperones said "What are we going to do?" I stared at him, "What do you think! I'm going to get one of you guys to piss in the receptor for me!" They stared at me ... "Only joking" I said. "You guys can't report me for admitting it can you?" They said, "No." They looked relieved. They were public servants just doing the minimum required for their weekly pay cheque, and their ambivalence about doped athletes was borne out by the fact they tested them negative every day. They didn't want any hassles. The test result was negative." It has to show on the test results Werner. This conversation never took place."	ASDA is however, limited by the ASDA Act concerning information which may be disclosed.

Appendix N – ASDMAC Functions (excerpt from ASDA Regulations)

PART 3 ASDMAC FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES

64 Functions of ASDMAC

- (1) The ASDMAC may investigate a positive test result for a sample given by a competitor to find out whether the result was caused by naturally occurring levels of the substance concerned.
- (2) The ASDMAC may give a competitor approval to use a scheduled drug or doping method for therapeutic purposes.
- (3) The ASDMAC may disclose to a competitor:
 - (a) information arising out of the entry of the competitor's name on the relevant register; or
 - (b) information about a test on a sample given by the competitor:
 - (i) carried out by a sporting administration body other than under section 17ZC of the Act; and
 - (ii) that has revealed the presence of a relevant scheduled drug or doping method.
- (4) The ASDMAC may disclose to any relevant sporting administration body:
 - (a) information arising out of the entry of a competitor's name on the relevant register; or
 - (b) information about a test on a competitor's sample:
 - (i) carried out by a sporting administration body other than under section 17ZC of the Act; and
 - (ii) that has revealed the presence of a relevant scheduled drug or doping method.
- (5) If the Agency asks the ASDMAC to review the procedures adopted by a sporting administration body for approving the use of scheduled drugs or doping methods for therapeutic purposes, the ASDMAC may do so.

The orders may confer additional functions on the ASDMAC.

Appendix O – ASDMAC Member Profiles



PROF. KEN FITCH, AM

Sports Physician, Mount Hospital Medical Centre; Adjunct Professor, Dept of Human Movement, University of WA; Secretary, Medication Advisory Committee, IOC Medical Commission Deputy Chair, WADA's Health Medical and Research Committee; Member of WADA's Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee; Physician and Head, Sports and Soft Tissue Injury Clinic, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Royal Perth Hospital.



PROF. PETER FRICKER, OAM

Head of Sports Science and Sports Medicine, Australian Institute of Sport; Adjunct Professor of Sports Medicine, Faculty of Science & Design, University of Canberra; Chair Medical Commission, Australian Commonwealth Games Association; Member Medical Commission, Australian Olympic Committee; Member, Medical Commission, International Gymnastics Federation.



DR SUSAN WHITE

Member, Medical Commission Australian Paralympic Committee; Chief Medical Officer Netball Australia; Team Doctor Australian Netball Team; Medical Officer VFL umpires; Victorian Training Coordinator, Australian College of Sports Physicians; Medical Officer, Victorian Institute of Sport, Rowing; Sports Physician, Olympic Park Sports Medicine Centre, Melbourne;



DR. PETER HARCOURT

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 Officer, Australian Football League; Anti Doping Medical Officer, Australian Cricket Board; Member, FIBA Medical Council; Member, Medical Commission, Australian Commonwealth Games Association.



DR. HUGH HAZARD

Sports Physician; Chief Medical Officer & Team Physician – National Rugby League; Team Physician – National Basketball League.

