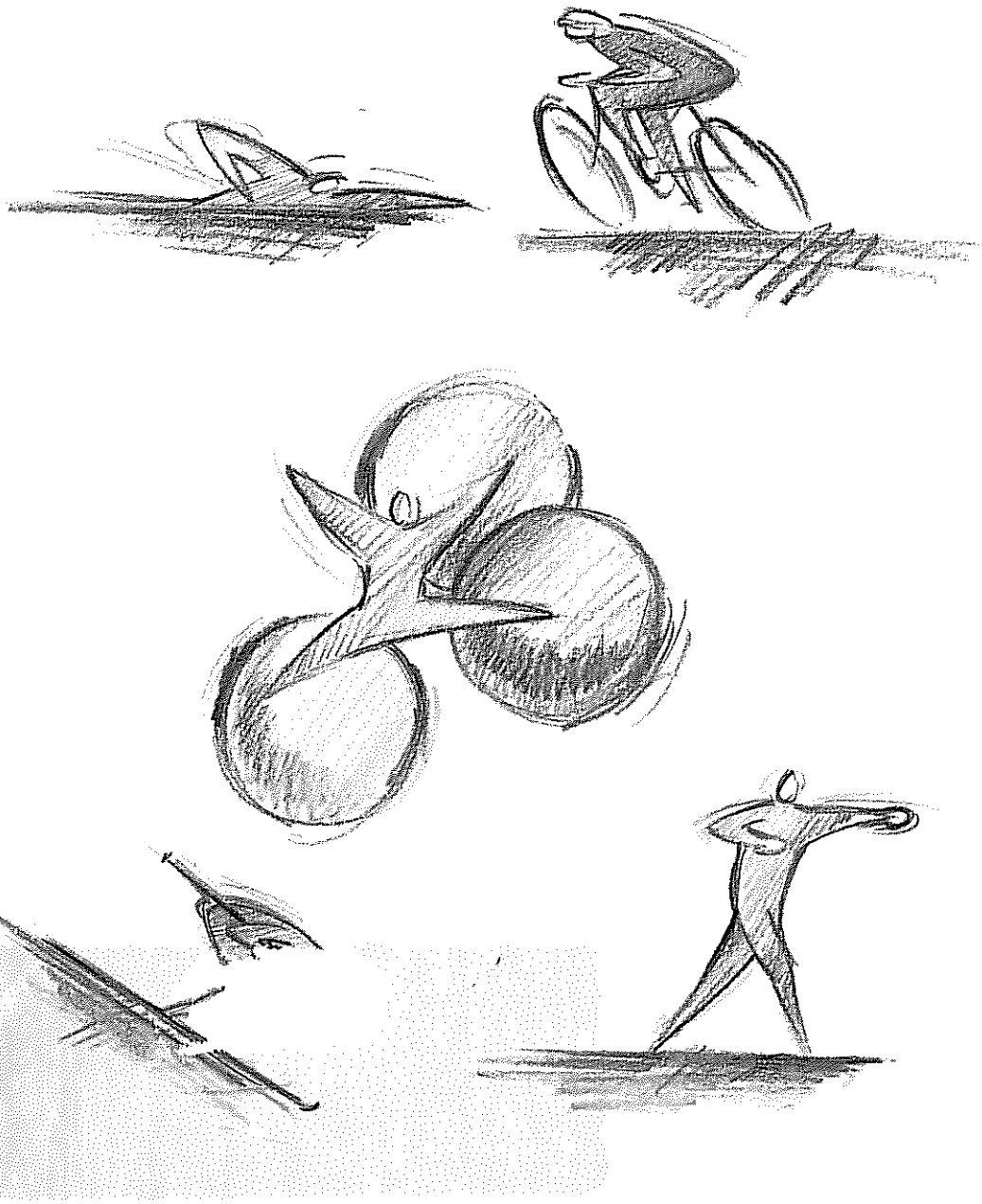
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY



1994 – 1995 ANNUAL REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS

DRUG AGENCY

ANNUAL REPORT

1994–95

Tribute to Manfred Donike

During the preparation of this report it was with great sorrow that we learnt of the death of world renowned anti-doping expert Professor Manfred Donike.

Manfred was respected throughout the world for his pioneering and tireless anti-doping efforts, particularly in the analytical field. He played a major role in the establishment of the internationally accredited drug testing laboratory in Sydney which will be used for the Olympic Games in the year 2000.

I knew Manfred as a colleague and friend. He will be greatly missed. In paying this tribute, I urge all of us in the anti-doping field to work even more actively and cooperatively in the pursuit of drug free sport. This would surely be the most fitting way to pay our respect.

Our condolences go to his family.

Steve Haynes
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Sports Drug Agency
Canberra 22 August 1995

Commonwealth of Australia 1995

ISSN 1037 — 378

The postal and street address of the Agency and contact numbers are set out below:

PO Box 345
CURTIN ACT 2605
AUSTRALIA

1 Phipps Close
DEAKIN ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA

Telephone: 61 - 06 281 1822
Facsimile: 61 - 06 281 1226

A S D A
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

Senator the Hon. John Faulkner
Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

My dear Minister

The Australian Sports Drug Agency is pleased to present its Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 1995. This report has been 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

Professor Peter Baume
Chairperson
Australian Sports Drug Agency

12 September 1995

1 PHIPPS PLACE, DEAKIN, 2600 (PO BOX 345, CURTIN ACT 2605)
TELEPHONE: (06) 2811 822 FACSIMILE: (06) 2811 226

QUOTABLE QUOTES

"Any athlete from home or abroad is now on notice that ASDA's enhanced program will promote a sporting environment in this country before, during and beyond the Sydney Olympics that is free from performance enhancing drugs."

Senator John Faulkner, Federal Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

"The whole nation would be devastated if an Australian athlete won Gold at the Sydney Olympics only to be disqualified for taking drugs. Australia is a leader in the war against drugs in sport. With few exceptions our sporting heroes have done it the hard way, the honest way. We want to keep it this way."

Frank Walker MP.QC. Minister for Administrative Services

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

"You can have all the philosophical debate you want about drug use in sport, but simplistically it remains cheating. Deliberate doping is cheating. This is a view shared by the vast majority of Australians including the vast majority of our high performance athletes."

Steve Haynes, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Sports Drug Agency

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"Within the Australian sporting community there is a widespread image of how sport is valuable to society, which centres particularly upon the fact that open, fair competition permits people to strive to be their best. In so doing, they both enhance themselves and also the wider society."

Dr Stephen Mugford, Sociologist, Australian National University

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

"Australia is a country with one of the most stringent drug testing programs in the world so it is hardly a good place for a drug cheat to come and train."

Nick Bideau, Journalist, Herald-Sun

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"This Act reinforces the ethos of fair play in sport and is aimed at minimising the unfair advantage which some athletes may seek to gain by the use of performance enhancing drugs."

Tom Reynolds, Victorian Sports, Recreation and Racing Minister

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"There's no legitimate use for steroids in sport because we know the side effects are there."

Dr Peter Larkins, Sports Medicine Australia

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

"Using drugs in sport is cheating and it reflects badly on all of us who work hard to win."

Melinda Gainsford, Australian athlete

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

"Australia is regarded around the world as at the forefront of drug testing, along with Britain and Canada. The rest of the world realises Australia is serious and Australian athletes are pretty well served in that area. The public needs to realise that as athletes we do our best, and they need to support our preparation into the Games, so we don't feel that pressure."

Steve Moneghetti, Australian athlete

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
AAG	Athlete Advisory Group
AGAL	Australian Government Analytical Laboratories
AOC	Australian Olympic Committee
APS	Australian Public Service
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDA	Australian Sports Drug Agency
ASDTL	Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory
ASSA	Australian Society of Sports Administrators
ASSC	Anabolic Steroids Sub-Committee
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport
COCADC	Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission
CPSU	Community and Public Sector Union
DCO	drug control officials
DEST	Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories
DIR	Department of Industrial Relations
DISH	*Drugs in Sport Handbook*
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
FIBA	International Basketball Association
FIG	International Gymnastics Federation
FINA	International Swimming Federation
FISA	International Rowing Federation
IAAF	International Amateur Athletics Federation
ICAS	International Council on Arbitration for Sport
ICF	International Canoe Federation
IDTM	International Doping Tests and Management
IOC	International Olympic Committee
ISF	international sporting federation
IWF	International Weightlifting Federation
IWG	international working group
MCDS	Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDSC	National Drugs Strategy Committee
NSO	National sporting organisation
NZSDA	New Zealand Sports Drug Agency
OHS	occupational health and safety
OPC	Office of Parliamentary Counsel
SCOCT	Sub-Committee on Out-of-Competition Testing
SDHE	School Development in Health Education
SDEU	sport drug education unit
SOCOG	Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games
SRMC	Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council
UCI	International Cycling Federation
UCLA	University of California
USOC	United States Olympic Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strategic performance targets

The following table provides the current status of achievement against the performance targets identified in the 1995–97 Strategic Plan.

Critical success factor	Key performance indicator (KPI)	Targets for 31 December 1997	Performance information (at 30 June 1995)	Comments
Deterrence	Percentage of negative drug test results in priority sports.	Maintain at > 98%	99.1%	
	Percentage of positive test results in priority sports where appropriate sanctions are applied.	Maintain at > 95%	100%	It should be noted that sanctions to be imposed in three possible doping cases have yet to be finalised.
	Percentage of positive test results that stand when contested.	100%	100%	
	Percentage of athletes in priority sports who perceive a deterrent effect.	85%	Information not currently available	85% of all athletes surveyed in 1994 believed there was a deterrent effect.
Education	Percentage of priority sports that are responding to the 'drugs in sport' issue in a comprehensive way.	100%	Currently under assessment	
	Percentage of athletes in priority sports that perceive banned doping practices as cheating.	90%	Information not currently available	
	Percentage of athletes in priority sports who are deterred.	Maintain at > 98%	99.1%	
International response	International client involvement index.	Improve baseline by 10%	Currently under assessment	
	Percentage of drug tests conducted out-of-competition in priority sports worldwide.	Increase of 10% on 1994 levels	Increase in OOC tests conducted by ISFs of 44% on 1994 levels	

Critical success factor	Key performance indicator (KPI)	Targets for 31 December 1997	Performance information (at 30 June 1995)	Comments
International response (continued)	The percentage of Australian athletes and coaches from priority sports who perceive an increased deterrence of doping practices in their international sport.	50%	Currently under assessment	1994 survey results indicate that 75% of 'high risk' athletes believe that drugs in sport is a problem internationally in their sport
National response	Percentage of States/Territories implementing 'drugs in sport' policies that are consistent with the National Drugs in Sport Framework.	70%	Currently being developed	National Drugs in Sport Framework foreshadowed for endorsement by the SRMC in November 1995
	Rating of consistency of Drugs in Sport policies between priority national and State sport organisations.	95% rate as highly consistent	Currently being measured	
Client participation	Client satisfaction index.	Improve baseline once determined	Currently under assessment	
	Client involvement index.	Improve baseline once determined	Currently under assessment	
Efficiency and accountability	The number of breaches in the audit certificate.	Zero	Zero	
	Comparative cost of core Agency activities.	At or below 1994 level	Currently under assessment	
	The ratio of corporate overheads per staff member.	At or below 1994 level	Currently under assessment	
	The degree of compliance with the reporting requirements of the ASDA Act.	No cases of non-compliance	No cases of non-compliance	

Drug testing, research and policy

In 1994–95 the Agency conducted 3108 tests (compared to 2802 in 1993–94) on competitors in 49 sports.

The Agency conducted 819 tests for professional sports leagues, including the New South Wales Rugby League, the Australian Football League, the National Basketball League, the National Soccer League and the Queensland Rugby League (compared to 667 in 1993–94).

The Agency recorded 25 positive test results, representing 1.09% of all tests (compared with 33 positive test results or 1.18% of all tests in 1993–94).

Sporting organisations established that 10 of the 25 positive test results were due to the inadvertent or legitimate therapeutic use of banned substances (compared to 14 of 33 positive test results in 1993–94).

The overall incidence of positive drug tests for the use of prohibited substances (i.e. anabolic steroids and diuretics) was 0.26% (compared to 0.57% in 1993–94).

The Agency entered the names of nine competitors on the Register of Notifiable Events for failing to comply with a request to provide a sample without reasonable cause (compared to five failures to comply in 1993–94).

The Agency was contracted to conduct drug testing on behalf of international sporting organisations at the 1994 and 1995 Mountain Bike World Cup, the 1995 World Masters Games, the Modern Pentathlon World Cup, the Men's Hockey World Cup, the 1994 Weightlifting World Masters Championships, and many other world championships and events in Australia.

The Agency maintained a leadership role in drugs in sport. A fair and more equitable approach to drugs in sport was achieved by:

- maintaining liaison with key government and non-government organisations to develop effective anti-doping strategies, improve effectiveness and efficiency of program delivery and avoid duplication of services;

- consulting with national sporting organisations about ways of improving the effectiveness of the response to drug use in sport through modifications to the Agency's test distribution plan and sporting organisation doping policies;

- increasing the awareness of, and uniform response to, the issue of drugs in sport at a State level;

- establishing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory for the provision of laboratory based analytical and research services; and

- encouraging research to improve analytical detection of banned substances.

Education

Ongoing evaluation conducted by the Agency has shown that athletes and other target groups have increased their awareness and knowledge of the drugs in sport issue.

In 1994–95 the target group's awareness of, and demand for, Agency resources remained at a high level.

Information resources were revised to accommodate the latest drugs in sport developments.

Education officers continued to provide advice and information to a wide range of people, including athletes, coaches, doctors, sports administrators, government officials, customs and police officials, laboratory personnel, parents, teachers and students.

In addition to information provision, ASDA officers assisted national and State level sporting administrators to integrate drugs in sport education into their ongoing activities.

Drugs in sport education was further integrated into some state school communities via the school development in health education project (SDHE).

The Agency continued assisting teachers to integrate drugs in sport education into their classrooms by providing current drugs in sport education resources.

A drugs in sport coaching manual was developed which will assist sports to integrate drugs in sport education into their coaching accreditation courses.

Athlete Advisory Group meetings were held in most states. Athletes discussed concerns and made recommendations on Agency activities and initiatives.

State drug education units in the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia have facilitated a State-based response to the use of drugs in sport. This has significantly increased the number of athletes, coaches and administrators who have access to current drugs in sport information and who are becoming actively involved in dealing with drugs in sport issues.

The Agency has worked with representatives from State sporting communities to facilitate an educated response to the introduction of complementary legislation and state testing programs.

Education officers assisted in the development of a national drugs in sport policy framework and worked with State sports officials on implementation issues arising from the framework.

International

During 1994–95 the Agency maintained its international leadership role in the area of drug use in sport and contributed to an increase in the effectiveness of international anti-doping programs by:

- maintaining an implementing role for the multilateral anti-doping agreement with Canada, United Kingdom, Norway, New Zealand and France;
- participating in the ceremonies for New Zealand's signing of the multilateral anti-doping agreement and facilitated France's joining of the agreement;
- hosting the meeting of the implementing authorities from these countries in Canberra in January 1995;
- facilitating the process of Australia's accession to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention, resulting in Australia becoming the first non-European party to the Convention;
- providing expert assistance to the International Weightlifting Federation for the redrafting of its International Anti-Doping Policy;
- establishing an anti-doping agreement with the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission;
- reviewing doping policies and negotiating agreements with international sporting federations for competition and out-of-competition testing in Australia and the Asia/Oceania region;
- establishing an agreement with International Doping Tests and Management to coordinate the out-of-competition testing program for a number of international federations; and
- preparing and distributing information about the international response to drugs in sport.

Corporate

The 1994–95 Operational Plan, outlining the Agency's direction at the operational level for the year, was tabled and approved by Parliament without amendment.

The Agency's Strategic Plan for 1995–97 has been developed and approved by the Minister. The Plan sets out the direction and the major areas in which the Agency will be focusing during the next three years.

An evaluation plan to assess the Agency's progress against the Strategic Plan has also been developed. This will be an Agency-wide process involving staff in all program areas and external clients.

An evaluation of ASDA's effectiveness and efficiency was completed in December 1994 as part of the Portfolio Evaluation Plan for the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories. This review covered all aspects of the Agency, including the program structure, corporate priorities and future directions.

Legislative reporting requirements were also fulfilled through tabling of the *1993–94 Annual Report* and reporting on the Agency's implementation of its social justice policies.

There were further improvements in the accounting and personnel operations with increased efficiency of service delivery.

The Agency's information technology requirements were reviewed and a detailed plan relating to future needs is being developed. This will serve as the basis for determining the planning, implementation and support strategies for the Agency's future information technology needs.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Australian Sports Drug Agency was established by the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* (ASDA Act). Amendments were made to the Act in 1991–92, 1992–93 and 1993–94. On 6 April 1995 the Act was further amended to provided for the use of credit cards for the purchase of goods and services.

This financial year saw the completion of the Agency's first three-year strategic plan and the commencement of a new Strategic Plan for 1995–97.

For the purposes of this Annual Report, it has been decided to present the performance information in relation to the objectives of the 1995–97 Strategic Plan. The Agency is confident that the work of the first six months under the new Plan contributed positively to the ongoing mission, vision and corporate values of the Agency.

The mission, vision and the corporate values of the new Strategic Plan are shown below in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Mission, vision and corporate values of the Strategic Plan 1995–97

The factors which are critical to the success of the Agency in achieving its mission and vision (the critical success factors) are: deterrence, education, international response, national response, client participation, and efficiency and accountability.

The relationship of operational activities to the Agency's mission is presented in Figure 1.2.

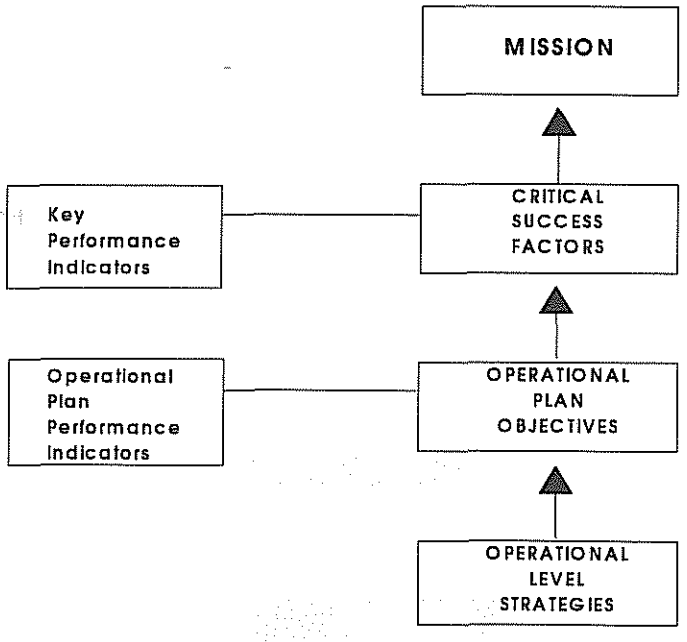


Figure 1.2: Outcome hierarchy

The new Strategic Plan does not see a radical departure from the previous work of the Agency, but rather a sharpening of focus and a consolidation, building upon the successes achieved to date.

At the operational level, the Agency has clarified its four-program corporate structure. The programs work towards operational objectives which in turn contribute to success in each of the critical success factors. The primary functions of the programs are set out in Figure 1.3.

TESTING, RESEARCH & POLICY	EDUCATION	INTERNATIONAL	CORPORATE
• administer the drug testing activities; • provide policy advice; and • encourage the conduct of research on analytical methods.	• development of sports based and school based education programs; • establishment of Sports Drug Education Units; and • provision of information services.	• advocating the implementation of more effective international anti-doping programs; • providing expert advice to international clients; • developing international anti-doping *agreements; and* • participating in international drugs in sports forums.	• overall management of the Agency; • liaison with the Minister, the Department and other bodies; • administration of the Agency, including financial administration, personnel and office systems; and • *coordinating* strategic and operational planning and conducting Agency-wide evaluation and research activities.

Note: The objects, functions and powers of the Agency, as set out in the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*, are shown at Appendix 1.

Figure 1.3: Primary functions of each program area

The Agency consults with numerous organisations in the government and non-government sectors (associated with sport, health and education) both in the development of policy and the delivery of programs and services. In particular, the Agency maintains a close liaison with State and Territory governments; the Australian Sports Commission; the Health Advancement Division of the Department of Human Services and Health; the Confederation of Australian Sport; and the Australian Olympic Committee. The Agency also provides policy advice to the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories.

Responsible Minister

The responsible Minister is the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, Senator the Hon. John Faulkner. Details of the powers of the Minister under the ASDA Act are set out at Appendix 2.

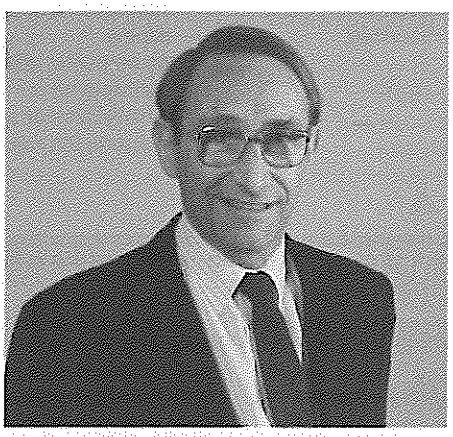
Membership

Section 19(1) of the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990 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 Chief Executive who is appointed on a full-time basis as a board member. All appointments to the Australian Sports Drug Agency Board are eligible for re-appointment.

Former deputy chairperson Dr Brian Corrigan was replaced by Dr Brian Sando as a member of the Board in March 1995. Dr Corrigan is now ASDA's medical adviser to the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory.

As at 30 June 1995, membership of the Australian Sports Drug Agency Board and the periods of appointment were:

Chairperson	**Prof. Peter Baume, AO**	18.2.94–17.2.97
Deputy Chairperson	**Miss Tricia Kavanagh**	18.2.93–17.2.96
Members	**Br Bob Wallace, AM**	18.2.93–17.2.96
	Ms Sharon Buchanan, OAM	18.2.94–17.2.96
	Dr Brian Sando, OAM	6.3.95– 6.3.97
Chief Executive	**Mr Steve Haynes**	18.2.94–17.2.99



Professor Peter Baume, Chairperson of the Board

Professor Peter Baume is a former Senator for New South Wales and is currently Professor of Community Medicine at the University of New South Wales and Chancellor of the Australian National University. He has considerable expertise in the areas of health and drug policy, medicine and organisational leadership.

Miss Tricia Kavanagh is a Barrister at Law in New South Wales. She is currently writing a major thesis on the legal aspects of drugs in sport and is acknowledged internationally for her expertise in this area.

Br Bob Wallace is Headmaster at Waverley College in Sydney, New South Wales. He has considerable expertise in education and sports administration. He is also President of the Australian Schools Rugby Union Association.

Ms Sharon Buchanan is an Australian Olympian and former captain of the successful Australian women's hockey team. She has an in-depth understanding of high performance sport and a developing expertise in health promotion.

Dr Brian Sando is a sports medicine specialist and has been appointed Senior Medical Director to the Australian Olympic team for the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games. He works in an executive health practice and is past President of Sports Medicine Australia (formerly known as the Australian Sports Medicine Federation).

Mr Steve Haynes the Chief Executive Officer, was formerly a clinical chemist specialising in hormone analysis and is a qualified sports coach. He was Sports Administrator of the Year in 1992.

The Agency employed 39 staff members at 30 June 1995 (excluding casual staff members) and had an average staffing level of 35.9 during 1994–95 (including casual staff members). The Chief Executive of the Agency was the sole senior executive officer. Social justice issues and internal and external scrutiny are discussed in Chapter 5 (Corporate Program). The Agency's organisational structure as at 30 June 1995 is shown in Figure 1.4.

Organisational structure

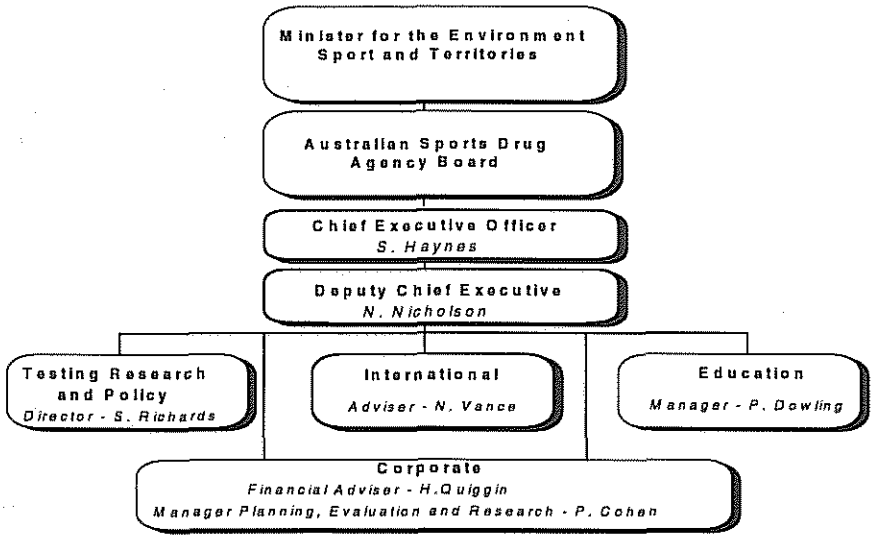


Figure 1.4: Organisation of the Australian Sports Drug Agency

Agency contact

Contact officer for the Agency is Sue Strang, Office Manager.

Presentations

During 1994–95 members and staff of the Agency gave numerous presentations relating to the issue of drugs in sport (see Appendix 3).

Social justice

The Agency continued to implement plans aimed at promoting the social justice policies of equal employment opportunity, occupational health and safety, access and equity, and industrial democracy. (For further information see full report in Chapter 5.)

Internal and external scrutiny

An unqualified audit report was issued in respect of the financial statements for the year ending 30 June 1995 (see Chapter 6). An internal audit review was also undertaken twice during 1994–95. A summary of financial and staffing resources is shown in Table 1.1. Expenditure by program is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1: Australian Sports Drug Agency financial and staffing resources summary

	$('000) and actual staff years		
	Actual 1993–94	Budget 1994–95	Actual 1994–95
BUDGETARY (CASH) BASIS			
Components of appropriations			
Operational costs	2557	2958	2707
Program	634	684	687
Gross Expenditure	3191	3642	3394
Less revenue	- 339	- 326	- 383
Variation on cash in hand	- 2	- 422	- 117
Total appropriations	**2850**	**2894**	**2894**
STAFFING			
Staff years	31.3	33.6	35.9

Table 1.2: Australian Sports Drug Agency expenditure by program

Program	$'000		Staff years	
	Budget (1994–95)	Actual (1994–95)	Budget (1994–95)	Actual (1994–95)
Testing, research and policy	1675	1608	10.0	13.5
Education	941	866	11.2	11.0
International	230	209	2.0	2.1
Corporate	796	711	10.4	9.3
Total expenditure*	**3642**	**3394**	**33.6**	**35.9**

*Minor variations exist as a result of roundings

Australians put drug policy under scrutiny

Minister's big role

The sports drug remedy

Drug testing for China

Going for drug-free gold

Flying squad to nab drug cheats

Pressure needles athletes

A survey of Australia's top sportsmen and women reveals that more than half believe the 2000 Olympics will put them under pressure to use drugs

Chinese to follow Australia's lead on drug tr

Swimmer welcomes Chinese pact to fight drugs

China Olympics 'focus masks US use'

setting the challenge for a drug-free

Keeping drugs out of sporting life

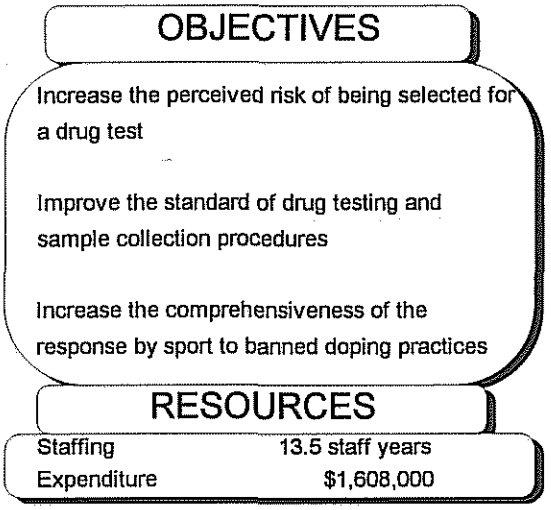
Aust officials work with China against dr

Call for closer drugs scrutiny in US

China urged to fund drug program

CHAPTER 2

TESTING, RESEARCH AND POLICY



Drug testing

Summary of 1994–95 testing activities

During 1994–95 the Agency conducted 3108 tests covering 49 sports. A total of 34 entries were made to the Agency's Register of Notifiable Events for recording positive test results or failing to comply with a request to provide a sample.

Testing was concentrated in two main areas:

- a Commonwealth Government funded testing program; and
- a user-pays contract testing program covering professional sports leagues and international sporting organisations.

All samples collected by the Agency were analysed by laboratories with full International Olympic Committee (IOC) accreditation (Appendix 4). Samples were tested for the presence of substances on the IOC List of Prohibited Classes of Substances and Prohibited Methods set out in the IOC Medical Code (Appendix 5).

The rationale for distribution of tests was further refined to maximise the deterrent effect of the testing program.

Testing was spread across a greater number of testing sessions than in 1993–94 to further heighten the exposure of competitors to the Agency's testing activities. In 1994–95, the Agency conducted 265 out-of-competition testing sessions and competition testing at 255 events around Australia. Promotion of testing activities was further increased in recognition of the important link between visibility of testing and the level of deterrence.

A summary of tests conducted for each sport is shown at Appendix 6.

Government funded testing

Under the government funded testing program a total of 2103 tests were conducted across 48 sports.

The test distribution plan, which determines the sports to be tested, places considerable emphasis on sports considered to be at greater risk of drug use. These sports include athletics, cycling, powerlifting, rowing, swimming, triathlon and weightlifting.

The Agency continued its emphasis on out-of-competition testing by allocating 1218 tests (or 57.9% of all tests) for this purpose (up from 56% in 1993–94). Over 2200 elite national level athletes identified by their national sporting organisations as members of national open-age teams and squads were exposed to year-round testing through this program.

The 1994–95 event testing program provided greater visibility for the Agency's testing activities and enhanced the deterrent effect of the program. A total of 885 event tests were conducted at 255 events around Australia (up from 219 events in 1993–94).

The Agency also allocated 10.0% of government test funding to international testing activities in Australia, including event and out-of-competition testing. This was done to ensure that those non-Australian athletes training or competing in Australia were also exposed to drug testing.

The Agency's testing program is now widely accepted within the sporting community. Initiatives by the Agency to increase the awareness of sporting organisations about the importance of drug-free sport have been successful.

The majority of sporting organisations are assisting the Agency in educating athletes about the Agency's drug testing program, the likelihood of being tested, and the Drugs in Sport Hotline service. This is achieved by including promotional messages in event programs and national association newsletters.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the testing program the Agency initiated two key developments: enhanced consultation with administrators from sports upon which the Agency has focused its testing; and expansion of the Agency's network of drug control officials (DCOs).

During 1994–95, the Agency held discussions with Athletics Australia, the Australian Cycling Federation, the Australian Olympic Committee, the Australian Rowing Council, Australian Swimming, the Australian Weightlifting Federation, Powerlifting Australia and Triathlon Australia. The discussions served to heighten these sports' knowledge of the drug testing program and increase the Agency's understanding of the sports' specific drug testing concerns. In addition, the Agency was able to obtain the views of administrators from these sports on test distribution. Discussions focused on the mix of event and out-of-competition testing. These discussions enabled the Agency to more effectively plan drug testing sessions.

The Agency employed additional DCOs in a number of rural and provincial centres to conduct event and out-of-competition testing on a regular basis in these areas. This initiative, together with special visits to other regional centres to conduct out-of-competition testing sessions on elite athletes living or training in the surrounding area, increased the Agency's ability to test elite athletes living in non-metropolitan areas, enabling a more effective and efficient distribution of tests per sport.

National sports leagues

During 1994–95 the Agency was contracted to conduct testing by the following major national sports leagues and professional sports competitions:

- New South Wales Rugby League
- Queensland Rugby League
- Australian Football League
- National Soccer League
- National Basketball League; and
- Uncle Toby's Professional Ironman Super Series

A total of 819 tests were conducted, comprising 379 out-of-competition tests and 440 tests completed following competition games and series events.

Due to the increasing amount of contract testing the Agency has undertaken in recent years, the Agency initiated the development of formal contracts between ASDA and each client organisation. Contracts defined the level of service the Agency provided to each contracting organisation.

A summary of contract tests funded by national sports leagues during 1994–95 is at Appendix 7.

International testing

In line with expectations, there was an increase in the demand by international sporting federations for drug testing in Australia. It is anticipated that this demand will grow in the lead-up to the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games.

In the past 12 months the Agency has conducted 394 international drug tests. These tests were in the following categories:

out-of-competition (government funded)	6 tests
out-of-competition (contract)	97 tests
competition (government funded)	202 tests
competition (contract)	89 tests
Total	394 tests

While this represents a slight increase on the 1993–94 figure of 367, there was a substantial increase in the number of international clients requesting a drug testing service by ASDA.

A summary of contract tests funded by international sports federations during 1994–95 is at Appendix 7.

International events in Australia

During 1994–95, requests for the Agency to conduct drug testing at international events were received from 21 international federations (compared to 12 international federations in 1993–94). As a result, ASDA was involved in testing at the following world championships and events:

- 1994 Mountain Bike World Cup (Cairns)
- 1994 World Masters Games (Brisbane)
- World Duathlon Championships (Hobart)
- Men's Hockey World Cup (Sydney)
- Modern Pentathlon World Cup (Melbourne)
- 1994 Weightlifting World Masters Championships (Perth)
- 1994 Commonwealth Bank Cycle Classic (NSW and Canberra)
- 1994 Vic Health *Sun Herald* Cycle Tour (Victoria and Tasmania)
- 1994 Alpine Cycle Tour (Victoria)
- 1994 Oceania Powerlifting Championships (Sydney)
- Daewoo International Indoor Athletic Meet (Brisbane)
- Oz Day International Wheelchair Race (Sydney)
- 1995 Summer Cycle Tour (Victoria)
- 1995 Mountain Bike World Cup (Cairns)
- 1995 NEC Classic - International Athletics Meet (Melbourne)
- Super Ten Rugby Union matches (Sydney and Brisbane)
- Moomba International Weightlifting Championships (Melbourne)

- Australian Rugby Union Test matches (Brisbane and Sydney)
- 1995 Oceania Wrestling Championships (Melbourne)
- 1995 Commonwealth Wrestling Championships (Melbourne)
- 1995 Pacific Rim Judo Championships (Sydney)
- Swimming Grand Prix (Sydney)

Out-of-competition testing

The level of out-of-competition testing the Agency conducted on behalf of international sporting federations increased significantly in 1994–95.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the International Swimming Federation (FINA) and the International Canoe Federation (ICF) used the services of the International Doping Tests and Management group to coordinate a 'no notice' out-of-competition testing program worldwide. The International Rowing Federation (FISA) also contracted the Agency to conduct testing.

In addition, the Agency conducted eight out-of-competition tests on Papua New Guinean athletes in Australia at the request of the PNG Olympic Committee. Four out-of-competition tests were also conducted on Australian canoeists as part of the International Canoe Federation's world wide out-of-competition testing program.

In developing further cooperation between ASDA and international sports federations the Agency has purchased a supply of Versapak sample collection equipment. This will enable the Agency to collect samples in accordance with the preferred sample collection equipment requirements of a number of international federations. Versapak equipment will be available for use during 1995–96.

Inter-governmental agreements

During 1994–95, the Agency requested national anti-doping agencies that are the implementing authorities for the multilateral anti-doping agreement between Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Norway, New Zealand and France to conduct four tests on Australian competitors who were training and competing in countries that are party to the Agreement.

At the request of the New Zealand Sports Drug Testing Agency, the Agency conducted one out-of-competition test on a New Zealand athlete competing in Australia.

The Agency provided advice on a draft annexe to the multilateral anti-doping agreement concerning reciprocal testing arrangements. The annexe is intended to enhance the ability of anti-doping agencies from member

countries to request their counterpart agencies to conduct tests on their behalf. The annexe will be further developed in 1995–96 and should increase the likelihood of Australian athletes training and competing in other countries that are party to the agreement being exposed to out-of-competition testing.

Register of Notifiable Events

During 1994–95 the Agency made 34 entries on the Register of Notifiable Events. Entries to the Register were made for the following reasons:

- failing to comply with a request to provide a sample without reasonable cause (9 competitors); and

- recording a positive test result for the presence of banned substances (25 competitors).

Of the positive test results:

⇒ 14 were for the presence of stimulants;
⇒ 1 was for the presence of narcotic analgesics;
⇒ 7 were for the presence of anabolic steroids and other anabolic agents;
⇒ 1 was for the presence of diuretics;
⇒ 1 was for the presence of beta blockers; and
⇒ 1 was for the presence of a restricted substance.

Sporting organisations are responsible for investigating the circumstances surrounding failures to comply and positive test results and for determining whether sanctions are appropriate. Sporting organisations are required to notify the Agency and the Australian Sports Commission of action they take following these investigations. The Australian Sports Commission monitors the action taken by sporting organisations to ensure appropriate sanctions are applied.

Sporting organisations advised that 10 of the 17 positive test results upon which actions were finalised were due to the inadvertent use of banned substances. The Agency was awaiting advice from sporting organisations about the outcome of sporting organisations investigations into eight positive test results and two failures to comply.

Details of all entries on the Register of Notifiable Events are set out at Appendix 8. A summary of entries on the Register by doping class and sport is set out at Table 2.1. A summary of entries on the Register for the years 1991–92 to 1994–95 is at Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 Summary of entries on Register of Notifiable Events by doping class and sport: 1994–95

Sport	Refusals	Stimulants	Diuretics	Anabolic Steroids	Restricted	Narcotic Analgesics	Beta Blockers	TOTAL
Athletics	1			1				2
BMX Racing	1			1				2
Boxing	1			1				2
Cycling				1				1
Judo		1						1
Karate	1							1
Lacrosse		1						1
Modern Pentathlon			1					1
Motorcycling		1			1			2
Powerlifting	3	1		1		1		6
Rugby League - ARL		1						1
Rugby League - NSWRL		4		1				5
Shooting							1	1
Skiing		1						1
Soccer	1	1						2
Surf Life Saving	1							1
Swimming		1						1
Volleyball		1						1
Weightlifting		1		1				2
TOTAL	9	14	1	7	1	1	1	34

Table 2.2: Summary of entries on the Register of Notifiable Events: 1991–92 to 1994–95

	Refusals	Anabolic Steroid	Beta-Blockers	Diuretic	Masking Agent	Narcotic Analgesic	Restricted	Stimulant	Total
1991–92	7	13	0	2	0	1	3	14	40
1992–93	21	4	0	1	1	1	4	21	53
1993–94	5	14	0	2	0	0	1	16	38
1994–95	9	7	1	1	0	1	1	14	34

Drug testing officials

The Australia-wide network of officers employed to conduct sample collection comprised two full-time, one part-time and 23 casual drug control officials (DCOs). DCOs are based in all State and Territory capitals, Townsville, Newcastle and Wollongong. In addition, the Agency employed approximately 300 trained chaperones who assisted DCOs with the sample collection process.

The Agency continued to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its testing activities by providing training programs for DCOs and chaperones.

Drug control officials

A DCO workshop was conducted in Canberra in January 1995. Sixteen of the Agency's 26 DCOs from around Australia and representatives from the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency and the International Doping Tests and Management organisation attended. The workshop enabled the Agency to:

- increase DCO and Agency testing program staff skills and knowledge of the testing program so that they are better able to perform their duties;
- increase DCOs' knowledge of ASDA activities, particularly those activities which impact on the Agency's testing program;
- familiarise DCOs with new sample collection and testing procedures and equipment;
- develop strategies to overcome difficult drug testing predicaments; and
- facilitate group discussions among DCOs about domestic and international testing and education issues applicable to DCO functions.

Due to the physical isolation of decentralised DCOs from the Agency's testing administration located in Canberra, the workshop proved to be of enormous benefit to the Agency and the DCOs.

Chaperones

DCOs maintain their own chaperone pools and are responsible for chaperone training. Chaperones are required to attend a drug testing session under DCO supervision in their chaperone role and participate in a chaperone accreditation workshop before they are eligible to be appointed as accredited Agency chaperones.

During 1994–95, DCOs conducted 10 chaperone workshops that were attended by a total of 85 chaperones. Eighty new chaperones were accredited after these workshops.

Analytical services

UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory

At the commencement of the financial year the Agency was unable to utilise the services of the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL) for sample analysis due to AGAL's downgrading to a Phase 2 IOC accredited laboratory in June 1994.

While IOC rules provide that a Phase 2 status laboratory can perform preliminary A sample analysis and forward positive A samples to a fully accredited laboratory for confirmatory analysis, the Agency received legal advice that it had a legislative obligation to use the services of a single fully accredited laboratory to conduct preliminary and confirmatory analysis of all samples.

While AGAL was downgraded to Phase 2 status, IOC rules prohibited it from performing confirmatory analyses for B samples. The Agency was therefore compelled to use a fully accredited IOC laboratory to conduct all sample analyses until amendments were made to the ASDA Regulations that would permit the Agency to use the services of two IOC accredited laboratories to conduct preliminary and confirmatory analysis.

Amendments to the ASDA Regulations came into effect on 16 August 1994. Until that time, the Agency utilised the services of the UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory in Los Angeles to perform all preliminary and confirmatory analysis. In the period from 1 July to 16 August 1994, the UCLA laboratory analysed 270 samples for the Agency.

Memorandum of Understanding between ASDA and AGAL

The Agency negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with AGAL for the period from 16 August 1994 to 30 June 1995 (Appendix 9). The MOU required AGAL to undertake analysis of government funded and contract samples collected for the period of the agreement, analytical research, and the necessary accreditation and proficiency studies to regain and maintain full IOC accreditation.

AGAL underwent re-accreditation testing in September 1994 and subsequently regained its status as a fully accredited IOC laboratory in December 1994. In the period from 16 August 1994 until AGAL regained full accreditation, AGAL conducted all preliminary A sample analyses. All preliminary analyses that returned a positive result were sent to the UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory for confirmatory analysis.

Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory

To strengthen the identity of the upgraded laboratory, AGAL's sports drug testing unit was launched under the new banner of the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL) in April 1995.

The provision of services under the MOU is managed by an ASDTL consultative committee comprising senior officers from both ASDTL and the Agency.

Research

During 1994–95 the Agency provided funding to ASDTL under the terms of the annual MOU between ASDA and the laboratory to assist ASDTL to conduct research projects designed to improve analytical detection of banned substances.

Excretion studies for anabolic steroids

Excretion studies for three anabolic steroids were undertaken by ASDTL and these were jointly funded by the Agency and ASDTL. The excretion studies were intended to increase ASDTL's efficiency in screening for the presence of oxabolone, prasterone and ethylestrenol, and dihydrotestosterone.

Each of the studies involved the use of volunteers to ingest the drugs and provide urine samples for analysis over varying periods. Such procedures require ethics approval to be obtained prior to commencement. Ethics approval was granted in June 1995, enabling work to commence shortly afterwards. A report from ASDTL is anticipated to be available by December 1995.

Pseudoephedrine

In 1992–93 the Agency funded a collaborative project to investigate the excretion rates of pseudoephedrine and the effects of pseudoephedrine on athletic performance. Pseudoephedrine is a banned stimulant commonly found in over-the-counter cough and cold medications. Consequently, many positive test results arise through athletes inadvertently using such medications immediately prior to competition.

ASDTL commenced work on the pseudoephedrine project in early 1993, with work continuing throughout 1994 and early 1995. Work was initially undertaken in conjunction with the Southern Cross University; however, the second part of the project was rescheduled with the NSW Academy of Sport.

The Agency is awaiting a written report on the outcome of the research project.

Blood testing

In accordance with the preferred practice of almost all international sporting federations, ASDA's testing programs continue to be based on the collection and analysis of urine samples. For the majority of banned substances on the IOC list of prohibited doping classes and methods, urine analysis is more effective than blood analysis.

While there may be merit in developing testing programs using both blood and urine analysis together, this cannot yet be introduced for a number of scientific, legal and technical reasons, namely:

- national laws may regulate or restrict the collection or use of blood samples;
- blood sampling may impose on an individual's human rights and/or privacy;
- legal and professional obligations exist that may require an analyst to report findings other than when a doping offence has occurred;
- liability insurance may be necessary in the event of injury to either the competitor or the sample collector;
- sample collection officers may require minimal medical qualifications to collect blood samples;
- it remains to be seen whether consistent procedures for collection, storage and transportation of samples can be developed internationally; and
- analytical laboratories may not have the capacity to store and analyse blood samples.