Appendix P – ASDMAC Approvals by Sport Since Inception to June 30, 2001

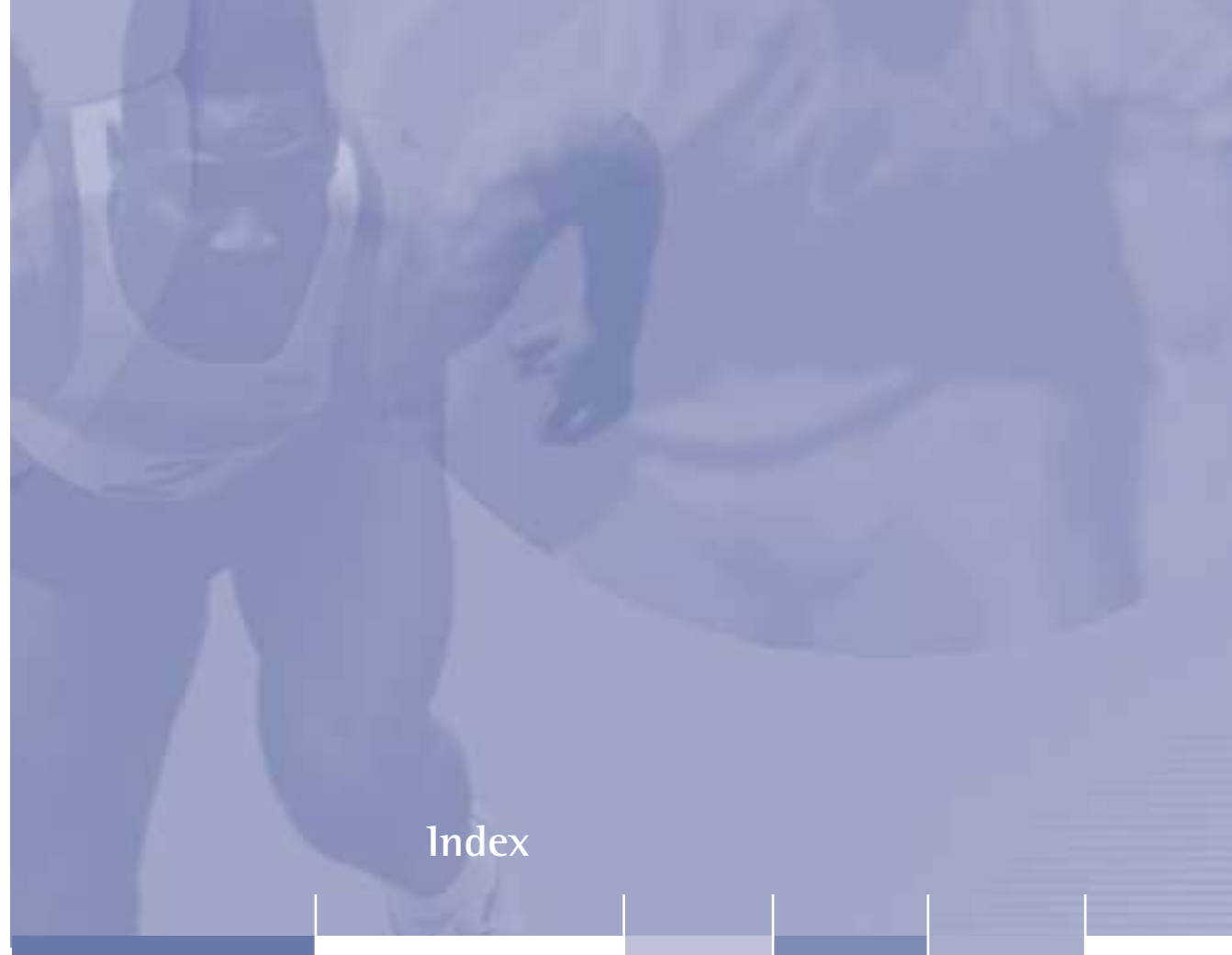
Applications for Therapeutic Approval to 22 June 2001

Sports	App. Rec.	Approved	Rejected	Waiting	Approval Not required
Archery	1	0	1	0	0
Athletics	2	1	1	0	0
Ausrapid	1	0	0	0	1
Baseball	1	0	1	0	0
Basketball	3	1	0	2	0
Canoeing	1	0	0	0	1
Cricket	2	0	2	0	0
Croquet	3	3	0	0	0
Cycling	1	0	0	0	1
DragonBoat Racing	1	1	0	0	0
Ice Hockey	1	0	1	0	0
Judo	1	1	0	0	0
Motorcycling	28	19	1	0	8
Motor Sports	7	4	3	0	0
Netball	4	4	0	0	0
NRL	1	1	0	0	0
Paralympics	1	1	0	0	0
Powerlifting	1	0	1	0	0
Roller Sports	5	5	0	0	0
Rowing	2	2	0	0	0
SASI (Cycling)	1	1	0	0	0