The Agency continues to monitor developments in blood testing by liaison with organisations including ISFs, ASDTL and other national anti-doping agencies. ASDA will consider the use of blood testing as soon as all the legal, scientific and technical problems have been resolved.

Policy

Consultation with the Australian Sports Commission (ASC)

The Agency continued to consult with the ASC on aspects of the ASC Doping Policy to ensure that, where applicable, the policy complements and reflects the requirements of the Agency's testing activities.

Specific matters discussed included: incorporating amendments to the IOC List of Prohibited Classes of Substances and Prohibited Methods announced by the IOC in September 1994; the implications of proposed amendments to the ASDA legislation; and the enactment of complementary State and Territory drug testing legislation for the ASC Doping Policy.

Doping policies

The Agency provides advice about doping policies to sporting organisations. In providing that advice the Agency emphasises the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to the drugs in sport issue.

The Agency's policy advice to sporting organisations reinforces the Commonwealth Government's position on drug use in sport by reminding sporting organisations of the need to recognise the Agency's sample collection and testing procedures, impose effective sanctions where appropriate, and respect a competitor's right to natural justice throughout any hearing process. The Agency also reminds sporting organisations of their obligations to comply with the requirements of the ASC Doping Policy and encourages them to contact the ASC if there are any doubts about those requirements.

The Agency encourages sporting organisations to incorporate provisions in their doping policies outlining the manner in which they will raise awareness among elite athletes, coaches and administrators about the drugs in sport issue. In particular, the Agency emphasises to sporting organisations that they need to inform competitors likely to be exposed to testing about the existence of the doping policy, substances banned by the policy, and the consequences of returning a positive test result or failing to comply with a request to provide a sample. The Agency also encourages sporting organisations to support the implementation of education strategies designed to discourage drug use.

In addition, the Agency emphasises the need for sporting organisations to shape their doping policies to meet the needs of their sports. It encourages sporting organisations to consider how they want to address such issues as the inadvertent and therapeutic use of banned substances, the requirements of their international federation's doping policies, protecting the privacy of athletes subject to testing, observing natural justice and the needs of special interest groups such as children, veterans and athletes with disabilities.

The Agency continued to provide policy advice to professional sports leagues that contract it to conduct testing. These leagues include the NSW and Queensland Rugby Leagues, the Australian Football League, the National Basketball League, the National Soccer League, and the organisers of the Uncle Toby's Professional Ironman Series.

Other sporting organisations to seek doping policy advice from the Agency during 1994–95 included: the Australian Baseball Federation, the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, the Australian Cycling Federation, the Australian Modern Pentathlon Union, the Australian Natural Bodybuilding Federation, Australian Swimming, the Australian Table Tennis Association, the Australian Touch Association, the Australian Weightlifting Federation, Motorcycle Australia, Powerlifting Australia, Triathlon Australia and the World Masters Games Organising Committee.

Policy advice was also provided to the New South Wales, Queensland and Victorian departments responsible for sport and recreation on the development of State drugs in sport policies.

International Court of Arbitration for Sport

In 1983 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) established a Court of Arbitration for Sport with the purpose of 'facilitating the settlement of disputes ... arising out of the practice or development of sport, and ... all activities pertaining to sport'. The Court is located in Lausanne, Switzerland.

In June 1993, the IOC restructured the Court into two divisions: (i) an Ordinary Arbitration Division that exercises jurisdiction over disputes of a private nature arising from the practice or development of sport; and (ii) an Appeals Arbitration Division responsible for requests for arbitration on appeals against the decisions of sporting organisations on matters including doping. The IOC also established an International Council on Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) which was given responsibility for overseeing the activities of the Court so that the Court would be independent of the IOC. The ICAS has effectively taken over responsibility for administration and financing of the Court from the IOC.

The IOC has advised that most international sporting federations that are members of the Olympic movement have agreed to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in their statutes. International federations can be expected to require their national affiliates to adopt similar provisions.

The Agency will continue to monitor the activities of the Court of Arbitration for Sport as they relate to the resolution of doping disputes.

Special interest groups

The special needs of different groups of people within the Australian sporting community have been identified. Consistent with its commitment to social justice and access and equity principles, the Agency has continued to provide assistance to the needs of veteran and masters athletes, athletes with disabilities and athletes under 18 years of age.

Veterans and masters

In September-October 1994 the World Masters Games were held in Brisbane with over 20,000 athletes participating from all over the world. The International Board of Governors of the World Masters Games directed that

drug testing should be conducted at the Games and the Agency was contracted to provide a testing service.

To ensure an effective testing program was implemented and that participants' needs were addressed, the Agency provided advice to the Games' Organising Committee on the appropriateness of the proposed doping policy. In response to comments provided by the Agency, the Games' doping policy recognised that some participants may have to take medication (some of which may contain banned substances) for legitimate therapeutic reasons. It also acknowledged the need to circulate information to all participants about the doping policy and the intention to conduct testing at the Games.

In support of the initiatives of the Games Organising Committee to inform registered participants about doping, the Agency provided advice to over 1000 participants seeking information on the suitability of a number of prescribed medications. No positive tests were recorded for these Games.

Similar advice and assistance was provided to the Organising Committee for the 1994 World Masters Weightlifting Championships held in Perth in September 1994 (at which the Agency conducted testing at the request of the International Weightlifting Federation) and the 5th Australian Masters Games scheduled to be held in Melbourne during October 1995.

Athletes with disabilities

The Agency continued to work with sporting organisations for athletes with disabilities to assist them to develop responses to drug use in sport appropriate to the specific needs of their athletes.

The Agency conducted over 30 tests on athletes with disabilities in 1994–95. Testing was conducted at a range of events including the National Amputee and Disabled Championships, the National Disabled Cycling Championships and the 1995 Oz Day 10km wheelchair race.

The Agency continued to provide assistance to sporting organisations for people with disabilities seeking assistance with the development of doping policies. The Agency is aware that the physical conditions of some athletes may require the use of banned substances for legitimate therapeutic purposes. In discussions with sporting organisations the Agency emphasises the need to properly address this issue in doping policies so that athletes with legitimate therapeutic needs are not disadvantaged.

Sporting organisations for people with disabilities continue to be provided with relevant information about testing procedures, banned substances and permitted medications.

SHERATON WENTWORTH
OZ DAY 10K
INTERNATIONAL WHEELCHAIR
ROAD RACE

Wednesday 22 February, 1995

Mr Norman Marshall
Testing, Research and Policy Program
Australian Sports Drug Agency
1 Phipps Place
DEAKIN ACT 2600

Organised by:
NSW Wheelchair Sports Assoc. Inc

Dear Norman,

Thank you very much for your kind letter.

Yes, the event was an outstanding success and all involved from the participating athletes, organisers and spectators were thrilled with the day.

It was a pleasure to work with Graham Turnbull and yourself both leading up to the event and on the day and I wish to thank you both on behalf of the New South Wales Wheelchair Sports Association for your advice and assistance.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Australian Sports Drug Agency for their commitment to the 1995 Oz Day 10K and very generous support.

We have received very positive feedback from the Athletes regarding our decision to conduct testing as part of the event.

I will look forward to the involvement of the Australian Sports Drug Agency in the 1996 Oz Day 10K.

Please pass to Graham my sincere thanks for all his hard work.

Kind regards

KAREN MCBRIEN
Race Director

Principal Sponsors:
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Facsimile: 61 2 809 5638

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Competitors under 18 years of age

The Agency has provided for the special needs of children and junior athletes through its policy, education and testing strategies to meet the needs of people under 18 years of age.

The Agency's primary objectives are to:

- promote an environment conducive to healthy participation in sport by people under the age of 18 years;
- increase the awareness and level of knowledge of people under 18 years of age about drugs in sport;
- provide people under 18 years of age with the information and skills necessary to understand and deal with situations associated with drug use in sport;
- protect the rights of people under 18 years of age during the sample collection process; and
- encourage sports organisations to adopt a fair and equitable response when people under the age of 18 years record a positive test or fail to comply with a request to provide a sample.

While these objectives are generally addressed by the Agency's broader education and policy strategies for the sporting community, the Agency's sample collection and testing procedures provide specific protection for the rights of people under 18 years of age. Agency testing officials are able to notify a parent, guardian or coach of a young athlete of the athlete's selection for testing. This procedure enables parents and coaches to provide support to a young athlete through the sample collection and result management processes.

Legislation

ASDA legislation review

The Agency commenced a review of the ASDA legislation in July 1994 in order to identify areas where changes may be needed to make the legislation more flexible.

Greater flexibility will allow the Agency to accommodate the drug testing procedural requirements of international sporting federations that may wish to contract testing in the lead-up to the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, and enable the Agency to more effectively meet the expectations of sport.

The amendments are also expected to minimise the opportunity for legal challenge to the validity of test results and enhance the efficiency of the Agency in conducting its testing activities.

As part of the review, a discussion paper was circulated widely to sporting organisations, legal professionals, State and Territory departments and other interested organisations and individuals seeking comment on a number of areas where amendment to the Act may be appropriate. The comments provided were submitted to a meeting of sporting officials and legal professionals convened to consider possible amendments to the Act and Regulations. As a result of this process, and consideration within the Agency, a list of possible amendments was formulated.

Organisations involved in the review were given the opportunity to provide further comment through circulation of the list of proposed amendments.

The proposed amendments are intended to:

- ensure the Agency is able to comply with requirements of international sporting federations;
- require substantial, rather than strict compliance in appropriate areas to reduce the risk of legal challenge on technical grounds;
- simplify the legislation and make it easier to understand and to implement;
- protect the rights of the athletes; and
- recognise the rights of sporting organisations.

Approval to amend the ASDA Act has been obtained from the Prime Minister and drafting instructions were prepared in cooperation with officials from the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories (DEST) before being referred to the Office of Parliamentary Counsel (OPC).

Following the initial drafting of the amendments, further consultation will be conducted to ensure that, wherever possible, the amendments address issues raised by the organisations involved in the review process.

The Agency is waiting on confirmation that the amendments will be included in the legislative program for the 1995 Spring sittings. Introduction of the ASDA Amendment Bill at this time should mean that it is passed early in 1996.

Special operational issues

Submissions from individuals who failed to comply with a request to provide a sample

Section 13(1) of the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* provides that, where a competitor has failed to comply with a request to provide a sample, the Agency must:

(a) *give to the competitor a written notice stating:*

(i) that the competitor has failed to comply;
(ii) that the competitor may within the submission period (usually 14 days), make submissions to the Agency to the effect that the competitor had reasonable cause for failing to comply; and
(iii) the Agency's obligations under sections 14,17 and 18; and

(b) subject to section 13(2), decide whether the competitor had reasonable cause for failing so to comply.

In 1994–95, 20 individuals failed to comply with a request to provide a sample. Twelve made a submission under the provisions of section 13 of the ASDA Act stating their reasons for failing to comply. The remaining eight individuals made no submission.

After consideration of the contents of each submission, the Agency determined that:

- one competitor could not show reasonable cause for failing to comply with a request and therefore should be entered on the Agency's Register of Notifiable Events;

- seven individuals could demonstrate that they had retired from their sport before the request to provide a sample was made and so no longer met the definition of competitor set out in the Act, and therefore could not be taken to have failed to comply with a request and;

- four competitors were able to show they had reasonable cause for failing to comply with a request and therefore no further action was required to be taken by the Agency.

The names of nine competitors (comprising the eight competitors who made no submission and the one competitor who made a submission but could not show reasonable cause) were therefore entered on the Register of Notifiable Events for failing to comply with a request to provide a sample.

Under section 13(4) of the Act, a person who makes a submission to the Agency that there was reasonable cause for failing to comply with a request and is dissatisfied with the Agency's decision has the right to seek a review of the Agency's decision by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). No applications were made to the AAT during 1994–95 concerning decisions made by the Agency under section 13 of the Act.

Submissions from individuals who contended that test results should be invalidated due to procedural errors in the sample collection process

Section 16(1) of the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* provides that if a competitor returns a positive test result, the Agency must:

(a) notify the competitor of the result;

(b) inform the competitor that, if the competitor has any information or evidence that may support the making of a determination under section 16(2), the competitor may within a period of seven days after receiving the notice submit the information or evidence to the Agency; and

(c) determine under section 16(2) whether or not the positive test result is valid.

The Agency may determine a positive test result is invalid only if the Agency is satisfied that:

(a) the applicable procedural requirements relating to the sealing of any container containing the sample were not complied with;

(b) the sample was not tested at an accredited laboratory;

(c) the sample was tampered with by someone other than the competitor or a person chosen by the competitor to oversee any part of the collection or testing of the sample.

In 1994–95 a total of 25 competitors recorded positive test results. Three competitors made submissions under the provisions of section 16 of the Act in which they presented information suggesting that the applicable procedural requirements had not been complied with. One competitor also contended that the sample provided may have been tampered with by an unauthorised person.

The Agency investigated the facts and circumstances surrounding each drug test, took the submissions of each competitor into consideration, and obtained legal advice in relation to each submission.

In each case, after consideration of all available information and evidence, the Agency determined that it was not satisfied there was any reason to invalidate the test result. The names of all 25 competitors were therefore entered on the Agency's Register of Notifiable Events.

Under section 16(4) of the Act, a person who makes a submission to the Agency providing evidence to invalidate a positive test result and is dissatisfied with the Agency's decision has the right to seek a review of the Agency's decision by the AAT. Two applications were made to the AAT during 1994–95 concerning decisions made by the Agency under section 16 of the Act.

Action in relation to the applications to the AAT was as follows:

(1) The competitor's name was entered on the Register of Notifiable Events on 9 September 1994. The competitor's application for review of the Agency's decision was lodged on 19 September 1994.

On 21 September 1994 the AAT issued a direction that the competitor's name should be removed from the Register until the matter was determined by the AAT. The Agency complied with the AAT direction and notified the competitor, the competitor's sporting organisations and the Australian Sports Commission that the competitor's name had been removed from the Register by direction of the AAT pending resolution of the AAT review.

On 24 January 1995, the AAT ordered that:

- the stay ordered on 21 September 1994 concerning the Agency's decision to enter the competitor's name on the Register of Notifiable Events is discharged; and
- the Agency's decision to enter the competitor's name on the Register (made on 9 September 1994) is reaffirmed and the competitor's name should be re-entered on the Register.

Following receipt of formal advice of the AAT determination, the competitor's name was re-entered on the Register on 2 February 1995. The competitor, the competitor's sporting organisations and the Australian Sports Commission were notified of this fact.

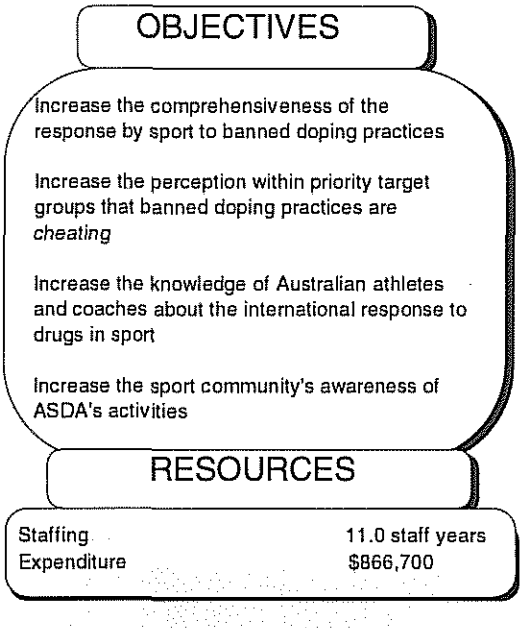
(2) The competitor's name was entered on the Register of Notifiable Events on 5 June 1995. The competitor's application for review of the Agency's decision was lodged on 20 June 1995.

The Agency is in the process of complying with an AAT request to lodge documentation relating to the Agency's decision to enter the competitor's name on the Register.

As at 30 June 1995, the AAT had issued no direction in relation to the Agency decision.

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION



The Agency's education philosophy and programs are based on the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion. The application of this Charter ensures that the Agency's education initiatives extend beyond the drug and its effects and identify and address some of the factors that are responsible for drug use in sport. In order to facilitate this approach, the Education Program continues to implement activities that follow a framework based on community participation.

The range of education objectives and strategies outlined in ASDA's second Strategic Plan has involved the program in a wide range of activities. Each of these activities impacts on specific target groups as outlined below.

School-based education programs

School Development in Health Education project

The development of the school-based drugs in sport education project was initiated by discussions with teachers and advisers from the education and health sectors. This resulted in a coordinated approach that linked the Agency with the School Development in Health Education (SDHE) project and produced a national support program for teachers who want to integrate the drugs in sport issue into the curriculum.

Launched in March 1994, the project is now in its second phase. A second national workshop was held in Brisbane on 16 and 17 February to assess the achievements of phase 1 and plan for phase 2. Phase 1 achievements reflected the different State approaches to drugs in sport education and included:

- increased understanding of the drugs in sport issue among teachers and teacher consultants;
- linking of one of ASDA's school resources to the national health and physical education statements (a statement which provides a framework for the development of curriculums by education systems and schools);
- a number of schools establishing drugs in sport as part of their curriculums; and
- increased awareness among school communities of ASDA's range of school resources.

The project has enabled the Agency to provide a more direct and efficient means of teacher support than it has been able to provide in the past. The people coordinating each State's activities are aware of how their particular systems work, and how to most effectively use existing networks and structures. They are also able to keep up to date with continual changes in the system and also have the support of the Directors General of Education. Each State has submitted an action plan for phase 2 of the project. These plans build on phase 1 achievements and their activities are due for completion by the end of December 1996. Details of the SDHE coordinators in each State are provided at Appendix 10.

School Development in Health Education Workshop, Brisbane, February 1995

Educational resources

To complement the SDHE project, and in response to a continuing demand, various teacher and student resources have been updated and reprinted. Details of resources disseminated are at Appendix 11. Some of these resources are described below:

Fool's gold

The Fool's gold resource is a complete package of lessons based on an episode of the television series *A Country Practice* which dealt with drug use in sport. The resource kit aims to develop skills and increase knowledge as well as reinforce the attributes of fair play. The kit contains a teacher's booklet, support materials and a video tape.

Drugs in sport isn't just about steroids

This is a collection of activities that can be used by teachers to incorporate the issue of drugs in sport into their existing curriculum units. It covers a wide variety of issues, allowing teachers to choose the activities that are most appropriate for their students. It is aimed at students between 12 and 16 years of age.

Drugs in Sport - an in-service manual for teachers and consultants

The in-service manual is designed to assist teachers and consultants implement effective drugs in sport education programs. It was updated in 1994.

Super athletes

This is a resource designed for the science curriculum. It comprises a series of lessons aimed at health and ethical issues associated with drug use in sport.

Infopac

Two series of fact sheets are also available for students. These include a set designed for students in years 7 to 9 and a set for years 10 to 12. Information includes the history of drug use in sport, drugs and their effects on sporting performances, patterns of drug use among athletes, drug testing and doping policies and current issues.

To ensure that those schools wishing to educate students about drugs in sport were aware of ASDA's resources, the Education Program increased its resource promotion. Articles and advertisements were placed in magazines such as *Educare* and *Aussie Sport* and, in addition to the ongoing promotion of resources through the SDHE project, a letter from ASDA Board Member Brother Bob Wallace was sent to all Catholic secondary schools.

Sport-based education programs

State-based sport drug education units (SDEUs)

State and Territory based SDEUs are now operating in Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. Recruitment has begun for the Queensland unit and the restart of the New South Wales unit. The SDEUs continue to provide education and information to support the State sporting community. Importantly, SDEU officers are continuing to provide support to State government officials on issues such as complementary legislation. This support is integral to ASDA's facilitating the development of a national drugs in sport framework.

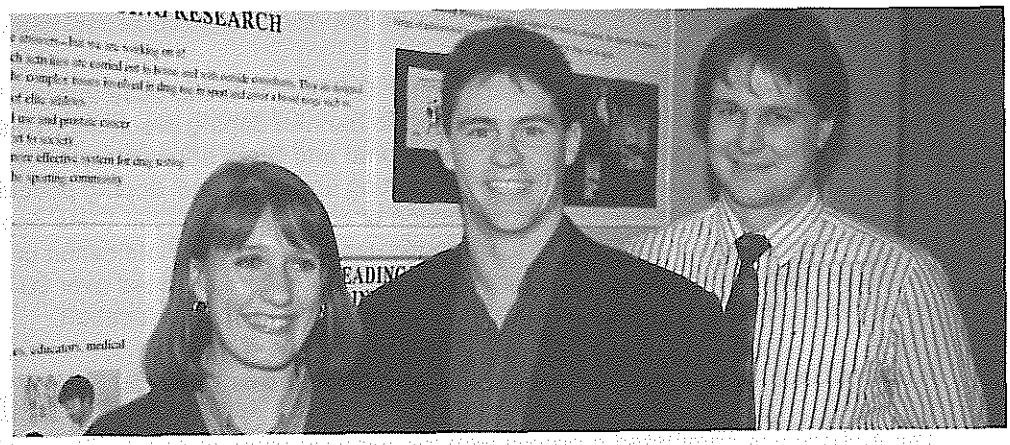
To assist in the development of the units, advisory committees representing the respective sporting communities were established. These committees helped direct and monitor the progress of drug education initiatives. Representatives of the advisory committees are mostly administrators, coaches or athletes. The compositions of the SDEU advisory committees are shown in Appendix 12.

The activities in which SDEU officers are currently engaged complement national based activities and, importantly, provide ASDA with a 'friendly face in sport'. These activities include:

- provision of educational advice and information on drugs in sport issues to State government officials and State sporting administrators;
- working with different groups to develop drugs in sport components for courses;
- delivery of presentations directly to high performance State coaches and athletes; and
- working with key people such as administrators and coaches to assist them to find ways to address some of their concerns (e.g. improving information dissemination to athletes).

A review of the first 12 months of operation found that the SDEU project has been successful both in concept and in approach. Performance information indicates:

- the people that SDEU project officers have been working with have increased their drugs in sport knowledge and are beginning to take on a variety of different roles in addressing drugs in sport issues;
- the approach has ensured that key people within the sporting community have direct involvement in the issue on an ongoing basis;
- key drugs in sport issues have been included in a variety of coaching, administrator, sports trainer and athlete programs; and
- both State and national levels of sport are actively involved in the issue of drugs in sport.



State Drug Education Unit Officers, Suzanne Henderson (Victoria), Tim Burke (Australian Capital Territory), Stephen Cornish (South Australia)

SDEU achievements

SDEU officers in each state work with a large number of State Sporting Associations. These range from high risk sports such as athletics and swimming through to lower risk sports such as archery. Officers also work very closely with a number of peak State sporting organisations such as State Institutes and academies of sport, State coaching centres and government bodies.

In each of the States, advisory committee members have taken up the drugs in sport issue within their respective areas of work and expertise. Individual members have taken on an educative role in fields such as sports federations, pharmacy, the Athlete's Career Education (ACE) program, regional sports assemblies and Sports Medicine Australia.

Achievements of the Victorian SDEU through the work of the project officer include the development of the Victorian Government's Drugs in Sport Policy and the passing of the State sports drug testing legislation. The Victorian advisory committee has been particularly successful in its involvement in this area and the committee is recognised by the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Racing as an expert group on the drugs in sport issue.

The South Australian Advisory Committee has also been recognised as an expert group on drugs in sport and provides advice to the South Australian Minister for Sport through the SA Sports Advisory Council. The Committee is also involved in identifying, discussing and providing advice on many issues to the project officer. It was also successful in obtaining a funding application for the employment of a part-time project officer to work with the junior sporting community.

The activities of the ACT project officer and Advisory Committee have concentrated on the dissemination of drugs in sport information to athletes and coaches. The project officer continues to work with the ACT Bureau of Sport, Recreation and Racing to assist with issues regarding the implementation of ACT complementary drug testing legislation.

Administrators

A key component of ASDA's Strategic Plan for 1995–97 is to increase the comprehensiveness of the response by sport to banned doping practices. This involves working in a variety of ways with national and State administrators on a variety of issues. These include national sporting organisations' doping policies, complementary State legislation, the inclusion of education issues in State doping policies, advice on issues such as therapeutic use of drugs and notification of retirement from competition. At a State level, SDEU officers assisted over 30 individual State sporting administrators to deliver drugs in sport education.

Australian Society of Sports Administrators (ASSA)

The Agency has completed a project with the national office of ASSA. The project resulted in a two-part drugs in sport component suitable for the ASSA Level 2 accreditation course. This course is now held on an ongoing basis.

Coaching Community

At a national level, the Agency is meeting the needs of the coaching community by providing information and advice to a number of specific sports regarding the inclusion of drugs in sport material in their coaching courses.

In conjunction with the Australian Coaching Council, the Agency has developed a drugs in sport coach education manual. This manual provides course designers and presenters with material which will assist them in the development and delivery of drugs in sport education that meets the needs of coaches in their particular sports. This initiative has been further enhanced by the work undertaken by SDEU project officers with State coaches. The manual was launched by the Federal Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories in July 1995.

Athlete advisory groups (AAGs)

Elite athletes are a key stakeholder group and the group most directly affected by the Agency's testing and education programs.

The Agency has continued to encourage the participation of athletes through the athlete advisory groups (AAGs), which were established in 1992–93. The AAGs provide elite athletes with the opportunity to have their say on the drugs in sport issue, and to provide the Agency with valuable feedback on its activities and initiatives. The AAGs include elite athletes from each State institute or academy of sport, the Australian Institute of Sport, and professional sports leagues for which the Agency conducts testing.

In 1994–95 AAG meetings were held in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. A total of 35 athletes attended the meetings representing over 10 different sports, including sport for people with disabilities.

Major issues discussed with athletes included:

- international progress on the issue of drugs in sport;
- concern that international programs were not as effective and trustworthy as the Australian system, particularly out-of-competition testing;
- the Agency's testing program in general and, more specifically, athlete feedback on proposed changes to drug sampling equipment, and possible legislative changes; and
- concerns about issues such as herbal preparations and the labelling of medications.

Information services

The Agency's information resources and broader educational programs have been developed in close consultation with target groups, including athletes, coaches and medical professionals. Through this process the Agency has been more effective in meeting their specific information and education needs.

The priority for 1994–95 was the continued revision and distribution of resources that ensured elite athletes Australia-wide had better access to information. All Agency resources are distributed on request to the international sporting community.

Wallet Card

The Wallet Card is designed as a quick and easy reference concerning permitted over-the-counter medications used to treat common complaints, including asthma, pain, inflammation, nausea, colds and allergies. The Wallet Card has been distributed to all athletes on the Agency's drug testing register, and to those athletes at elite sports institutes and academies.

Drugs In Sport Handbook (DISH)

The *Drugs in Sport Handbook* provides athletes with information about the drugs used in sport, drug testing procedures and legal issues affecting the athlete. The Handbook also contains lists of prescription and non-prescription medications that may be used by athletes. The Handbook was circulated widely to elite athletes with over 4,500 copies being distributed in 1994–95. The DISH was updated in June 1995.

The Handbook and the Wallet Card were developed in consultation with athletes, coaches and medical professionals. As both resources are aimed at all elite athletes, a wide variety of specific target groups were consulted. These included representatives of athletes with disabilities, athletes from non-English speaking backgrounds, athletes from veterans groups and athletes under 18 years of age.

Drug testing video

The Agency's video guide to sampling and testing procedures, *Drug Testing in Sport*, was updated to reflect small but important changes to drug testing procedures. The video was developed to educate elite athletes about the testing procedures to which they may be exposed. In particular, it highlights aspects of the testing procedure that were not sufficiently emphasised in the earlier version, including more information on athletes' rights in the testing process. The video is circulated to national sporting organisations upon request and is integral to the many presentations conducted by the Agency on drugs in sport.

Drugs in sport presentations

A presentation service and resource kit on drugs in sport has been developed to provide information to a range of groups, including athletes in national teams, talent and development squad training camps, State teams, national junior squads and key coaching development and administration personnel.

Areas covered in the presentations include the drugs used in sport, drug testing procedures, reasons why drugs are banned, inadvertent doping and the Agency resources and how to use them. A listing of presentations conducted in 1994–95 appears at Appendix 3.

Sports Monthly Update

The *Sports Monthly Update* provides a monthly listing of drugs in sport references that have been added to the international SPORT database during the previous month. The update is delivered to many of the Agency's key contacts, including sports physicians, IOC accredited laboratories and international organisations.

Media monitoring service

The collection and distribution of articles ensures that the Agency and key contacts are kept up to date with information on current drugs in sport issues from a variety of media sources.

Requests for information

The Agency processed over 1800 requests for drugs in sport information during 1994–95. In addition, many of the requests during the last 12 months were for multiple copies of several different resources. These requests were received from a variety of groups, including secondary and tertiary students, drug and alcohol authorities, and medical professionals.

Drugs in Sport Hotline

The ASDA Drugs in Sport Hotline is a free call telephone 1800 service. It continues to provide elite athletes, coaches and medical professionals with information on

permitted medications. The hotline service operates Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. During 1994–95 nearly 1500 calls were received. This figure is a 50% increase in the number of calls received during 1993–94. A breakdown of information on the hotline service is detailed at Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Drugs in Sport Hotline summary: 1994–95 financial year

Total number of calls received:	1415
State breakdown:	
VIC	224
SA	99
NSW	401
TAS	27
QLD	280
WA	74
ACT	72
NT	12
Unknown	221
Overseas (visiting athletes):	
New Zealand	2
US/Canada	3
Types of question asked:	
Pharmacological enquiries	1122
Resource requests	132
Anabolic steroid information	66
Other	95
Who called?	
Athletes	883
Coaches	67
Medical professionals	94
Relatives	232
Other	106
Unknown	33

Public relations

The objectives of the Agency's public relations initiative are to:

- promote awareness and understanding, especially within the sporting community, of the role of the Australian Sports Drug Agency in addressing the issue of drugs in sport; and
- enhance the public image of the Agency as a fair, independent and impartial organisation dedicated to reducing the harm associated with drug use in sport.

Newspaper and magazine coverage

One hundred and sixteen articles on the Agency and on the issue of drugs in sport were published in a wide range of newspapers and magazines. Articles and features appeared Australia-wide in national, State, regional and community press.

Additional material was published in major weekly magazines as well as key sporting journals published by major sporting umbrella groups.

Radio and television coverage

One hundred and twenty-eight radio and 35 television interviews were conducted involving ASDA and the drugs in sport issue. Air time was achieved on all major national television and radio networks. Segments were also transmitted by State, regional and community outlets.

International coverage of drugs in sport issues was also obtained through the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The program *Asia Focus*, which looked at the drugs in sport issue, was broadcast throughout South East Asia.

ASDA A-Frame signs

The Agency has produced A-Frame signs to promote the ASDA Hotline and the ASDA message: "If you use banned drugs in sport, you are...Cheating".

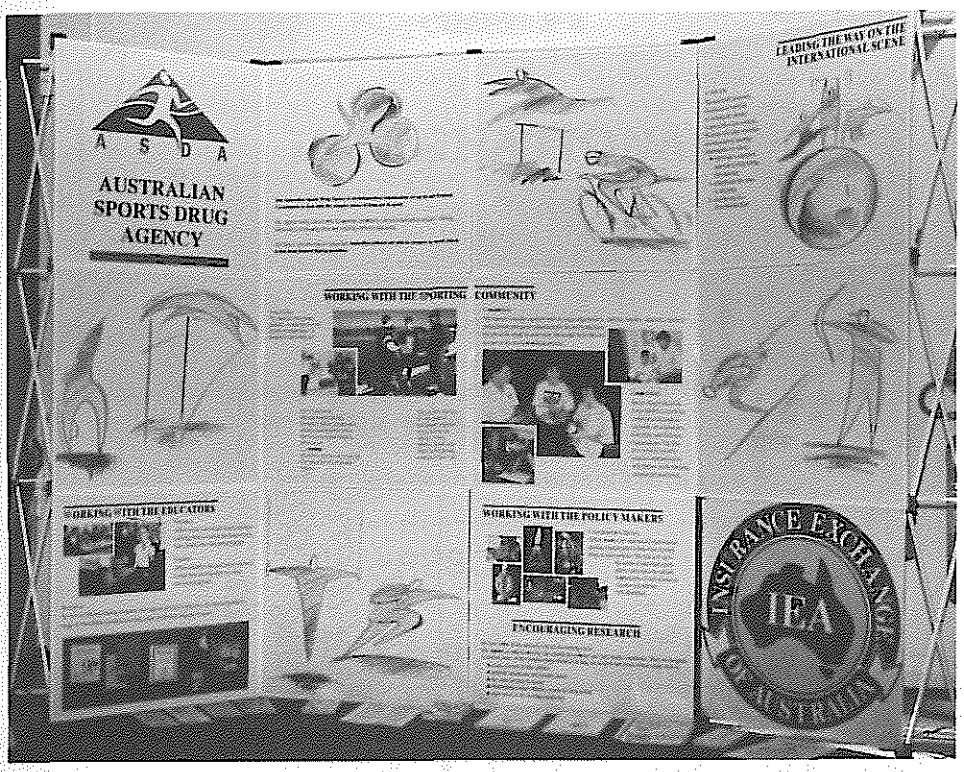
The signs are displayed at sporting events and where the Agency conducts presentations. Venues include the Australian Swimming Pan-Pac Trials and Age Championships, Australian Rowing Council Nationals, Australian Junior Powerlifting Championships and the International and National Judo Championships.

ASDA display stand

The ASDA display stand is a visual portrayal of ASDA's major activities and contains information on drugs in sport issues and ASDA's target groups and resources.

The display stand has been exhibited at various sporting and public venues throughout Australia. These venues include the South Australian Institute of Sport, the Australian Institute of Sport, the NSW Pharmacy Exhibition, the Australian Swimming Coaches Conference and major shopping centres.

The display stand is sponsored by Insurance Exchange Australia.



ASDA display stand

Key issues

The following key issues were addressed through public relations initiatives:

- the Chinese delegation's visit to Australia;
- the results of the annual athlete questionnaire;
- the national approach to drugs in sport;
- sport drug education unit work carried out in States and Territories;
- the Agency's reaction to positive test results at the World Swimming Championships;
- ASDA's visit to China for the signing of an anti-doping agreement;
- ASDA's praise for the Victorian Government's Drug Testing Bill;
- exporting of ASDA's education program to the Asia/Oceania region;
- Australia's acceptance as a party to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention;
- the views of Australia's elite athletes on the drugs in sport issue;
- ASDA's completion of its strategic planning for the next three years; and
- the Memorandum of Understanding Anti-Doping meeting held in Canberra.

Appreciation Certificate

Awarded to

A·S·D·A.

Whose participation
has helped to make this event a great success
on the 3rd & 4th June, 1995.
Sydney, Australia

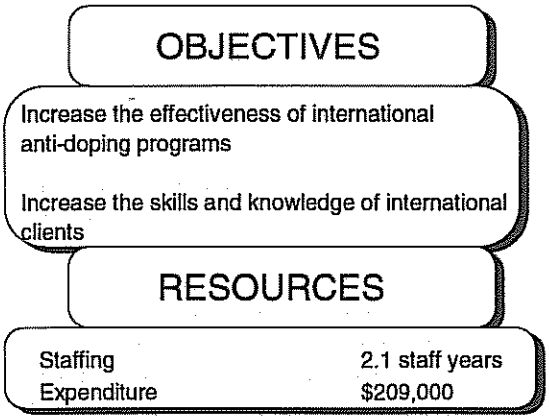
Ross Pepper
Ross Pepper
Chairman
Tournament Management Committee

Ichiro Abe
Ichiro Abe
President
Pacific Rim Organisation

John Deacon
President
Judo Federation of Australia

CHAPTER 4

INTERNATIONAL



Australian athletes are generally supportive of the domestic work of the Agency, however, the international scene remains a concern for many Australian athletes. Therefore the international work of the Agency is involved with increasing the fairness for Australian athletes in international competition in relation to drug use in sport. During 1994 the International Sub-program became an Agency program in its own right. The main features of the International Program include:

- advocating the implementation of more effective international anti-doping programs;
- providing expert advice to international clients;
- developing international anti-doping agreements; and
- participating in international drugs in sport forums.

The International Program also works closely with the Education Program to increase the knowledge of Australian athletes and coaches about the international response to drugs in sport.

Working with international sporting federations

The Agency continued to advocate internationally a consistent approach to the drugs in sport issue through membership on the International Olympic Committee/International Federations Prevention and Fight Against Doping group. This group replaced the International Working Group on Drugs in Sport (IWG) and the IOC Sub-Committee on Out-of-Competition Testing (SCOCT).

The Agency has been working closely with a number of international sporting federations to achieve the Agency's objectives.

The International Program works primarily with eight of the Agency's nine priority sports. These are athletics, canoeing, cycling, powerlifting, rowing, swimming, triathlon and weightlifting. The priority sport of rugby league is not a major focus of the International Program.

The International Program seeks information about the anti-doping programs of the relevant international federations. This information is provided to Australian athletes, coaches and administrators to keep them informed about international developments. It is also used to plan strategies to encourage and assist the development of international anti-doping programs in the areas in which the Agency feels it can contribute.

During 1994, the Agency continued working with the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) to assist in the redrafting of its Anti-Doping Policy. The Agency's International Adviser attended the IWF Board meetings in Indonesia in July and in Turkey in November to present the developing draft and discuss amendments. The Policy was approved by the IWF Board at the November meeting, and will be ratified by the IWF Congress in 1996 in Atlanta.

In 1994 after a number of swimmers tested positive prior to and during the Asian Games in Japan, the Agency lobbied the International Swimming Federation (FINA) to encourage the implementation of a more effective worldwide out-of-competition testing program.

The Agency has held discussions with the International Cycling Federation about aspects of its Anti-Doping Regulations.

During 1995 the IOC Charter Against Doping in Sport was replaced by the IOC Medical Code (Appendix 5).

International agreements

Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (signed 1991)

The Agency is the government body responsible for fulfilling Australia's obligations under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding between Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Norway, New Zealand and France.

The Agency facilitated the arrangements for France to join the Memorandum. France's Minister for Sport and Youth Affairs, Mme Michele Alliot-Marie, formally signed the agreement in the presence of Minister John Faulkner at a ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra on 28 February 1995.

The International Adviser represented the Agency at a meeting of the implementing authorities of the Memorandum held in Victoria, Canada in August 1994. The primary agenda item was the development of the Strategic Plan. It was also agreed that the Chair and Secretariat role would be rotated. Norway took over the Secretariat responsibility in January 1995 for two years. Australia will assume the responsibility for the Secretariat in 1997–98. A blood testing workshop was conducted by the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport prior to the Memorandum meeting.

The Agency hosted a meeting of the group in Canberra in January 1995. During this meeting, the Strategic Plan was approved. The agreed Mission of the Memorandum is:

> To ensure the development and harmonisation of the domestic programs of the signatories and thus by example of good practice, positively influence the international sporting community.

Achieving this Mission will lead to the Vision of:

> An ethical sports environment which provides for mutual trust where athletes compete without the use of drugs.

The five areas of emphasis of the plan are:

- mutual exchange of information and expertise;
- reciprocal testing;
- mutual assessment of program achievement;
- international advocacy; and
- the creation and maintenance of effective coordination.

Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention (member since 1994)

The Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention is an international agreement, accessible to all countries, which complements the work of sporting organisations. It encourages the parties to address such areas as the harmonisation of regulations and doping control procedures, education, the provision of analytical services, regulating the availability of banned substances such as anabolic steroids and research issues.

In October 1994 Australia joined the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention as the first non-European signatory. The Agency worked with officers from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to facilitate the necessary arrangements.

The Agency represented Australia at the annual meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Convention, held in Strasbourg, France in June 1995, and presented a speech on behalf of Minister Faulkner outlining Australia's commitment to the anti-doping issue.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission and the Australian Sports Drug Agency (1994)

In 1994 the Agency coordinated a reciprocal visit program between the Agency and the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission (COCADC). Professor Tianle Yang, the Director of the National Institute of Sports Medicine, Beijing and Professor Fuquan Wu visited Australia in July 1994 to seek information about the development of anti-doping programs and a national anti-doping agency. The delegation met with the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories.

The Agency's Chief Executive and International Adviser visited China in October 1994. The primary purpose was to assist the COCADC to lobby its government for additional resources to establish a national anti-doping agency. A meeting was held with the Chinese Minister for Sport, Mr Wu Shaozu.

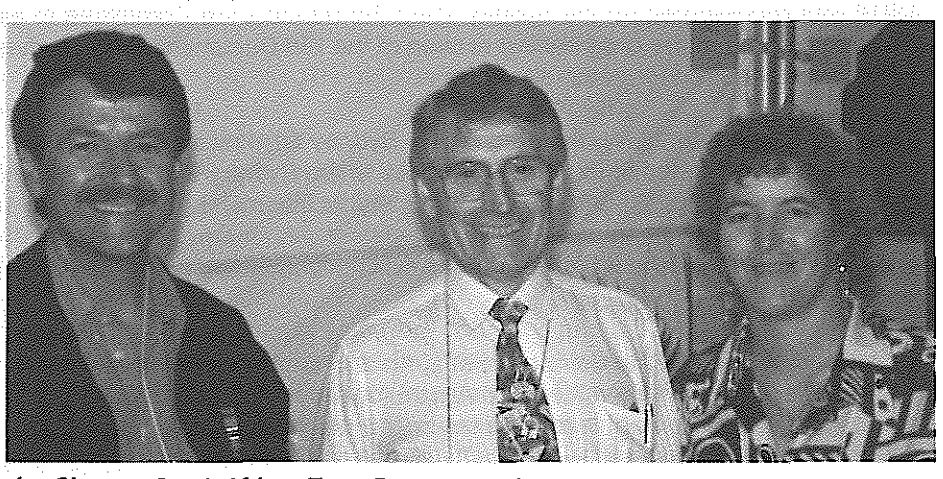
During the visit to China, the COCADC and ASDA signed an anti-doping agreement (Appendix 14).

In April 1995 the Agency was advised that the Chinese Anti-Doping Commission had appointed five full-time and several part-time personnel. The program had previously been conducted without full-time staff.

In May 1995 the implementation plan for the agreement was approved.

The implementation plan includes the following initiatives:

- ASDA will continue to assist China with its establishment of an anti-doping agency with an increased emphasis on out-of-competition testing.
- China and Australia will continue to encourage international federations to implement out-of-competition testing. Both Australia and China welcome testing conducted by international sporting federations.
- ASDA and the Chinese Anti-Doping Commission will continue to exchange expert information resources to further advance these initiatives.
- In July 1995 the Agency's International Adviser will visit the Chinese Anti-Doping Commission to discuss how ASDA can contribute to addressing the priority needs of the Commission. This will enable the development of an assistance plan.
- A Chinese delegation is expected to visit ASDA in December 1995, to work in the areas identified.



Dr Joe Skowno, South African Team Doctor, Dr Brian Sando, ASDA Board Member and Nicki Vance, International Adviser for the Agency at a function hosted by the Canadian Centre for Drug Free Sport during the Victoria Commonwealth Games, Canada, 1994

Bilateral Agreement between Australia and New Zealand (1992)

In March 1995, the Chief Executive was invited to New Zealand to address the Board of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency. Matters raised included the importance of involving the sports sector in drugs in sport issues and advice on the need to review legislation on an ongoing basis, especially when working with international organisations.

Draft agreement between ASDA and the United States Olympic Committee (USOC)

During 1994 the Director of the USOC Drug Control Program, Dr Wade Exum, visited ASDA and discussed the possibility of establishing a reciprocal drug testing agreement. It was believed that a testing agreement between the two organisations would enhance the domestic testing programs of the two countries.

The Agency drafted an agreement between the two organisations, to be endorsed by the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) which has a prior general agreement with the USOC. The AOC has endorsed the establishment of an agreement.

Work on the reciprocal testing agreement has continued during 1995; however, a lack of feedback from the USOC has caused delays.

Sydney 2000 Olympic Games

ASDA was represented on the Sydney 2000 Bid Health Care Committee to assist in the development of the drug testing section of the Bid Document, and to advise on the facilities required for sample collection.

The Agency is currently represented on the Sydney Olympics Health Care Committee. The Agency has provided advice to the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) regarding the facilities and the budget.

SOCOG has established a Drug Control Advisory Committee on which ASDA is represented.

The Agency facilitated the development of an anti-doping agreement between the International Olympic Committee, the Australian Government and SOCOG. The objective of the agreement is to work towards a drug-free Sydney Olympiad.

International visitors

During 1994–95 the Agency received visitors from China, Indonesia and Malaysia. With the 1998 Commonwealth Games being held in Kuala Lumpur, and the 1997 South East Asian Games to be held in Jakarta, both the Malay and the Indonesian delegations were particularly interested in discussing the development of anti-doping programs, reviewing the Agency's educational resources and exchanging information on testing procedures with a view to the possibility of developing their own independent drug agencies.