Sports	App. Rec.	Approved	Rejected	Waiting	Approval Not required
Shooting	1	1	0	0	0
Softball	1	0	0	0	1
Surf Life Saving	1	1	0	0	0
Swimming	4	2	1	1	0
Taekwondo	1	1	0	0	0
Ten Pin Bowling	1	0	0	0	1
Water Skiing	2	1	0	0	1
Weightlifting (British Amateur)	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	80	50	12	3	15

Medications covered by applications for therapeutic use approval

Atenolol	Hydrocortisone	Testosterone esters
Irbesartan with Hydrochlorthiazide	Indapamide	Triamterene
Budesonide	Frusemide	Ephedrine
Hydrocortisone acetate (enema)	Methylphenidate	Eformoterol fumarate
Cortisone acetate	Metoprolol	Human Growth Hormonen
Dexamphetamine	Hydrochlorthiazide with Amiloride	Hydrochlorathiazide
Nafarelin	Prednisone	Prednisolone



Index

Accountability	13, 42, 40, 49, 76	Athletes	9, 13, 23, 30, 40, 41	Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC)	45-49	Coaches	33, 132
Accreditation	13, 31, 125, 126	- ASDA resources and services for	26, 77	- functions	46, 140	Code Coordination Committee - WADA	14, 30
Achievements	48	- beliefs and perceptions about drug testing	12, 22, 26, 32, 33, 77	- members	46, 124, 141	ComCare	37
ACT Government	56, 61	- contacting	47, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138,	- process (approvals)	46, 142	Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Order 1998	41
Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) cases	23	ASDA pre games audit	126-127	- achievements	48	Commonwealth Games Federation Medical Commission	16
Affordability of drug testing services	40, 74	Athens Olympic Games	30	- resources	49	Communications	9, 27, 40, 77
Agency agreements	67	Athlete Passport Program - WADA	32	Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL)	42, 74, 126, 130, 135, 137	Confidentiality	125
Agency costs analysis	43	Athletics Australia	132-134	Australian Sports Foundation	16	Conflict of interest	125
Analytical testing methods	74	Audit Committee	42	Beliefs about testing	12, 22, 26, 32, 33, 77	Consultative committee	36
Annual staff survey	77	Audits	9, 13, 42, 43, 126-127, 128-129	Blood testing	13, 24, 28, 30, 48, 52, 123	Contacting athletes	47, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138
Anti-doping agreements	30	Audit report	42, 78-79	Board	9, 10, 16, 20, 41, 70	Corporate governance	39-44
Anti-Doping Code - WADA	10, 13, 14, 23, 30, 49	Australian Cricket Board	48	Board Charter	41	Corporate structure	20
Anti-doping initiatives	9, 71	Australian Customs Service	48	Buchanan, Sharon	10, 41, 42	Costs	43, 44, 74, 76
Anti-Doping Systems	10, 29-33	Australian Football League (AFL)	23	Business growth and development	75	Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention	66
Appendices	53-144	Australian Institute of Sport (AIS)	48, 52, 74, 137	Business planning	36, 75	Credibility of drug testing service	40, 74
AQA self-assessment rating	76	Australian Olympic Committee (AOC)	16, 28, 41, 126	Business systems	14, 33, 36, 42	Critical success factors	40, 76
Arafura Games	56, 57	Australian Rugby Union (ARU)	23	Caffeine	48	Deterrent effect	12, 22, 26, 77
ASDA audit	9, 13, 42, 43, 126-127, 128-129	Australian Sports Commission (ASC)	16, 27, 28, 30	Casual staff	44	Direct mail	28
ASDA Business System	14, 33	"Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990"	16, 23, 40, 41, 42, 46, 70, 71-72, 130, 140	Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport	9, 12, 67	Directors	80, 115-116
ASDA Drug Testing (Scheme A) Orders 1999	30			Certification	32, 74, 124	Director of Public Prosecutions	48
ASDA Drug Testing (Scheme B) Orders 1999	30			Chairman	9-10, 16, 47, 70	Discretionary grants	44
ASDA Growth Factor	37, 75			Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	10, 16, 20, 70	Domestic testing arrangements	13, 32
ASDA - powers of	71-72			Clarke, Jennifer	10, 16	Doping Control Guide	125
				Client communication	40, 77	Drug Control Officers (DCOs)	24, 127
				Client focus	40, 76		
				Client satisfaction	26, 76		