Staffan Sahlstrom, the Managing Director of International Doping Tests and Management, and Ian Anderson from Versapak testing equipment supplies visited the Agency to discuss the services and products of their organisations.

In January 1995, the Agency hosted a meeting of implementing parties of the Memorandum of Understanding, including representatives from Canada, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom. A number of delegates spent some additional time reviewing anti-doping programs at the Agency.

The New Zealand Sports Drug Agency's Program Manager, Jayne Kernohan, attended ASDA's Drug Control Officials Workshop in January 1995.

Drug tests statistical survey

In 1994 a statistical survey of drug testing was conducted. Information regarding the number of competition tests, out-of-competition tests and positive test results for the calendar year of 1993 was sought for eight priority sports from 31 countries as well as the relevant international federations.

The selected sports were:

- athletics
- canoeing
- cycling
- powerlifting
- rowing
- swimming
- triathlon
- weightlifting

The countries the Agency sought information from included our partners in anti-doping agreements, Council of Europe countries, and other countries where it was understood there was a drug testing program. Information was also sought from the IOC regarding the IOC laboratory statistics.

There was an 80% response rate from countries and a 50% response rate from sporting federations. The collated information was distributed to those countries which participated in the survey, to international federations of the priority sports, and to the relevant national sporting organisations and other interested people, including representatives of the media. Sections of the survey were sent to interested athletes and coaches. (See Appendix 15.)

During 1995 the Agency is repeating the statistics survey relating to testing conducted in the 1994 calendar year. A higher response rate is being experienced. The completed survey report will be distributed in September 1995.

Of particular interest is the amount of out-of-competition testing being conducted. A preliminary comparison of the two years shows that many countries significantly increased the number of out-of-competition tests in 1994.

The collection and subsequent distribution of these statistics enables the International Program to meet its objective of increasing the knowledge of international and national clients regarding the international response to drugs in sport. ASDA has received positive feedback from both its international and national clients regarding this survey and will repeat this survey in 1996.

Information dissemination

A variety of requests about the Agency's anti-doping programs and comments on specific anti-doping issues have been received from international clients. (See Appendix 16.) Responses have been provided in a timely fashion.

Working with government agencies

Asia Export Task Force

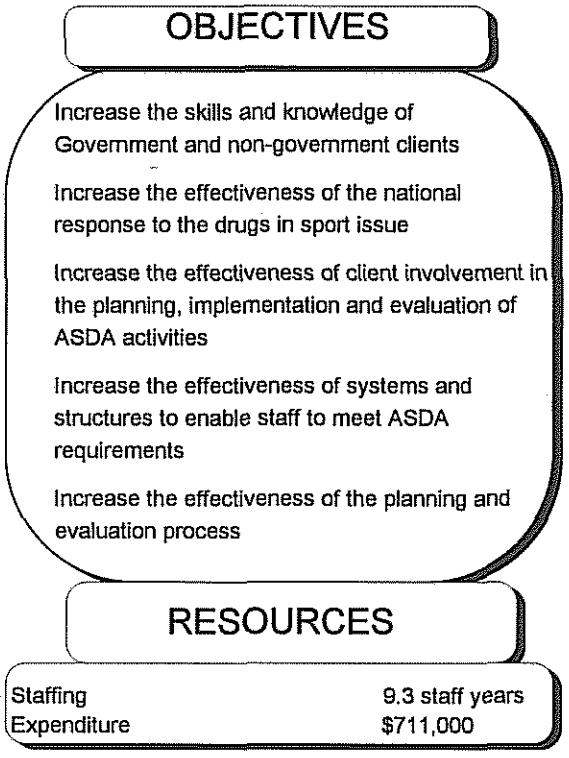
The Agency is a member of the Asia Export Task Force project coordinated by the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories. The Task Force was established to examine strategies for increasing Australia's commercial and cultural and sporting and recreational links with Asia.

International Inter-Agency Group

The Agency has joined with representatives from the Australian Sports Commission, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Sports Project and AUSTRADE's Sport Business Unit to discuss international issues relating to each organisation.

CHAPTER 5

CORPORATE



The Corporate Program covers planning and evaluation, research and executive functions and operations.

Planning and evaluation

Strategic Plan 1995–97

In accordance with Section 47 of the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*, ASDA has developed a strategic plan for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1997 which was approved by the Minister on 13 October 1994.

The Plan was developed following an extensive two-phase consultation process with a broad range of people who represent sporting interests, including coaches, athletes, administrators, government and other non-government agencies. These stakeholders were consulted in the initial planning stage and also after the draft was prepared. Information collected during the Portfolio Evaluation process was also used in developing the Strategic Plan.

The Strategic Plan sets out the direction and the major areas of focus for the Agency during the next three years. The Plan sets out the Agency's mission and the main areas in which ASDA needs to concentrate to ensure that the mission is achieved.

In addition, the plan describes, through its corporate values and vision, the type of organisation the Agency wants to be with an emphasis on building a culture of continuous improvement.

Within the Strategic Plan there are six critical success factors (CSFs), all of which contribute to the mission and vision of the Agency. They are deterrence, education, international response, national response, client participation and efficiency and accountability. The degree of success in respect of these CSFs will determine the extent to which the mission and vision of the Agency are achieved. The key performance indicators will provide an indication of how successful we have been in each of the CSFs.

Evaluation of the Strategic Plan

An evaluation plan to assess progress against the Strategic Plan has been developed with reference to methods developed by the Department of Finance as set out in its document *Evaluating Government Programs*.

Evaluation has a range of purposes; however, it is essentially about continuous improvement through more informed decision-making, better resource allocation and improved accountability. Evaluation is an important feature of a quality approach to program management and is the mechanism on which all decision-making within the Agency will be based, following analysis of relevant data.

Overall, evaluation will help the Agency determine its progress in achieving its mission and its vision. It will also ensure the Agency is operating in accordance with its corporate values.

Evaluation of ASDA's performance against the Strategic Plan will be an Agency-wide process involving staff in all program areas and a number of external clients. Consultations with staff at various times throughout the life of the Strategic Plan will ensure the evaluation meets the needs of staff and that implementation occurs consistently across all areas.

The evaluation plan involves measurement against 18 key performance indicators (KPIs) under the six critical success factors. The KPIs will be measured on a calendar year basis. This information will be used to assist in future planning for the Agency.

Progress in defining the KPIs is outlined below:

Table 5.1: Strategic Plan performance information

Critical Success Factors	Key Performance Indicators	Progress in defining elements to measure change
Deterrence	1. Percentage of negative drug test results in priority sports	Elements identified - measurement availab
	2. Percentage of positive test results in priority sports where appropriate sanctions are applied	Elements identified - measurement availab
	3. Percentage of positive test results that stand when contested	Elements identified - measurement availab
	4. Percentage of athletes in priority sports who perceive a deterrent effect	Elements identified - measurement availab
		Qualitative information to be defined
Education	5. Percentage of priority sports that are responding to the drugs in sport issue in a comprehensive way	Developing elements to measure
	6. Percentage of athletes in priority sports that perceive banned doping practices are cheating	Elements identified - measurement availab
		Qualitative information to be defined
	7. Percentage of athletes in priority sports who are deterred	Elements identified - measurement availab
		Qualitative information to be defined
International Response	8. International client involvement index	Developing elements to measure
	9. Percentage of drug tests conducted out-of-competition in priority sports worldwide	Elements identified - measurement availab
	10. Percentage of Australian athletes and coaches from priority sports who perceive an increased deterrence of doping practices in their international sport	Elements identified - measurement availab
		Qualitative information to be defined
National Response	11. Percentage of States/Territories implementing drugs in sport policies that are consistent with the National Drugs in Sport Framework	Developing elements to measure
	12. Rating of consistency of Drugs in Sport policies between priority national and State sporting organisations	Developing elements to measure
Client Participation	13. Client satisfaction index	Developing elements to measure
	14. Client participation index	Developing elements to measure
Efficiency and Accountability	15. The number of breaches in the audit certificate	Elements identified - measurement availabl
	16. Comparative cost of core Agency activities	Elements identified - measurement availabl
	17. The ratio of corporate overheads per staff member	Developing elements to measure
	18. The degree of compliance with the reporting requirements of the ASDA Act.	Elements identified - measurement availabl

Operational plan

The Agency's 1994–95 operational plan was tabled in Parliament in February 1995. It is the fourth plan prepared by the Agency. The plan set out the activities that would be undertaken by each program. The financial and personnel resource allocations for each program were also detailed.

Each program area was made responsible for monitoring and reporting on the progress of activities included in the plan with the Corporate Program responsible for providing feedback to other program areas on a six-monthly basis.

Portfolio evaluation

An evaluation of ASDA's effectiveness and efficiency was completed in December 1994. This was the first major evaluation of the Agency undertaken since its formation in 1991. The review encompassed all aspects of the Agency, including the program structure, corporate priorities and future directions.

As well as providing essential performance information and evaluation material, the results of the study were used (along with information gathered from external and internal environmental analysis) in developing the 1995–97 ASDA Strategic Plan.

A team of officers from within the Agency was responsible for undertaking the main body of work in the evaluation, assisted by an external steering committee comprising individuals from various representative groups. The committee included members from the elite sporting community, the Department of Finance, the Confederation of Australian Sport and the Australian Sports Commission.

This steering committee was responsible for providing advice, from the members' perspectives, on the content and process of the evaluation. A list of steering committee members is at Appendix 13.

The key issues addressed by the evaluation included:

- determining the effectiveness of the overall Agency approach through examination of its program logic;
- determining how effectively and efficiently ASDA had used resources to achieve Agency objectives;
- identifying the likely issues of relevance for the next three years and the appropriateness of the current ASDA approach for dealing effectively with these issues;
- identifying international factors (both positive and negative) that had a bearing on ASDA's ability to achieve its goals; and
- estimating the impact of external determining factors on the work of the Agency (e.g. Government policy, legislation, the work of other bodies on this issue).

The evaluation concluded that current directions were essentially correct and had been successful. Changes to program structure were proposed but were viewed as simply shifts in emphasis, and a natural development of current strategies.

The principal changes foreshadowed were:

- While continuing to work within the framework of harm reduction, ASDA will focus its mission more clearly on deterrence and the achievement of drug-free sport.

- Greater emphasis will be placed on the concept of the value of sport and that banned doping practices are cheating. This will be incorporated into the education initiatives aimed at sporting and school communities and in both domestic and international media.

- There will be greater emphasis on working with international colleagues and organisations towards a worldwide level playing field.

Another conclusion was that there was a need for more concrete measures of ASDA's performance. To this end, key performance indicators have been developed to measure the success of the 1995–97 Strategic Plan.

Research

Annual questionnaire

Results from the 1994 survey were published in September 1994.

The Elite Athlete Survey was not conducted during the 1994–95 financial year due to the strategic planning process. The next survey of athletes will take place in October 1995, allowing for exploration of issues raised during the evaluation and strategic planning processes.

ACT SDEU survey

In April 1995, the Planning, Research and Evaluation Unit assisted the Australian Capital Territory sport drug education unit officer in the analysis of a local survey. The survey sought responses from competitive ACT athletes on a range of issues associated with drugs in sport.

Sixty-four athletes, an even number of males and females, were surveyed from six sports: soccer, basketball, hockey, netball, softball and rowing. The age range of those surveyed was from 15 to 33 years with the majority of athletes being between 17 and 22 years.

The majority of athletes indicated their knowledge of drugs in sport issues as either sufficient (43.8%) or good (39.1%).

In comparing the athletes' stated knowledge of drugs in sport with their total number of correct scores in relation to knowledge of banned substances, the mean score was 6.65 out of 12. With one exception, there was a direct correlation between the athletes' perception of their own knowledge of drugs in sport issues and their score. The exception was the group of athletes who rated their knowledge as 'very good', yet they scored 6.4, which was lower than the mean.

Over half the athletes surveyed (59.4%) said they would be able to identify medications which they are permitted to take if required. The three main ways in which athletes would identify permitted medications were described as reading the *Drugs in Sport Handbook* (40.3%), ringing the Hotline (19.4%), or contacting their doctor (16.4%).

National activities

National Anabolic Substances Strategy - Anabolic Substances Sub-Committee

The Anabolic Substances Sub-Committee (ASSC) was established in March 1993 by the National Drug Strategy Committee (NDSC) to address the growing concern about the harm associated with anabolic steroid use in the community. The NDSC reports to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS).

The Australian Sports Drug Agency is a member of the ASSC which has developed the National Anabolic Substances Strategy. This Strategy was endorsed by the NDSC and MCDS at their June meeting in Alice Springs.

The National Anabolic Substances Strategy aims to reduce the demand for and control the supply of anabolic substances amongst key target groups. The target groups have been identified as at-risk user groups or potential user groups and include:

- body builders;
- persons employed within the security industry (e.g. nightclub bouncers); and
- school-aged youth.

The Strategy recognises the use of anabolic substances for performance enhancement by high level athletes but clearly recognises that strategies to deal with this group are being determined by the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council (SRMC) through the National Drugs In Sport Framework.

The National Anabolic Substances Strategy outlines a range of strategies designed to educate and inform at-risk groups about the consequence of anabolic substance use, reduce the availability of anabolic substances for non-medical purposes and reduce unsafe usage practices and methods of administration.

Implementation of the Strategy will be coordinated by the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health in the context of the priorities outlined in the National Drug Strategic Plan.

National Drugs In Sport Framework

Apart from the Australian Sports Drug Agency there are a range of government and sport agencies at the federal and State level that are part of creating Australia's strong drug-free sporting environment. At the moment there is no mechanism to ensure consistency or coordination amongst all the organisations involved in addressing the use of drugs to enhance performance. The National Drugs In Sport Framework is intended to be a policy framework that will facilitate a consistent, coordinated and comprehensive national response to the use of drugs in sport.

The Framework will set out common objectives for Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and sporting organisations. Education, testing and policy development activities to influence the attitudes and behaviour of the sporting community will be incorporated, along with a clear description of the responsibilities of relevant organisations. The Framework will also provide guidelines for implementation that will facilitate a consistent and comprehensive response to the use of performance enhancing drugs in Australian sport.

A Working Party was convened following the July 1994 meeting of the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council (SRMC) to develop the National Drugs in Sport Framework in consultation with the sporting community. Representatives from all State and Territory governments, ASDA and the Australian Sports Commission make up the Working Party. The SRMC agreed that the Working Party should be chaired and serviced by ASDA.

A draft document has been developed by Working Party members. This draft Framework is being presented to the sporting community for comment. It is anticipated that the final document, modified according to the feedback received from the sporting community, will be submitted to the 1995 meeting of the SRMC for consideration and endorsement.

Complementary State and Territory sport drug testing legislation

The ASDA legislation provides for the Agency to conduct testing on national and international standard elite athletes. At the 20th meeting of the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council in 1990, all State and Territory Ministers agreed on the desirability of States and Territories enacting complementary sports drug testing legislation to confer powers on the Agency so that it could test state level athletes. This desire has been reaffirmed at subsequent meetings of the SRMC.

The anticipated introduction of complementary sport drug testing legislation by the State and Territory governments will be coordinated by the National Drugs In Sport Framework to ensure that a consistent approach to drug testing is applied across Australia. It is essential that State/Territory legislation is complementary to the ASDA legislation in all major respects to ensure that all athletes exposed to testing are treated in the same way.

The development of complementary legislation in the States and Territories is progressing. Discussions were held in November 1994 between ASDA officials and representatives from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory to consider and agree on the definition of competitor for inclusion in State/Territory legislation. A consistent definition was subsequently developed and, with some minor modifications within individual States and Territories, is expected to be included in State legislation (see Appendix 17).

The Sports Drug Testing Act was passed by the Victorian Parliament and enacted on 15 March 1995. It is likely that legislation will be introduced into Parliament in New South Wales and Queensland before the end of 1995. Other States and Territories have made a commitment to enact complementary legislation when appropriate. All States and Territories have expressed a desire to be part of the comprehensive national response to the use of drugs in sport.

Finance

Internal audit

Internal audit services were provided by Bates and Pickering in 1994–95 on a bi-annual basis. Emphasis was again placed upon internal systems review to ensure that adequate internal controls are in use. As a result of the reviews, further enhancements to various recording procedures and systems have been made.

External audit

The financial statement audit was conducted by the Australian National Audit Office. An unqualified audit report was issued. Various minor internal control matters were raised and have been taken on board to improve the controls over the Agency's current operations. The Audit Report and Financial Statements are detailed in Chapter 6.

Financial and accounting operations

Financial and accounting operations continued to improve in 1994–95 with the completion of full accrual accounting procedures being undertaken in-house and the automation of the invoicing function through the accounting system.

Ministerial approval of the estimates of receipts and expenditure was obtained, consistent with section 59 of the ASDA Act. This occurred on two occasions: at the passage of the 1994–95 Budget and at the passage of the Additional Estimates. The progress of receipts and expenditure was closely monitored against the estimates throughout the year.

Payments for the large casual work force employed by the Agency for the sample collection process have been automated within the payroll system to enable the Agency to more efficiently meet its taxation and superannuation obligations in respect of these employees. All Agency staff now receive their fortnightly pay via electronic funds transfer to directly credit their personal accounts. This has simplified the reconciliation processes significantly and has improved the timeliness of payments to staff.

A new human resource management information system, encompassing payroll, personnel and recruitment functions, commenced operation in April 1995. The system is called CHRIS (Complete Human Resource Information System) and has been developed by Frontier Software. The system has been successfully interfaced with the Agency's ledger system to eliminate any duplication of input effort.

Amendments to the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*, which became effective on 6 April 1995, enable the Agency to use credit cards for acquiring goods and services. Detailed guidelines incorporating the recommendations of the recent reports of the Auditor-General, the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and the Department of Finance guide to best practice in the use of the Australian Government Credit Card have been approved and are being followed.

Income generating activities

The Agency continues to seek to increase income from its activities in order to maintain services and offset government funding restrictions. The income generating activities of the Agency are listed below:

- provision of drug testing services — national sports leagues;
- provision of drug testing services — international events in Australia;
- provision of drug testing services — major events overseas;
- provision of drug testing services — consultancies with international federations and other countries;
- sale of educational resources; and
- sponsorship.

Price Waterhouse developed a costing model to identify the full cost of providing drug testing services. The resulting information has been useful for management purposes, particularly in terms of the further development of the Agency's pricing policies. Additional investigations are being undertaken to improve the production and timeliness of this type of information.

Human resource management

Compensation claims

No work days were lost as a result of employee injuries in 1994–95.

Enterprise agreement

This financial year has seen the expiry of the Agency's Mirror Agreement *Improving Productivity, Jobs and Pay in the Agency: 1993–94* and the subsequent certification of the Australian Sports Drug Agency Interim Agreement which, like its predecessor, also mirrors the Australian Public Service Agreement. The Interim Agreement made provision for a minimum increase of 3.5% in base pay rates to be paid in two increments.

Changes to the Industrial Relations Act 1988 required that ASDA employees be bound by an award prior to certification of the Interim Agreement. Negotiations between the Agency, the Community and Public Sector Union (CPSU) and the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) resulted in the ratification and the Agency's adoption of the Public Sector Union Australian Government Statutory Authorities Award.

The Agency's Workplace Bargaining Coordinator facilitated an education and consultation process with Agency staff and a number of meetings between the Agency and the CPSU representative. This exercise enabled staff to raise issues related to workplace bargaining and to increase their understanding of the workplace bargaining process.

During the year an ASDA staff member spent two weeks on secondment with the Department of Industrial Relations. This proved an invaluable experience in assisting with both negotiation of the current agreement and for planning the development of the Agency's replacement Agreement.

Recruitment

Recruitment activity was quite high during 1994–95. Six additional permanent employees were recruited and a further six staff were recruited on a fixed term

basis to meet short-term needs. Eight staff resigned from the Agency. The staffing overview is shown in Table 5.1 and the organisation chart is shown in Chapter 1.

Table 5.2: Total Number of Employees at 30 June 1995

Level	Full-time	Part-time	Gender	Location
ASO 2	3	1	F	Canberra
	1		M	Canberra
ASO 4	4		F	Canberra
	1		M	Sydney
	1		M	Melbourne
		1	M	Perth
ASO 5	2	3	F	Canberra
	1		M	Canberra
ASO 6	1	1	M	Canberra
	5	2	F	Canberra
	1		M	Adelaide
	1		F	Melbourne
Senior officer C	1		F	Canberra
	3		M	Canberra
Senior officer B	2		M	Canberra
	1	1	F	Canberra
Senior officer A	1		F	Canberra
Statutory office holder-SES Level 2	1		M	Canberra
TOTAL	**29**	**9**		

One employee included above was inoperative on maternity leave and another was inoperative on leave without pay at 30 June 1995.

The Agency employed 266 casuals at 30 June 1995 to undertake sample collection. These employees are not included in the above table.

Officers of the Agency are engaged under the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* and not under the *Public Service Act 1922*.

Staff development

The Agency's commitment to the professional development of staff continued in 1994–1995. A summary of training undertaken is in Table 5.3. Training courses included professional and technical training, financial resource management and teamwork skills. The categories of training undertaken are outlined in Table 5.4.

Table 5.3: Summary of training undertaken

Number of personnel as at 30 June 1995	38
Days spent on eligible training	132
Net eligible training expenditure	$70,704.81

Table 5.4: Categories of training

	Days
Professional and technical training	79
Financial resource management	14
Teamwork skills	39

Individual Development Plans

A further commitment to the development of staff was undertaken in May 1995 with the formalisation of an Individual Development Plan (IDP) process for staff in the ASO 1–6 category. These staff will have the option of participating in the IDPs which involve consultation between the staff member and their Program Manager to identify training and development options to be undertaken to better fulfil the requirements of their current and possible future jobs. This consultation process will occur on a formal basis every six months or when requested by staff.

Senior officer performance pay

Performance agreements were developed between the seven permanent senior officers and the Executive in 1994. The appraisal period ended at 30 June 1995 and the reporting was completed in July 1995 with $21,536 expended as performance payments.

Social justice

The Agency's social justice objective is concerned with the equitable distribution of opportunity, rights, power and resources expressed in terms of participation, equality, access and equity. The Agency pursued this objective through the following activities:

- active participation by stakeholders in policy formulation and program delivery, including participation by athletes (including those with physical and intellectual disabilities), members of predominantly women's sport, and individuals involved in master sports;
- active participation in social research projects by athletes from a range of sports and competitive levels;
- assessment of client needs at the initial stage of program development and implementation, in particular, educational interventions;

- production of drug testing information materials to meet the needs of people with non-English-speaking backgrounds;

- continuation of a '1800' Hotline service providing athletes and members of the community throughout Australia with free access to information on a range of drugs in sport issues;

- presentations of workshops and information for athletes with physical and intellectual disabilities;

- implementation of management practices which have a strong emphasis on industrial democracy, including access to part-time employment options for staff returning from maternity or paternity leave;

- recruitment of staff without discrimination, particularly in respect of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) target groups; and

- extension of access to the Agency's information database and resources to all States and Territories, particularly through the Agency's regional staff.

The principles of gender equity have been implemented throughout the Agency at all levels of management and operations.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1987 (EEO Act) requires Commonwealth authorities which employ 40 or more staff to develop and implement Equal Employment Opportunity policies and programs.

There is no legislative requirement for the Agency to implement an EEO policy as fewer than 40 staff are employed, but, in accordance with the Agency's commitment to the principles of social justice, EEO principles and practices set down in the EEO Act have been adopted.

Achievements under the Agency's EEO plan, which was developed in consultation with employees, include:

- the insertion of a reference to the Agency being an EEO employer in all job advertisements;

- production of a range of resources, all free of stereotyping, sexism or culturally biased language;

- development of policies and practices through mechanisms which include all staff and program/team managers' meetings;

- part-time employment opportunities for female staff who have taken maternity leave;

- review of policies and procedures as issues, difficulties or complaints arise; and

- development of a self-directed induction program for new staff and presentation of induction training programs as required.

The Agency's EEO Plan and Policy will be reviewed and developed in the next financial year.

Industrial Democracy

An Industrial Democracy (ID) plan was developed and incorporated within the strategic and operational plans of the agency. The following strategies to promote Industrial Democracy were implemented:

- active staff participation in and 'ownership' of development of the strategic and operational plans;

- active staff participation in the development and implementation of a team approach to Agency operations, including participation in a staff steering committee responsible for overseeing the process;

- modification of management practice to reflect a team approach and ensure opportunity for greater involvement of staff throughout the organisation;

- increased staff input into decision-making regarding Agency activities through the introduction of cross-functional project teams;

- regular staff meetings and program meetings;

- regular executive and program manager meetings;

- maintenance of a self-funding social club and committee;

- provision of information update sessions to meet staff needs; and

- provision to staff of relevant information from Agency board meetings.

The assessment of Industrial Democracy objectives is an integral part of Agency evaluation plans.

Occupational Health and Safety

In accordance with the requirements of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*, the Agency developed in 1992 an Agency Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Policy and Employer–Employee

Agreement following a process of consultation with Agency employees, relevant unions, and Comcare.

This policy was reviewed and updated in early 1995 to incorporate new mechanisms which will ensure that a safe and healthy working environment for all staff is maintained.

An OH&S plan outlining the activities required to achieve the objectives of the policy has also been developed. This includes measures to enhance staff awareness of occupational health and safety, the training of a health and safety representative and the establishment of a designated work group at the workplace.

The OH&S policy and agreement established consultative mechanisms through which Agency employees can raise occupational health and workplace safety matters for discussion. These mechanisms, while recognising the role of involved unions, focused primarily on staff consultations. All Agency staff have endorsed the new policy and agreement.

The objectives of the policy are to:

- secure the health, safety and welfare at work of employees of the Australian Sports Drug Agency;
- protect people at or near the workplaces of the Australian Sports Drug Agency from risks to their health and safety arising out of the activities of Agency employees at work;
- ensure that expert advice is available on occupational health and safety matters affecting the Agency board, executive, employees and contractors;
- promote for the Agency board, executive and employees, a work environment adapted to their health and safety needs; and
- foster a cooperative, consultative approach between the Agency board, executive and employees on the health, safety and welfare of employees at work.

Freedom of Information

During 1994–95 two requests for information under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* were made to the Agency. These involved access to documentation relating to a drug test and financial papers. Action on the requests was finalised within 30 days.

Administrative services

Office services

The decision to centralise the provision of clerical and administrative functions in the office services area of the Agency was implemented in July 1994. This centralisation has resulted in an improvement of organisational efficiency as well as in the delivery of services.

Records management

During 1994–95 the records management system was maintained. A total of 298 new files were created and entered on the computerised registry system. A new file registry database has been designed to keep more efficient records of file details and location. All relevant data was transferred to this new database in July 1995.

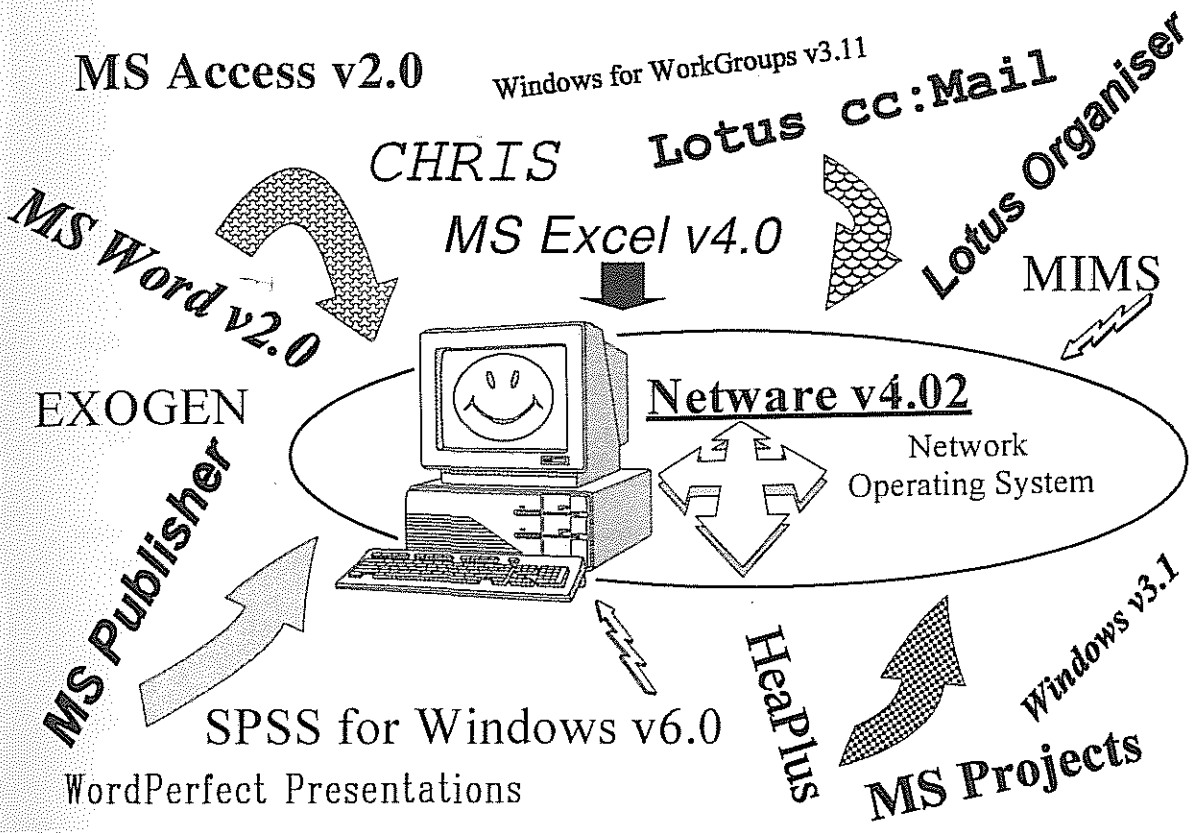
Information technology

In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of ASDA's information technology system, an independent review was commissioned. Early in 1994–95 Techway Solutions Pty Ltd provided ASDA with a report on the Agency's current and future information technology hardware and software needs. Based on the recommendations of this report, an information technology officer was employed in October 1994 to oversight the upgrading and expansion of the computer system.

The following strategies have been implemented to date:

- a new and improved network and server have been installed;
- full network documentation has been recorded;
- staff have been trained in the use of the new network;
- each Canberra based staff member has a personal computer at their desk;
- to improve external and internal Agency communications, new hardware and software have been installed;
- a more user-friendly and efficient drug testing database has been developed;
- more efficient personnel management software has been installed; and
- a decision has been made to develop a strategic vision for the future of ASDA's information technology needs.

All staff members contribute to decisions on information technology matters through the Agency's information technology team. This is a small group of Agency members with representatives from each Agency program who assist the Network Administrator and share responsibility for the information technology needs of the Agency.


MS Access v2.0
Windows for WorkGroups v3.11
CHRIS
Lotus cc:Mail
Lotus Organiser
MS Word v2.0
MS Excel v4.0
MIMS
EXOGEN
Netware v4.02
Network
Operating System
MS Publisher
HeaPlus
Windows v3.1
SPSS for Windows v6.0
MS Projects
WordPerfect Presentations

Ministerial and departmental liaison

The Agency maintained close liaison with the office of the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories. Liaison on a variety of issues was maintained with the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories and also with other Commonwealth departments, including Finance, Attorney General's, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Human Services and Health, and Administrative Services.

Legal services

The Agency's legal services were provided by the Sydney-based firm of solicitors Moray Agnew. During the year, advice was provided on:

- Freedom of Information requests from competitors seeking documentation on drug-test results;
- the Agency's obligations to protect personal information of competitors selected for testing;
- submissions made by competitors on the validity of positive test results under section 16 of the ASDA Act;
- two competitor's applications to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for a review of Agency decisions to enter their names on the Register of Notifiable Events;
- the Agency's obligations to notify specific sporting organisations of drug test results;
- preparation of the annual Memorandum of Understanding between the Agency and the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories;
- preparation of drug testing contracts between the Agency and national and international sporting organisations;
- preparation of Memorandums of Understanding between the Agency and various State departments responsible for sport and recreation concerning joint funding arrangements for the establishment of sports drug education units;
- the legislative effect on the Agency's drug testing operations of the downgrading of Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory to a Phase 2 status IOC accredited laboratory; and
- suggested amendments for incorporation in the ASDA legislation review.

CHAPTER 6

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent audit report by the Australian National Audit Office

Operating statement for year ending 30 June 1995

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 1995

Statement of cash flows for the year ending 30 June 1995

Notes to, and forming part of, the financial statements for the year ending 30 June 1995

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

Address all mail to:
GPO Box 707
CANBERRA
ACT 2601

Ref:

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Australian Sports Drug Agency for the year ended 30 June 1995. The statements comprise:

- Statement of Financial Position.
- Operating Statement
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Statement by Directors, and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information contained therein. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express and opinion on them to the Minister for Environment, Sports and Territories.

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 whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Concepts and Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the entity's 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.

Centenary House, 19 National Circuit, Barton, ACT 2600. Telephone (06) 203 7300 Facsimile (06) 203 7777

Audit Opinion

In accordance with section 63 of the Australian Sports Drug Act 1990, I now report that the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Australian Sports Drug Agency, and in my opinion:

(i) the statements are based on proper accounts and records;

(ii) the statements show fairly in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements the financial transactions and results, and cash flows, for the year ended 30 June 1995 and the state of affairs of the Australian Sports Drug Agency as at that date;

(iii) the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Australian Sports Drug Agency during the year have been in accordance with the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act, and

(iv) the statements are in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Commonwealth Authorities.

Australian National Audit Office

David C. McKean
Executive Director

For the Auditor-General
Canberra
28 August 1995

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Sports Drug Agency, consisting of:

* Operating Statement;
* Statement of Financial Position;
* Statement of Cash Flows; and
* Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

which have been made out in accordance with the Guidelines for Financial Statements of Public Authorities and Commercial Activities,

i) show fairly the operating result of the Agency for the year ended 30 June 1995;

ii) show fairly the financial position of the Agency as at 30 June 1995; and

iii) show fairly the cash flows of the Agency during the financial year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board.

STEVE HAYNES
Chief Executive

1995

PROFESSOR PETER BAUME
Chairperson

1995

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

OPERATING STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	Notes	1995 $	1994 $
NET COST OF SERVICES			
Operating expenses			
Employee expenses		1,710,385	1,488,649
Administrative expenses	2	762,027	773,500
Laboratory accreditation		701,469	637,678
Education projects	3	78,399	90,180
Grants		–	7,012
Research	4	20,000	–
Professional fees	5	102,615	79,401
Bad and doubtful debts		210	–
Losses arising from the disposal of non-current assets		1,834	–
Unfunded charges	6	127,250	84,409
Total operating expenses		3,504,190	3,160,829
Operating revenues from independent sources			
Sales and analysis		362,116	298,969
Interest		31,447	22,886
Other revenue	7	23,343	12,162
Total operating revenues from independent sources		416,907	334,017
Net cost of services		3,087,283	2,826,812
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT			
Parliamentary appropriations received		2,894,000	2,850,000
Total revenues from government		2,894,000	2,850,000
Surplus/(Deficit)		(193,283)	23,188
Accumulated surpluses at beginning of reporting period		223,384	200,196
Accumulated surpluses at end of reporting period		30,101	223,384

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 1995

	Notes	1995 $	1994 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	8	305,257	422,287
Receivables	9	74,177	33,318
Inventories	10	33,291	37,428
Other	11	14,728	2,844
Total current assets		427,453	495,877
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property plant and equipment	12	279,225	238,741
Total non-current assets		279,225	238,741
Total assets		706,678	734,618
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors	13	153,979	103,444
Fees Received in Advance	14	10,000	-
Leases	15	-	5,073
Provisions	16	185,432	151,444
Other	17	47,078	1,449
Total current liabilities		396,489	261,410
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	16	106,081	75,815
Total non-current liabilties		106,081	75,815
Total liabilities		502,570	337,225
Net assets		204,110	397,393
EQUITY			
Capital	18	174,009	174,009
Accumulated surpluses		30,101	223,384
Total equity		204,110	397,393

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	Notes	1995 $	1994 $
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Cash Flows from Government - Parliamentary Appropriations		2,894,000	2,850,000
Sales and Analysis		320,111	303,865
Interest Received		32,402	22,639
Other Revenue		20,760	12,162
Fees Received in Advance		10,000	-
		3,277,273	3,188,666
Outflows:			
Salaries and Related Expenses		1,665,160	1,487,504
Administrative Expenses		*742,134*	*828,812*
Laboratory Accreditation		687,465	634,473
Education Projects		77,141	89,419
Grants		-	7,012
Research		20,000	-
Professional Fees		94,598	92,906
		3,286,498	3,140,126
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	22	(9,225)	48,540
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Sale of Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment		1,000	-
		1,000	-
Outflows:			
Payments for Purchase of Computer Equipment,		87,749	20,710
Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment		*18,566*	*23,220*
		106,315	43,930
Net cash used by investing activities		(105,315)	(43,930)

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	Notes	1995 $	1994 $
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Outflows:			
Repayments of Lease Liabilties		2,490	6,646
Net cash used by financing activities		(2,490)	(6,646)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(117,030)	(2,036)
Cash at beginning of reporting period	8	422,287	424,323
Cash at end of reporting period	8	305,257	422,287

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principle accounting policy adopted by the Australian Sports Drug Agency are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied by the Agency except as otherwise indicated.

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost and do not reflect current valuation of non-current assets, except as otherwise stated.

b) Capitalisation of Assets

The Agency capitalises all individual asset purchases of one thousand dollars ($1,000) or more.

c) Depreciation

Assets are depreciated over their anticipated useful lives using the reducing balance method, with depreciation commencing from the date of acquisition. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are taken into account in determining the operating result.

d) Investments

The Agency changed banks from the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Funds not immediately required are invested by way of cash at call account.

e) Employee Entitlements

For long service leave, the provision is calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard 30 "Accounting for Employee Entitlements" as per the Department of Finance Guidance Release 7.

The provision for annual leave is based on the value of actual entitlement at balance date and includes a leave loading component. This provision is included under current liabilities.

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 accummulated as part of the benefit. The provision is included under current liabilities.

f) Income Tax

The Agency is exempt from taxation, consequently no provision for income tax is required.

g) Sponsorship

Sponsorships are brought to account as and when received except where an *agreement exists with the sponsor.*

h) Leases

The Agency's leases were classified as finance leases whereby all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset were transferred to the Agency. These leases were capitalised recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual value. The leased assets were amortised over their useful lives. The lease payments were allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period. Lease payments under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor were charged as expenses in the periods in which they were incurred.

i) Inventories

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

NOTE 2: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The following items were charged as Administrative expenses for the period:

	1995 $	1994 $
Advertising and promotions	12,486	5,450
Travelling Allowances and Board Expenses	142,047	132,734
Printing and Copying	51,955	147,329
Motor Vehicle Expenses	26,810	31,473
Building Rental, Maintenance and Services	221,659	221,806
Library, Memberships and Subscriptions	15,964	16,363
Lease Interest Expense	271	1,741
Staff Development and Uniforms	26,333	14,406
Telephone	48,177	43,675
Insurance	13,249	11,577
Postage, Freight and Packing	49,751	50,508
Computer Expenses	32,993	7,389
Fringe Benefits Tax	4,920	3,244
General Sundry Expenses	115,415	85,805
	762,027	773,500

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	1995 $	1994 $
NOTE 3: EDUCATION PROJECTS		
School Projects	54,469	55,474
State Drug Education Units	23,930	34,706
	78,399	90,180
NOTE 4: RESEARCH		

Research and development costs are incurred by the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory on behalf of the Agency. All such costs are expensed by the Agency during the financial year in which they were incurred.

NOTE 5: PROFESSIONAL FEES		
Accounting	12,640	22,407
Audit Fee	40,230	37,180
Legal Fees	49,745	19,814
	102,615	79,401
NOTE 6: UNFUNDED CHARGES		
Amortisation	2,571	6,167
Depreciation	60,425	58,489
Employee Entitlements - Current	33,988	13,011
Employee Entitlements - Non-current	30,266	6,742
	127,250	84,409
NOTE 7: OTHER REVENUE		
Sponsorship	500	-
Grants	7,000	6,000
Other	15,843	6,162
	23,343	12,162

The 'Other' component includes the refund of a grant paid to the Northern Rivers University in a prior year for a project that did not proceed.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	1995 $	1994 $
NOTE 8: CASH		
Cash at Bank	137,092	62,918
Less: Unpresented Cheques	109,852	59,064
	27,240	3,854
Investment Account	277,817	418,233
Cash on Hand	200	200
	305,257	422,287
NOTE 9: RECEIVABLES		
Aged Analysis of Trade Debtors		
Less than 30 days	39,109	21,678
30 to 60 days	29,124	11,600
more than 60 days	5,944	40
	74,177	33,318
NOTE 10: INVENTORIES		
Inventories held for sale	19,012	37,428
Inventories not held for sale	14,279	-
	33,291	37,428
NOTE 11: OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	14,728	2,844
NOTE 12: PROPERTY,PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Computer Equipment - at Cost	225,543	137,794
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	110,507	81,914
	115,036	55,880
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures - at Cost	260,065	244,935
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	95,876	64,645
	164,189	180,290
Office Equipment - Under Lease	-	24,670
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	-	22,099
	-	2,571
	279,225	238,741

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1995

	1995 $	1994 $
NOTE 13: CREDITORS		
Trade Creditors	148,479	103,444
Other Creditors	5,500	-
	153,979	103,444

NOTE 14: FEES RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

The Agency received fees in advance of $10,000 from Sport Recreation and Racing Victoria for the development and dissemination of information to the Victorian sporting community on the *Sports Drug Testing Act 1995*.

NOTE 15: LEASE COMMITTMENTS

a) The finance lease commitments in respect of the Agency's office equipment as at 30 June 1995 are:

Not later than 1 year	-	5,344
1 to 2 years	-	-
2 to 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
Minimum Lease Payment	-	5,344
Less: Future Finance Charges	-	271
LEASE LIABILITY	-	5,073
Current	-	5,073
Non-Current	-	-
	-	5,073

b) The Operating result at 30 June 1995 includes $198,973 paid as rental expense for the operating lease of office accommodation.

c) The non-cancellable operating lease commitments contracted by the Agency but not capitalised in the accounts for the lease of office accommodation are:

	1995 $	1994 $
Not later than 1 year	182,816	182,816
1 to 2 years	91,408	182,816
2 to 5 years	-	91,408
Later than 5 years	-	-
	274,224	457,040

The lease is for 5 years to 1 January 1997.

NOTE 16: PROVISIONS

	Opening Balance $	Net Change to Provision $	Closing Balance $
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Depreciation:			
Computer Equipment	81,914	28,593	110,507
Office Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	64,645	31,231	95,876
	146,559	59,824	206,383
Amortisation:			
Office Equipment under Lease	22,099	(22,099)	-
	22,099	(22,099)	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Entitlements	151,444	33,988	185,432
	151,444	33,988	185,432
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Entitlements	75,815	30,266	106,081
	75,815	30,266	106,081
TOTAL PROVISIONS	395,917	101,979	497,896

NOTE 17: OTHER LIABILITIES

	1995 $	1994 $
Accrued Salary Expenses	47,077	1,449

NOTE 18: CAPITAL

Upon the enactment of the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990 on the 18 February 1991, the Australian Sports Drug Agency became a separate entity to the Australian Sports Commission. Consequently, the Commission transferred net assets amounting to $174,009 to the Agency free of charge.

NOTE 19: AUDITORS REMUNERATION

The Agency was notified of an estimated fee of $40,230 for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1995 by the Australian National Audit Office. A total of $37,180 was paid by the Agency for the audit of the 1993-94 financial statements. The Agency has accrued the whole of the estimated fee as a creditor in these accounts.

The Agency has also incurred fees of $12,640 for internal audit and accounting services, including the preparation of financial statements, during 1994-95 by Bates & Pickering. A total of $22,407 was paid in 1993-94 for these services. The Agency has accrued $7,500 of the fee as a creditor in these accounts.

NOTE 20: REMUNERATION OF EXECUTIVES

The Chief Executive received remuneration within the income band $100,000 to $110,000 for the year ended 30 June 1995.

NOTE 21: REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

All 6 part-time directors of the Agency received remuneration within the income band $0 to $10,000 for the year ended 30 June 1995. The total amount paid was $4,179.