Doping Control Netherlands	12, 67	Event testing	12, 23, 52, 63-64, 65, 137	Information technology	43	International Standard for Doping Control (ISDC)	13, 31-32, 74
Doping Control Result Management Procedures	123	Erythropoietin	9, 13, 24, 28, 48, 52, 57-60	- Eugene database	14, 32, 33, 52, 74	International Swimming Federation (FINA)	49, 69
Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC)	9, 12, 13, 23, 24	External client satisfaction	26, 76	- ASDMAC database	47	International trends	49
Drug Testing: An Athletes Guide	28, 65	Female staff	44	- website	27, 32, 65	Internet site	27, 32, 65
Drug testing management infrastructure	32-33	Financial management system	42, 43	Hyperactivity disorder	48	Intranet	74
Drug testing program	12, 23, 24, 54-62, 74, 128-129	Financial resources	42, 43	IADA - Quality Project	30-31	IOC	12, 13, 24, 42, 48, 52, 123-125, 126-127
- Australian Sports Drug Medicine Advisory Committee	45-49	Financial statements	42, 78-122	IADA - WADA Agreement	13	IOC Medical Commission	12, 123, 124, 141
- international agreements	9, 76	Fitch, Professor Ken	46, 141	Independent audit report	78-79	IOC Medical Commission Board	123
- probity audit	42, 126	Foreign testing arrangements	12, 30	Independent Observer, Office of	42, 123-125, 126-127	ISDC (International Standard for Doping Control)	13, 31-32, 74
"Drugs in Sport Handbook"	65	Freedom of information	43	Independent Observer Team	12, 13, 42, 123, 126, 124	ISO 9002	31, 74
Drugs in Sport Hotline	26-27, 65	Fricker, Professor Peter	46, 141	Internal client satisfaction	76, 77	ISO/PAS 18873	31-32, 42
Drugs in Sport information	26--27	Full-time staff	20, 44, 126, 130	Scrutiny	9, 42	Issues management	41
Drugs in Sport policy	40, 76	Functions of ASDA	40, 43, 70, 71-72	International Basketball Federation (FIBAMAC)	49	Johnson, Leonie	20
Drugs in Sport products	26, 65	Glossary	51-52	International advocacy services	73	Kapernick, Vicki	20
Economic growth	40, 75	Government-funded tests	23, 54-56, 57-60	International agreements and contracts	76	Laboratories, accredited	24, 71, 126
Education and information services	20, 25-28, 65, 73	Grants	44, 72	International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA)	10, 13, 30, 31, 32, 66-69, 76, 126	Landy, John	10, 41
Ellis, Liz	16, 41	Gripper, Anne	20	International Anti-Doping Framework	49	Learning and development strategy	36-37, 75
Employment framework	36-37	Harcourt, Dr Peter	46, 49, 141	International Anti-Doping Systems	30	Legislation	30, 40-41, 46, 49, 76, 126
Enterprise Agreement 1998-2001	36, 77	Harmonisation of international programs	13, 14, 24, 30	International drug testing activity	24	McLachlan, Dr Andrew	16, 41, 42
EPO	9, 13, 24, 28, 48, 52, 57-60	Hazard, Dr Hugh	46, 141	International drug testing arrangements	73	Male staff	44
Equal employment opportunity	37	Hotline	26-27, 65	International Olympic Committee (IOC)	12, 13, 24, 42, 48, 52, 123-125, 126-127	Managing financial and material resources	42-43
Eugene	14, 32, 33, 52, 74	Howson, Natalie	10, 41, 42	International sports federations	21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 31, 47	Material resources	42
		Howman	126			Media interest	41
		Human growth hormone	143				
		Human resources	36				