NOTE 22: RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING RESULT

	1995 $	1994 $
Operating result	(149,468)	23,188
Employee entitlements	25,939	19,753
Depreciation	60,425	58,489
Amortisation	2,571	6,167
Losses arising from the disposal of non-current assets	1,834	-
Recovery of lease expense	(2,583)	-
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(40,859)	4,625
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	45,035	(53,463)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	4,137	(11,717)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	(11,884)	49
Fees received in advance	10,000	-
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	45,628	1,449
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	(9,225)	48,540

NOTE 22: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Agency operates in the sporting sector where it promotes the practice of drug free sport. The Agency primarily operates throughout Australia, however as sport is international, it is at times required to perform limited functions in other countries, where Australians may be competing.

NOTE 23: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Agency received the majority of its funding from Government Appropriations with user-pay being increased progressively in the future but only to a limited extent.

NOTE 24: SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS

Employees of the Agency contribute to the Commonwealth run Superannuation Scheme as does the Agency itself as required under the Superannuation Guarantee Act. Benefits provided under the schemes are payable upon retirement, death or permanent disability, with employer benefits dependent upon employee contribution to the funds.

NOTE 25: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The following people were directors of the Agency during the year ended 30 June 1995.

Name	Position
Professor P Baume, AO	Chairperson
Miss T Kavanagh	Deputy Chairperson
Br B Wallace, AM	Member
Ms S Buchanan, OAM	Member
Mr S Haynes	Chief Executive

Dr B Corrigan, AM held the position of Deputy Chairperson for the period 1 July 1994 to 5 March 1995. Dr B Sando, OAM was appointed on 6 March 1995.

Information on the remuneration paid directly or indirectly to the directors for the year ended 30 June 1995 is disclosed in Notes 20 and 21.

APPENDICES

1 Objects, functions and powers of the Australian Sports Drug Agency as specified in the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*

2 Powers of the Minister under the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*

3 Presentations by ASDA staff

4 Doping control laboratories accredited by the International Olympic Committee

5 International Olympic Committee Medical Code

6 ASDA-testing for period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995

7 ASDA user-pays testing for period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995

8 Summary of Entries on Register of Notifiable Events 1994–95

9 1994–95 Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories and the Australian Sports Drug Agency

10 State Coordinators of the School Development in Health Education Project

11 Educational resource material distribution, 1994–95

12 Sports Drug Education Unit steering groups

13 Portfolio evaluation steering committee

14 Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian Sports Drug Agency and the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission

15 International testing statistics 1993

16 Agency resources to international clients 1994–95

17 Complementary drug testing legislation - Definition of Competitor

18 Summary of compliance with reporting guidelines

Objects, functions and powers of the Australian Sports Drug Agency as specified in the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*

Objects

- encourage the practice of sport free from the use of drugs in a manner consistent with protecting the health of competitors, the values of fair play and competition, and the rights of those who take part in sport;
- encourage the development of programs to educate the sporting community and the community at large about the danger of using drugs in sport;
- provide leadership in the development of a national strategy concerning drugs in sport;
- encourage the establishment of a centralised drug sampling and testing program that exposes all competitors to drug sampling and testing at short notice both in and out of competition;
- encourage State and Territory governments, and national, State and Territory sporting organisations to adopt uniform drug sampling and testing procedures;
- encourage the development and maintenance of sports drug testing laboratories accredited by the International Olympic Committee; and
- promote and encourage the adoption of uniform drug sampling and testing procedures and educational programs relating to the use of drugs in sport internationally.

Functions

The functions of the Agency include provisions to:

- maintain a schedule of substances and practices referred to in the International Olympic Committee List of Doping Classes and Methods;
- establish and maintain a Register of Notifiable Events;
- notify persons and bodies of entries to the Register of Notifiable Events;
- disseminate information about the penalties likely to be imposed if competitors record positive test results or fail to comply with requests to provide samples for testing;
- select competitors who are to be requested to provide samples for testing;

- collect samples from competitors and arrange for the testing of samples by accredited laboratories and the secure transit of samples to accredited laboratories;

- develop and implement education programs to discourage the use of drugs in sport;

- consult with and provide information to government and non-government organisations and other persons within Australia and overseas;

- take steps aimed at ensuring Australian compliance with international agreements and arrangements concerning the use of scheduled drugs and doping practices in sport to which Australia is a party;

- undertake research, and arrange for research to be undertaken, into the use of drugs in sport; and

- encourage the pursuit of optimal sports performance in an environment free from the use of drugs.

Powers

The powers of the Agency include provisions to:

- enter into contracts;

- acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property;

- 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;

- engage persons to perform services for the Agency;

- accept gifts, grants, bequests and devises made to the Agency and act as trustee of money or other property vested in the Agency on trust; and

- develop, maintain, distribute and publish information on procedures for, and developments concerning, the collection and testing of samples.

Powers of the Minister under the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990*

The Minister has powers under the following sections of the ASDA Act (as at 30 June 1995) to:

20(1)	appoint members to the Australian Sports Drug Agency Board;
31	determine members' terms and conditions of appointment not otherwise provided for in the Act;
33(1)	grant leave of absence to the chairperson;
35(1)	approve the chief executive engaging in paid employment outside the duties of the chief executive office;
37(1)(2)(3) and (4)	appoint an acting chairperson, deputy chairperson, chief executive and members;
36(1) and (2)	terminate a member's appointment under certain circumstances;
48(1) and (2)	approve the Agency's strategic plan;
49(2)	approve variations to the Agency's strategic plan;
52(1) and (2)	approve the Agency's annual operational plan; and
62(1)	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.

The Minister also has statutory powers under the following sections of the ASDA Act to direct the chairperson or Agency to:

18(1)(2) and (2a)	provide the Minister with details of positive and negative test results;
21(2)	convene a meeting of the Agency Board;
51(1)	revise the Agency's annual operational plan if of the opinion that the plan is inconsistent with the Agency's strategic plan;

59(1) and (2)	prepare estimates in a form, and for any period of time, determined by the Minister;
68(1)	perform its functions or exercise its powers in accordance with a written direction; and
69	report to the Minister on the conduct of its activities.

The Minister did not exercise any statutory powers of direction during the financial year 1994–95.

Presentations by ASDA officials July 1994–June 1995

Presentation	Presenter	Occasion/Audience	Venue	Date
Inadvertent doping	Tony Wynd	Level 3 gymnastics coaches	Canberra	July 1994
Drug testing	David Packwood	Athletics development squad	Canberra	September 1994
Drug Testing/ Education	David Packwood	Judo Federation	Canberra	August 1994
Drug Testing	Cheryl Battaerd	Illawarra Academy of Sport	Wollongong	August 1994
Drugs in sport	Graeme Turnbull	Strength and conditioning coaches	Sydney	September 1994
Drug Testing	Graeme Turnbull	National Soccer League officials	Sydney	September 1994
Dealing with drug use in organised sport	Philip Cohen	1994 Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Drugs Conference	Melbourne	October 1994
Why do people body build?	Paul Dowling	1994 Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Drugs Conference	Melbourne	October 1994
Drug Testing	Graeme Turnbull	Water Skiing coaches	Sydney	November 1994
Drug Testing/ Education	David Packwood	Mountain Bike development squad	Canberra	November 1994
Drug Testing	Leon Zagorskis	Northern Territory Coaching Centre	Darwin	November 1994
Drug Testing/ Education	Peter Dowse	Cross Country Skiing development camp	Canberra	November 1994
Drug Testing/ Education	Margaret Hardstaff	Orienteering development camp	Launceston	January 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	Karen Price	Volleyball junior squads	Brisbane	January 1995
Drug Testing/ Medications	David Meyer	Volleyball national squad	Perth	February 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	Tony Wynd	Triathlon development squad	Canberra	January 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	David Meyer	Triathlon junior development squad	Perth	January 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	David Packwood	Athletics junior camp	Canberra	February 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	David Packwood	Water Skiing development camp	Canberra	February 1995
International	Norman Marshall/ Steve Haynes	Malay delegation visit to ASDA	Canberra	March 1995

Presentations by ASDA officials July 1994–June 1995 (continued)

Presentation	Presenter	Occasion/Audience	Venue	Date
International	Norman Marshall	Indonesian delegation visit to ASDA	Canberra	April 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	Karen Price	Triathlon squad	Brisbane	April 1995
FINA OOC testing procedures	Norman Marshall	Australian swimming coaches and managers	Canberra	May 1995
Drug Testing/ Education	David Packwood	Weightlifting junior camp	Canberra	May 1995
National drugs in sport framework	Natalie Nicholson	ASC workshop for NSOs and SSOs	Melbourne	June 1995
National drugs in sport framework	Natalie Nicholson	NSW Academy of Sport workshop for SSOs	Sydney	June 1995

In addition to these presentations, the following presentations on various aspects of drugs in sport were conducted by the State drug education unit project officers from July 1994 to June 1995.

Project Officer	Athlete groups	Coaches	Administrators
Stephen Cornish - SA	14	14	10
Nicole den Duyn - ACT	4	12	6
Suzanne Henderson/ Debbie Humphries - VIC	15	6	3

Doping control laboratories accredited by the International Olympic Committee (at 30 June 1995)

Location	Head of the laboratory	Address
Athens Grece Greece Phase II	Dr J Kiburis Director	OAKA Doping Control Laboratory The Olympic Athletic Center of Athens 'Spiros Louis' 37 Kifissias Ave 15123 Maroussi Fax: (30 1) 683 4021 Tel: (30 1) 686 8549
Barcelona Espagne Spain	Dr Jordi Segura	Institut Municipal d'Investigacio Medica Deparment de Farmacologia i Toxicologia (IMIM) c/ Dr Aigauder 80 08003 BARCELONA Tel: (34 3) 221 1009 Fax: (34 3) 221 3237
Beijing Republique Populaire de Chine People's Republic of China	Dr Zeyi Yang Director	Doping Control Laboratory National Research Institute of Sports Medicine 1st Anding Road Anwai BEIJING 100029 Tel: (861) 491 2131 Fax: (861) 491 2136
Bloemfontein Republique d'Afrique du Sud Republic of South Africa	Dr PJ Van der Merwe	The University of the Orange Free State Department of Pharmacology Faculty of Medicine Analysis for Banned Substances PO Box 339 Bloemfontein 9300 Republic of South Africa Tel: (27 51) 405 3067 Fax: (27 51) 471 779
Cologne Allemagne Germany	Prof Dr Manfred Donike Director	Institute of Biochemistry Deutsche Sporthochschule Carl-Diem-Weg 6 50933 Koln 41 Tel: (49 221) 497 1313 Fax: (49 221) 497 3236

Location	Head of the laboratory	Address
Copenhague Copenhagen Danemark Denmark	Dr Henrik Olesson	University Hospital Doping Analytical Section Department of Clinical Biochemistry 20 Tagensvej DK - 2200 Copenhagen Tel: (45 33) 457 642 Fax: (45 35) 452 745
Helsinki Finlande Finland	Prof. Kimmo Kuoppasalmi	United Laboratories Höyläämötie 00381 HELSINKI Tel: (35 80) 506 051 Fax: (35 80) 506 054 10
Huddinge Suède Sweden	Dr Igemar Bjorkhem Medical Director Dr Mats Garle Scientific Director	Huddinge University Hospital Doping Control Laboratory C2-78 S-141 86 HUDDINGE Tel: (46 8) 746 1526 Fax: (46 8) 746 8203
Indianapolis Etats-Unis USA	Prof. John C Baenziger MD	Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine Indiana University Medical Centre 635 Barnhill Drive INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA 46202-5120 Tel: (13 17) 274 4305 Fax: (13 17) 274 3223
Kreischa Allemagne Germany	Prof. Klaus Muller	Institut fur Dopinganalytick und Sportbiochemie Dresdner Strasse 12 D-01731 KREISCHA b.Dreseden Tel: (49 35206) 2060 Fax: (49 35206) 20620
Lausanne Suisse Switzerland	Dr Laurent Rivier	Unite d'analyse du dopage Institut universitaire de medicine legale Rue de Bugnon 21 1005 Lausanne Tel: (41 21) 313 2190 Fax: (41 21) 313 2193

Location	Head of the laboratory	Address
Lisbon Portugal	Prof. Lesseps Lourenco Reys	Laboratorio de analises do doping e biuquimica Direccoa-geral dos desportos Estadio Universitario Av Professor Egas Moniz 1600 LISBOA Tel: (35 11) 795 4000 Fax: (35 11) 797 7529
London Angleterre England	Dr David Cowan	Drug Control Centre King's College London Manresa Road *LONDON SW3 6LX* Tel: (44 71) 351 2488 Fax: (44 71) 351 2591
Los Angeles *Etats-Unis* USA	Prof. Don Catlin MD	UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory UCLA School of Medicine *2122 Granville Avenue* LOS ANGELES, California 90025 Tel: (1 310) 825 2635 Fax: (1 310) 206 9077
Madrid Espagne Spain	Dr Cecilia Rodriguez	Laboratorio de Control del Dopaje Consejo Superior de Deportes c/Greco, s/n 28040 MADRID Tel: (34 1) 589 6889/589 6890 Fax: (34 1) 543 7290
Montreal Canada	Dr Christiane Ayotte Chief of laboratory	INRS-Santé, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique, Université du Québec 245 Blvd. Hymus POINT-CLAIRE Québec H9R 1G6 Tel: (15 14) 630 8800 Fax: (15 14) 630 8850
Moscow République de Russie Republic of *Russia* Phase I	Dr Vitaly Semenov	Moscow Dope Control Laboratory Anti-Doping Centre *Elizavetinskyi projezd, 10* 103064 MOSCOW Tel: (7095) 261 8012 *Fax: (7095) 230 2503*

Location	Head of the laboratory	Address
Oslo Norvège Norway	Prof. Egil Haug Director Dr Peter Hemmersbach Scientific Director	Hormone Laboratory Section for Doping Analysis Aker Hospital N-0514 OSLO Tel: (47 22) 894 368/894 005 Fax: (47 22) 894 151
Paris France	Prof. J P Lafarge	Laboratoire anti-dopage 143 Avenue Roger Salengro 92290 CHATENAY-MALABRY Tel: (33 1) 466 0289 Fax: (33 1) 466 03017
Prague République Tchéque Czech Republic	Dr R Slechtowa	Institute of Sports Medicine Department of Doping Control Nehvizdská 8 194 00 PRAHA 9 Tel: (42 2) 866 762 Fax: (42 2) 866 762
Rome Italie Italy	Prof. Gustavo Tuccimei, MD	Federazione Medio-Sportiva Italiana Palazzo Delle Federazioni Via Tiziano 70 Tel: (39 6) 803 011 Fax: (39 6) 807 8971
Seoul Coree Korea	Dr Jongsei Park Director	Doping Control Centre Korea Institute of Science and Technology PO Box 131 Cheongryang SEOUL Tel: (82 2) 969 2871 Fax: (82 2) 958 5059
Sydney Australie Australia	Dr R Kazlauskas	Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory 1 Suakin Street PYMBLE NSW 2073 Tel: (61 2) 449 0111 Fax: (61 2) 449 1653
Tokyo Japon Japan	Dr Iwad Mase	Mitsubishi-Yuka Bio-Clinical Laboratories Inc Dope control laboratory 3-30-1 Shimura, Itabashi-ku TOKYO 174 Japan Tel: (81 3) 5994 22221 Fax: (81 3) 5994 2922

International Olympic Committee Medical Code
(as at November 1994)

Chapter II: Prohibited Classes of Substances and Prohibited Methods

Doping contravenes the ethics of both sport and medical science. The definition of doping consists of 2 points:

1. A ban of administration of substances belonging to selected classes of pharmacological agents and

2. A ban on the use of various doping methods.

I. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES

- A. Stimulants
- B. Narcotics
- C. Anabolic Agents
- D. Diuretics
- E. Peptide and glycoprotein hormones and analogues

II. PROHIBITED METHODS

- A. Blood doping
- B. Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation

III. CLASSES OF DRUGS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

- A. Alcohol
- B. Marijuana
- C. Local anaesthetics
- D. Corticosteroids
- E. Beta-blockers

I. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES

Article I

Prohibited substances fall into the following classes of substances:

- A. Stimulants
- B. Narcotics
- C. Anabolic Agents
- D. Diuretics
- E. Peptide and glycoprotein hormones and analogues

Article II

A. Stimulants

Prohibited substances in class (A) include the following examples:

amiphenazole	amphetamines
amineptine	caffeine *
cocaine	ephedrines
fencamfamine	mesocarb
pentyulentetrazol	pipradol
salbutamol **	terbutaline **

...and related substances

* For caffeine the definition of a positive depends on the concentration of caffeine in the urine. The concentration in urine may not exceed 12 micrograms per milliliter.
** Permitted by inhaler only and must be declared to the relevant medical authority.

Article III

B. Narcotics

Prohibited substances in class (B) include the following examples:

dextromoramide	dextropropoxyphene
diamorphine (heroin)	methadone
morphine	pentacozine
pethidine	

...and related substances

NOTE: CODEINE, DEXTROMETHORPHAN, DIHYDROCODEIN, DIPHENOXYLATE AND PHOLCODINE ARE PERMITTED.

Article IV

C. Anabolic agents

The Anabolic class includes androgenic steroids (AAS) and Beta-2 agonists.

Prohibited substances in class (C) include the following examples:

1. Anabolic and androgenic steroids

clostebol	*fluoxymesterone*
metandienone	metenolone
nandrolone	oxandrolone
stanozolol	testosterone *

...and related substances

* The administration of testosterone is banned. The presence of a testosterone (T) to epitestosterone (E) ratio greater than six (6) to one (1) in the urine of a competitor constitutes an offence unless there is evidence that this ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition, e.g. low epitestosterone excretion, androgene production of tumor, enzyme deficiencies.

In the case of T/E higher than 6, it is mandatory that a responsible medical authority conduct an investigation before the sample is declared positive. A full report will be written and will include a review of previous and subsequent tests and any results of endocrine investigations. In the event that previous tests are not available, the athlete should be tested unannounced at least once per month for three months. The results of these investigations should be included in the report. Failure to cooperate in the investigations will result in declaring the sample positive.

2. Beta-2 agonists

clenbuterol
salbutamol
terbutaline
salmeterol
fenoterol
...and related substances

Article V

D. Diuretics

Prohibited substances in class (D) include the following examples:

acetazoloamide	bumetanide
chlorthalidone	ethacrynic acid
furosemide	hydrochlorothiazide
mannitol	mersalyl
spironolactone	triamterene

...and related substances

Article VI

E. Peptide and glycoprotein hormones and analogues

Prohibited substances in class (E) include the following examples:

1. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG - human chorionic gonadotrophin)

2. Corticotrophin (ACTH)

3. Growth hormone (HGH, somatotrophin)
and all the respective releasing factors for such substances.

4. Erythropoietin (EPO)

Article VII

II. PROHIBITED METHODS

The following procedures are prohibited:

- Blood doping

Blood doping is the administration of blood, red blood cells and related blood products to an athlete. This procedure may be preceded by withdrawal of blood from the athlete who continues to train in this blood depleted state.

- Pharmaceutical, chemical and physical manipulation

Pharmaceutical, chemical and physical manipulation is the use of substances and of methods which alter, attempt to alter or may reasonably be expected to alter the integrity and validity of urine samples used in doping controls, including, without limitation, catheterisation, urine substitution and/or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion such as by probenecid and related compounds and epitosterone application.

The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or method is not material. It is sufficient that the said substance or procedure was used or attempted for the infraction to be considered as consummated.

Article VIII

III. CLASSES OF DRUGS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

A. Alcohol

In agreement with the International Sports Federations and the responsible authorities, tests may be conducted for ethanol. The results may lead to sanctions.

B. Marijuana

In agreement with the International Sports Federations and the responsible authorities, tests may be conducted for cannabioids (Marijuana, Hashish...). The results may lead to sanctions.

C. Local anaesthetics

Injectable local anaesthetics are permitted under the following conditions:

a) that bupivacaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, procaine, etc. are used but not cocaine. Vasoconstrictor agents (e.g. adrenaline) may be used in conjunction with local anaesthetics;
b) only local or intra-articular injections may be administered;
c) only when medically justified (e.g. the details including diagnosis) dose and route of administration must be submitted immediately in writing to the relevant medical authority.

D. Corticosteroids

The use of corticosteroids is banned except:

A. for topical use (aural, dermatological and ophthalmological) but not rectal;
B. by inhalation;
C. by intra-articular or local injection.

However, because of a recent marked and unexplained increase in the number of athletes requiring corticosteroids by inhalation during competitions, the IOC Medical Commission has introduced mandatory reporting of athletes requiring this type of medication.

ANY TEAM DOCTOR WISHING TO ADMINISTER CORTICOSTEROIDS BY LOCAL OR INTRA-ARTICULAR INJECTION, OR BY INHALATION, TO A COMPETITOR MUST GIVE WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO THE RESPONSIBLE MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

E. Beta-blockers

- Some examples of beta-blockers are:

acebutolol	alprenolol
atenolol	labetalol
metoprolol	nadolol
oxprenolol	proporanolol

sotalol
...and related substances.

In agreement with the rules of the International Sporting Federations, tests will be conducted in the following sports: e.g. archery, bobsleigh, diving and synchronised swimming, luge, modern pentathlon, shooting, ski jumping, free style skiing, at the discretion of the responsible authorities.

Article IX

Except as specifically otherwise provided in the IOC Medical Code, the detected presence of any amount of substances in classes (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in respect of a test conducted in connection with a competition shall constitute a definitive case of doping. The quantity of the substance detected is not material to a definitive case of doping.

Article X

The presence of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine and cathine in respect of a test conducted in connection with a competition shall constitute a prima facie case of doping. The person affected shall have the opportunity to rebut the presumption of doping by providing evidence that the substance was present under circumstances which, on a balance of probabilities, including the quantity of substance detected, would support a conclusion that doping was neither intended, nor the result of gross negligence, wilful negligence nor imprudence. In all cases, the onus of rebutting the presumption of doping, when the substance has been detected, shall rest with the person affected.

Article XI

Out-of-competition testing is directed solely at prohibited substances in classes (C), (D) and (E). The only Positive results for the purposes of out-of-competition testing and the application of the IOC Medical Code will be in respect of such classes and substances.