Mendoza, John	10, 16, 17, 20, 41, 42	Overheads	44, 76	Regulations and Scheme A Drug Testing Orders	30	Strategic plan	37, 40, 41, 70, 74-77
Minister responsible	3, 40, 41, 70-72	Paralympic Games	23, 27, 141, 142	Regulatory compliance	41	Structure and organisation	15-17, 19-20, 42, 130
Mission	40	Part-time staff	16, 127	Regulatory requirements	40-41, 126	Supplements	27
Nandrolone	48, 63	Perceived deterrent effect	12, 22, 26, 77	Remuneration strategy	37	"Supporting True Champions"	27
National Anti-Doping Program	12, 13	Performance management system	75	Research	24, 48, 71, 74	Sustainable economic future	40, 75,
National Anti-Doping Systems	13, 29, 30, 32	Permanent staff	20, 44, 126, 130	Resources	26, 28, 36, 39, 40, 42, 49, 73, 77	Sydney 2000 Olympic Games	9, 12, 13, 23, 24, 27, 44, 48, 69, 123-125, 126-127, 128
National Asthma Campaign	48	"Positive"	13, 43, 126, 135	Reiterer, Werner	13, 43, 126-139	Sydney Olympic Guide to Doping Control	123
National Drug Testing Program	22-24	Positive tests	12, 23, 46, 52, 70, 128, 129, 131-134, 135-139, 140	Rewards and Recognition Project	36-37, 77	Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG)	12, 56, 130, 139
National Rugby League (NRL)	23	Post Olympic Workshop	37, 41	Salt Lake Games	32	Sydney Protocol	13, 24, 52
National sporting organisations	28, 29, 41, 46, 47, 71, 129	Powers of ASDA	71-72	Sando, Dr Brian	9-10, 16, 41	Sydney Youth Olympic Festival	56
Nolan	126	Powers of Minister	40, 70	Satisfaction of staff	76, 77	Syvasalmi	126
Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports Department of Ethics, Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping	9, 12, 67	Pre Olympic Testing Program	12	Satisfaction with ASDA services	26, 76, 77	Tan, Willie	79
Notifiable events register	12, 23, 52, 63-64, 65, 137	Products	26, 27, 28, 40, 65, 77	Scrutiny, internal and external	13, 42	Temporary staff	44
Occupational health and safety	37	Product distribution and usage	65	Senior executive staff	20, 42	Test cost reduction strategy	74, 77
Olympic Games (see Sydney Olympic Games)	9, 12, 13, 23, 24, 27, 44, 48, 69, 123-125, 126-127, 128	Presentations program	26, 27, 28	Senior management team review	42	Testing	12, 23, 24, 54-62, 74, 128-129
Olympic Movement and Anti-Doping Code (OMADC)	23, 30, 49, 125	Principles based agreement	37	Shakespeare, Peter	20	Testosterone	48, 143
Operational plan	41, 70	Probity audit	42, 126	SOCOG	12, 56, 130, 139	Therapeutic approvals	46-49, 142-143
Organisation and structure	15-17, 19-20, 42, 130	Process (approvals)	47	Sport, drug testing by	54-62	Therapeutic Goods Administration	17
Out-of-competition tests	9, 12, 13, 21, 23, 24, 33, 54-60, 126, 131, 138	Prohibited medications	46, 47, 48	Sports Medicine Australia	16	Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee - WADA	49, 141
Outsourcing	43	Prohibited substances	63-64, 128-139	Staff	20, 35-37, 40, 41, 44, 73, 77	Third party ISO accreditation	126
		Quality of products and services	9-10, 13, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 73, 77, 126	Staff partnerships	40, 77	"Tough on Drugs in Sport" Strategy	24
		Quality Project	31	Standards and Harmonisation Committee - WADA	14, 30	Trainor, Gabrielle	10, 16, 17
		Queensland Government	56, 61	State Coordinator positions	44, 74	"True Champions" campaign	12, 27
		Register of Notifiable Events	12, 23, 52, 63-64, 65, 137	Strategic alliances	29, 40, 76		
				Strategic breakthrough issues	40, 74-77		

"True Champions" Passport	9, 12, 27
UK Sports Council	12, 48
United States Anti-Doping Agency (USDA)	12, 14, 32, 68
United States Olympic Committee	32, 66
User-pays tests	23, 54–56, 61–62, 69
Values	37, 40
Vision	40
WADA - Anti-Doping Code	10, 13, 14, 23, 30, 49
WADA - Athlete Passport Program	12, 27, 32
WADA - Code Coordination Committee	14, 30
WADA – out-of-competition testing program	9, 13, 56, 62, 141
WADA – Standards and Harmonisation Committee	14, 30
WADA – Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee	48, 49
Wallet cards	65
Walter and Turnbull	43
Website	65
White, Dr Susan	32, 46, 141
Women staff	44
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)	9–10, 12–14, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31–32, 42, 48, 49, 56, 62, 123–125, 126–127, 141
Y2K compliance	75