Appendix 6

Testing for period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995

ASDA testing

SPORT	EVENT TESTS			OUT OF COMPETITION TESTS			TOTAL TESTS
	DOMESTIC	INTER NATIONAL	TOTAL EVENT	DOMESTIC	INTER NATIONAL	TOTAL OOC	
Archery	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Athletics	125	28	153	291	68	359	512
Australian Football	78	0	78	70	0	70	148
Badminton	4	0	4	3	0	3	7
Baseball	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Basketball	57	9	66	55	0	55	121
Biathlon	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
BMX racing	15	0	15	35	0	35	50
Boxing	5	0	5	28	0	28	33
Canoeing	20	4	24	49	4	53	77
Cricket	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Cycling	116	96	212	89	0	89	301
Diving	8	0	8	11	0	11	19
Equestrian	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Fencing	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Gymnastics	4	0	4	12	0	12	16
Hockey	0	12	12	31	0	31	43
Ice hockey	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Ice skating	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Ice speed skating	5	0	5	2	0	2	7
Judo	15	28	43	16	0	16	59
Karate	9	0	9	29	0	29	38
Lacrosse	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
Modern Pentathlon	4	8	12	7	0	7	19
Motorcycle racing	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
Mountain bike	8	12	20	7	0	7	27
Netball	4	0	4	2	0	2	6
Powerlifting	76	10	86	69	0	69	155
Rollerskating	18	0	18	15	0	15	33
Rowing	24	0	24	68	1	69	93
Rugby League	260	4	264	237	0	237	501
Rugby Union	0	28	28	39	0	39	67
Shooting	8	0	8	0	0	0	8
Skiing	4	0	4	10	0	10	14
Soccer	28	0	28	40	0	40	68
Softball	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Squash	6	0	6	5	0	5	11
Surf life saving	39	0	39	42	0	42	81
Swimming	65	20	85	122	22	144	229
Synch. swimming	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Tae kwon do	5	0	5	8	0	8	13
Tennis	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Triathlon	20	8	28	43	0	43	71
Volleyball	4	0	4	5	0	5	9
Water polo	20	4	24	27	0	27	51
Water skiing	3	0	3	2	0	2	5
Weightlifting	31	12	43	83	8	91	134
Wrestling	10	8	18	10	0	10	28
Yachting	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	**1123**	**291**	**1414**	**1591**	**103**	**1694**	**3108**

Testing for period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995

User-pays testing

SPORT AND CLIENT	DOMESTIC TESTS			INTERNATIONAL TEST			TOTAL TESTS
	EVENT	OOC*	TOTAL	EVENT	OOC	TOTAL	
Athletics			0			72	72
• International Amateur Athletics Federation	0	0		0	68		
• World Masters Games	0	0		4	0		
Australian Football			148			0	148
• Australian Football League	78	70		0	0		
Basketball			86			4	90
• National Basketball League	56	30		0	0		
• World Masters Games	0	0		4	0		
Canoeing			0			4	4
• World Masters Games	0	0		4	0		
Cycling			3			43	46
• International Cycling Union	3	0		39	0		
• World Masters Games	0	0		4	0		
Hockey			0			4	4
• International Hockey Federation	0	0		4	0		
Judo			0			6	6
• International Judo Federation	0	0		6	0		
Powerlifting			0			4	4
• International Powerlifting Federation	0	0		4	0		
Rowing			0			1	1
• International Rowing Association (FISA)	0	0		0	1		
Rugby League			497			0	497
• New South Wales Rugby League	216	206		0	0		
• Queensland Rugby League	44	31		0	0		
Rugby Union			0			12	12
• International Rugby Union	0	0		12	0		
Soccer			56			0	56
• National Soccer League	28	28		0	0		
Surf Life Saving			29			0	29
• Uncle Toby's Ironman Series	15	14		0	0		
Swimming			0			20	20
• International Swimming Federation (FINA)	0	0		0	20		
Waterpolo			0			4	4
• World Masters Games	0	0		4	0		
Weightlifting			0			12	12
• International Weightlifting Federation	0	0		4	0		
• Papua New Guinea Olympic Committee	0	0		0	8		
TOTAL	440	379	819	89	97	186	1005

Summary of Entries on Register of Notifiable Events 1994–95

Sport	Date	Type of Test	Reason for Entry	Substance	Doping Class	Sanction
Lacrosse	9/7/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Caution-Inadvertent use
Powerlifting	14/7/94	OOC	Failure to Comply	N/A	Failure to Comply	To be advised
Weightlifting	17/7/94	Event	Positive	Stanozolol	Anabolic Steroid	Two years suspension
Weightlifting	17/7/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	6 months suspension
Powerlifting	24/7/94	Event	Positive	Nandrolone	Anabolic Steroid	3 years suspension
BMX	27/7/94	OOC	Failure to Comply	N/A	Failure to Comply	Licence suspended until test is taken
Rugby League	30/7/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Caution in writing
Rugby League	31/7/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Caution in writing
Volleyball	6/8/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	To be advised
Rugby League	12/8/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Caution in writing
Skiing	31/8/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Disqualification from championships
Motorcycling	4/9/94	Event	Positive	Tetrahydro-cannabinol acid	Cannabis	To be advised
Motorcycling	4/9/94	Event	Positive	Phentermine	Stimulant	To be advised
Karate	13/9/94	OOC	Failure to Comply	N/A	Failure to Comply	To be advised
Powerlifting	22/10/94	Event	Positive	1.Propoxyphene 2.Norpropoxyphene	Narcotic Analgesic	Disqualified from event; medals recalled
Cycling	5/11/94	Event	Positive	1.Norandrosterone 2.Noretoichoanolone -Nandrolone	Anabolic Steroid	Two years suspension
Powerlifting	14/11/94	OOC	Failure to comply	N/A	Failure to comply	Three years suspension
Boxing	19/11/94	Event	Positive	1.Stanozolol 2.Nortestosterone (Nandrolone)	Anabolic Steroid	Two years suspension
Soccer	11/12/94	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Warning issued
Powerlifting	14/12/94	OOC	Failure to comply	N/A	Failure to comply	3 years suspension
Athletics	15/12/94	Event	Positive	Testosterone - Epitestosterone ratio greater than 6:1	Anabolic Steroid	To be advised
Modern Pentathlon	21/12/94	OOC	Positive	Canrenone - a metabolite of spironolactone	Diuretics	To be advised

Summary of Entries on Register of Notifiable Events 1994–95 (continued)

SPORT	DATE	TYPE OF TEST	REASON FOR ENTRY	SUBSTANCE	DOPING CLASS	SANCTION
Rugby League	6/1/95	OOC	Positive	Stanozolol	Anabolic Steroid	Suspension from 16 competition matches
BMX	15/1/95	Event	Positive	Stanozolol	Anabolic Steroid	1 year suspension - 2,000 Swiss frank fine, prize money returned
Athletics	6/2/95	OOC	Failure to comply	N/A	Failure to comply	4 years suspension
Surf Life Saving	15/2/95	OOC	Failure to comply	N/A	Failure to comply	To be advised
Soccer	28/3/95	OOC	Failure to Comply	N/A	Failure to comply	12 months suspension
Shooting	20/4/95	Event	Positive	Propranolol	Beta Blocker	To be advised
Rugby League	22/4/95	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Caution in writing
Boxing	27/4/95	OOC	Failure to comply	N/A	Failure to comply	To be advised
Judo	13/5/95	Event	Positive	Prolintane	Stimulant	To be advised
Powerlifting	14/5/95	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	To be advised
Rugby League	23/6/95	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	To be advised
Swimming	30/6/95	Event	Positive	Pseudoephedrine	Stimulant	Disqualification from event

* Out-of-competition

1994–95 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES AND THE AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY

1. PREAMBLE

This memorandum sets out the Understanding that has been reached between the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories of the Department of Administrative Services (hereinafter referred to as "AGAL") and the Australian Sports Drug Agency (hereinafter referred to as "ASDA") as to the services and level of services to be provided by ASDA to AGAL in return for the satisfactory delivery of such services.

2. ANNEXES

2.1 All annexes to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as specified below are to be read with and form part of the Understanding and the whole will constitute the agreement between the parties.

ANNEX A: Scope of Services
ANNEX B: Basis of Payment
ANNEX C: Schedule of Costs

3. COMMENCEMENT

3.1 The Understanding will commence from 16 August 1994 and will supersede all documents or written agreements in respect of the subject matter thereof.

3.2 The Understanding is only effective when AGAL can provide services consistent with the provisions of the *Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990* and Regulations.

4. DURATION

4.1 AGAL will perform the services within the period from the date of the commencement of the Understanding to 30 June 1995.

5. FINANCIAL LIMITATION

5.1 The financial limitation of the Understanding is as set out at Annex C. AGAL will not charge ASDA more than this amount for the provision of services in Annex A. The cost of transporting samples to AGAL in Sydney for analysis is not included in this limitation, and will be the only additional charge borne by ASDA.

6. SERVICE LIMITATION

6.1 AGAL agrees that its role in sports drug testing is limited to the analysis of samples, reporting on of results of sports drug tests, and undertaking research on drugs in sport issues. AGAL recognises that ASDA has a role under the ASDA Act to liaise with competitors, sporting organisations, the Australian Sports Commission, media representatives and so on about sports drug testing and drugs in sport. Except with the approval of ASDA, AGAL agrees not to communicate details of its testing protocol about sports drug testing except as provided for in this Understanding.

6.2 Whenever workload commitments reach 80 per cent of the levels specified in Annex A, AGAL will immediately notify ASDA of this fact. ASDA accepts no liability for any additional service performed by AGAL over and above that required to be done by the Understanding, unless a prior specific amendment to the Understanding is issued by ASDA authorising AGAL to do such work.

6.3 AGAL is the only laboratory in Australia accredited by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). AGAL will be recognised by ASDA as its sole agency in Australia for the provision of analytical services.

(a) If AGAL's IOC accreditation is downgraded or lost, and as a result AGAL is unable to provide services consistent with the requirements of clause 3.2, ASDA will use a fully accredited IOC laboratory to conduct all sample analysis.

(b) If AGAL's IOC accreditation is downgraded, and as a result AGAL is able to provide preliminary sample analysis in a manner consistent with the requirements of clause 3.2, AGAL will forward samples to a fully accredited IOC laboratory to conduct confirmatory analysis on behalf of AGAL. AGAL will meet freight costs to send samples to a fully accredited laboratory for confirmatory analysis.

6.4 Should AGAL negotiate contracts for analysis of samples outside the terms of this MOU (ie with ASDA having no involvement in the collection of samples), AGAL will impose a minimum charge of $263 per test for full-screen analyses and $172 per test for half-screen analyses. When conducting testing for clients other than ASDA, AGAL will be free to determine its own performance parameters.

6.5 AGAL will provide statistical details to ASDA of all sports drug tests undertaken outside the terms of this MOU, including tests conducted for overseas clients.

7. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE

7.1 AGAL will provide personnel or agents with the experience, skills and qualifications necessary to perform the services. AGAL will diligently, efficiently, and in conformity with sound professional practices perform the services within the specified duration and financial limitation to the satisfaction of ASDA.

7.2 Should AGAL's IOC accreditation status be downgraded or lost, AGAL will seek to regain full accreditation at the earliest possible time during the period of this MOU.

7.3 If AGAL's IOC accreditation status is downgraded, and if it is consistent with the requirements of clause 3.2, AGAL will conduct preliminary sample analysis and, as required, forward samples to a fully accredited IOC laboratory for confirmatory analysis.

7.4 Should AGAL be unsuccessful in regaining full accreditation, ASDA will be free to cancel the MOU, including any payments proposed under the MOU, for the remainder of the period during which it would have been in force and to begin using another laboratory for analysis of samples collected for sports drug testing.

7.5 Should AGAL regain full accreditation and subsequently lose it again during the period of this MOU, ASDA will be free to cancel the MOU, including any payments proposed under the MOU, for the remainder of the period during which it would have been in force and to begin using another laboratory for analysis of samples collected for sports drug testing.

7.6 As agreed, ASDA reserves the right to undertake an independent efficiency audit of AGAL procedures and practices relating to sports drug testing while the MOU remains in force.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 AGAL and its personnel and agents shall not, without the prior written approval of ASDA, disclose other than to ASDA any information acquired in connection with performing these services or release other than to ASDA any material created in connection with performing these services.

9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

9.1 If AGAL becomes aware that any of its personnel or agents has a direct or indirect interest in the result of any part of the services performed, AGAL shall immediately inform ASDA in writing. AGAL will not, unless directed by ASDA, authorise such a person or agent to continue to be engaged in the performance of those services.

10. SUB-CONTRACTING

10.1 Any sub-contractual arrangement or agreement entered into by AGAL in respect of the provision of services under the Understanding may only be entered into with the prior knowledge and approval of ASDA.

11. VARIATION OF UNDERSTANDING

11.1 Alterations to the Understanding will be made in writing and signed for and on behalf of the parties to the Understanding. Any such variation to the Understanding will be formalised before the limitations specified in Clauses 4 and 5 above are exceeded and shall form part of the Understanding.

SIGNED, in duplicate, this 16th day of AUGUST 1994

Signature

Signature

STEVE HAYNES
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Name and Designation

For
Australian Sports Drug Agency
Agency

DREW CLARKE
GENERAL MANAGER
Name and Designation

For
Australian Government Analytical
Laboratories

State Coordinators of the School Development in Health Education project

Australian Capital Territory
Ms Chris Powell
Curriculum Executive Officer
ACT Dept. of Education & Training
PO Box 1584
TUGGERANONG ACT 2900

(06) 205 9372 Fax (06) 205 9340

New South Wales
Ms Jan Joyce
Guidance & Student Welfare Unit
NSW Dept of School Education
Private Bag 3, Smalls Road
RYDE NSW 2112

(02) 808 9664 Fax (02) 808 9543

Northern Territory
Ms Maria Marriner
Education Officer, Health & Physical Ed.
Curriculum & Assessment Division
GPO Box 4821
DARWIN NT 0801

(089) 896 287

Queensland
Mr Rob Ballard
Coordinator, Health Issues Section
Dept of Education
50 Albert Street
BRISBANE QLD 4002

(07) 237 0838 Fax (07) 237 0004

South Australia
Ms Pam Rajkowski
Gilles Street Curriculum Centre
91 Gilles Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

(08) 232 4076 Fax (08) 232 4078

Tasmania
Mr Lance Coleman
Drug Education Officer
Dept of Education & the Arts
33 King Edward Street
PENGUIN TAS 7316

(004) 371 560 Fax (004) 371 566

Victoria
Ms Kaye Eely
DESS Project Coordinator
Quality Programs Division
Directorate of School Education
GPO Box 4367
MELBOURNE VIC 3175

(03) 628 2288 Fax (03) 614 7992

Western Australia
Mr Iain Cameron
Consultant, Health Education
Education Dept of WA
151 Royal Street
EAST PERTH WA 6004

(09) 264 4136 Fax (09) 264 4011

SDHE National Hub Office
Prof. Rob Irwin
Faculty of Education, University of Canberra
PO Box 1, Belconnen ACT 2616

(06) 201 2478 Fax (06) 201 5065

Educational resource material distribution: 1994–95

Resource	Number distributed
Drug use in Sport. A study of the knowledge and attitudes of a section of the Australian Sporting Community	47
Drugs in Sport - an in-service manual for teachers and consultants	122
Fool's Gold	116
Super Athletes	138
Drugs in Sport - Let's Start at the Beginning	22
Drugs in Sport isn't just about Steroids	142
Drug Testing in Sport video	55
MIMS Drugs in Sport	15
Drugs in Sport Handbook	4574
Drugs in sport - how it may affect you	2178
The Value of Sport, Ethics and the Control of Performance Enhancing Drugs: A Study in the Australian Sports Community	83
Years 7 - 9 Junior Infopac	118
Years 10 - 12 Senior Infopac	696
1993–94 Annual Report	301
ASDA Survey of Elite Athletes 1994	92
Wallet Card	8821
Resources Catalogue	3794

Sports Drug Education Unit steering groups July 1994–June 1995

Australian Capital Territory

Nicole den Duyn/ Tim Burke	Project Officer
Steve Dobbie	ACT Sport/ ACT Australian Football League
Jackie Bird	Sports Medicine Australia
Janine Sloan	ACT Academy of Sport
Julie Kempnich	ASDA
Dale Inabinet	ACT Office of Sport and Recreation
Bob Hitchcock	Rugby Union/AIS elite program

South Australia

Stephen Cornish	Project Officer
Barry Stanton	Junior Sports Advisory Council, Chairperson
Peter Barnes	Sports Medicine Australia/Division of Sport
Leonie Johnson	ASDA
Gail Luke	Teacher/Olympian
Doug Humphries	Sport SA/Yachting SA
Mike Flynn	State Coaching Director/SASI
Kevin Knox	Flinders University Media/Elite athlete
Roger Nicholas	Drug and Alcohol Services Council
Brenda Hosking-Brown	Drug Control Official

Victoria

Suzanne Henderson/ Debbie Humphries	Project Officer
Graham Weideman MP	Chairperson
Anne-Marie Harrison	Chief Executive Officer, Vic Sport
Elaine Canty	Radio station 3LO
David Heale	Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism
Christine Burrows	ADF
Diedre Anderson	Victorian Institute of Sport
Leonie Johnson	ASDA
Dr Rod Guy	ASMF Representative
Geoff Sussman	Victorian Gymnastics Association

Portfolio evaluation steering committee

Simon Baker	Australian representative in athletics specialising in walking events, holds a coaching position with the AIS track and field program.
Graham Dempster	Executive Director of the Office of Sport and Recreation, Dept of the Environment, Sport and Territories
Ann Fox	Manager - Planning and Review, Australian Sports Commission
Greg Hartung	President of the Confederation of Australian Sport and a board member and former Executive Director of the Australian Sports Commission. Also operates his own media business, Specialised Press Agency.
Julie Sarll	Adviser to the Minister for Health, Housing and Community Services, Dr Carmen Lawrence.
Max Sawatzki	Operates his own consultancy business in the area of human resource development, Sawatzki International. Extensive background in the education field including his former position as Deputy Secretary of the ACT Department of Education and Training.
Bill Scott	Australian Cultural Development Officer, formerly from the Corporate Management Division of the Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories.
Kaely Woods	Director of Resources, Energy and Sport who replaced Cathy McKay as the Department of Finance representative.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN SPORTS DRUG AGENCY AND THE CHINESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ANTI-DOPING COMMISSION CONCERNING COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT

The Australian Sports Drug Agency and the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission;

Desiring to continue the development of sports relations between the two countries as a means of strengthening friendship and cooperation;

Sharing the conviction that sport and physical activity presents an opportunity to enhance common understanding among nations;

Convinced that international cooperation aimed at combating doping in sport should derive from a spirit of mutual trust and shared values between nations;

Respecting that both parties appraise the results achieved by each other in anti-doping work and build on any successes;

Will draw up, and thereafter facilitate the implementation of a realistic program of cooperation in the area of anti-doping.

1. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is fundamentally based on the principles enunciated in the International Olympic Charter Against Doping in *Sport and its operational annexes, and the anti-doping regulations that exist in* each of the two participating nations.

2. It is also based upon a conviction of the participating organisations that international cooperation aimed at combating doping in sport should derive from a spirit of mutual trust and shared values between nations.

3. By this MOU, the participating organisations undertake to cooperate in respect of promoting a harmonious, coordinated international system of doping control and education.

4. This MOU also demonstrates the parties' desire to demonstrate leadership and good practices and thereby positively influence the action of other countries in the respective geographic regions in which Australia and the People's Republic of China are located.

5. The parties will participate in a programme of free and continuous exchange of information on a range of relevant and anti-doping subjects including:

   (i) development of education programmes;
   (ii) the content of, and outputs from research projects;
   (iii) the structure and approach adopted by participating states to administer anti-doping policies and implement effective testing programmes.

6. The parties will exchange experts, as appropriate to facilitate mutual understanding.

7. The parties will render all possible assistance to the International Olympic Committee and International Sports Federations in carrying out effective doping control of athletes during, and out of competition.

8. The process for mutual assessment/evaluation will rely upon self-completion by each party of a standard document indicating the extent of development of their domestic anti-doping programmes. This document could be the organisation's Annual Report.

IMPLEMENTATION

9. This MOU will be put into operation through the negotiation of an annual protocol that details activities to be supported under the terms of this agreement for the year in question.

10. For international visits, the costs of transportation to the principal point of entry in each country will be the responsibility of the sending nation. Costs of internal transportation, accommodation and subsistence will be the responsibility of the host nation.

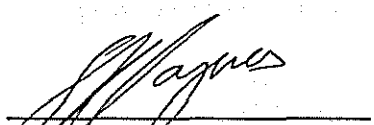
11. The parties will review annually the content, scope and quality of the exchange programme, and will modify and develop the programme to the extent allowable by available resources.

12. Each party is to identify the individuals within their organisation who will be the contact for the coordination and implementation of the agreement.

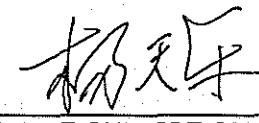
13. This MOU will come into effect upon signature and will run for a period of four years as long as neither side has indicated, by means of six months written notification, its intention to terminate it. Its provisions will not affect projects or programmes in existence at the time the Memorandum takes effect, nor is it intended to replace projects or programmes that may be arranged through other channels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective organisations, have signed the present Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed in duplicate at Beijing on Oct. 25, 1994
in the English and Chinese Mandarin language.



FOR THE AUSTRALIAN
SPORTS DRUG AGENCY



FOR THE CHINESE OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE ANTI-DOPING
COMMISSION

International testing statistics 1993

	TOTAL NUMBER OF TESTS CONDUCTED IN PRIORITY SPORTS			TOTAL NUMBER OF TESTS CONDUCTED IN ALL SPORTS		
	EVENT	OOC	TOTAL	EVENT	OOC	TOTAL
Australia	734	777	**1511**	1386	1491	**2877**
Canada	539	470	**1009**	1002	1467	**2469**
China	879	236	**1115**	1293	315	**1608**
Czech Republic	436	81	**517**	1013	94	**1107**
Denmark	172	196	**368**	465	465	**930**
Finland	126	221	**347**	405	433	**838**
France	3411	134	**3545**	7240	513	**7753**
Germany	1557	2404	**3961**	2933	3754	**6687**
Hungary	260	172	**432**	389	300	**689**
Italy	3245	428	**3673**	9147	527	**9674**
Latvia	0	28	**28**	0	39	**39**
Lithuania	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Luxembourg	72	0	**72**	75	4	**79**
Netherlands	393	0	**393**	–	–	**537**
New Zealand	75	54	**129**	207	140	**347**
Norway	383	372	**755**	833	839	**1672**
Poland	599	202	**801**	934	515	**1449**
Slovakia	237	2	**239**	439	21	**460**
Sweden*	451	655	**1106**	874	1319	**2193**
Switzerland	482	104	**586**	1332	339	**1671**
Thailand	19	20	**39**	28	28	**56**
Turkey	71	29	**100**	99	29	**128**
United Kingdom	1525	632	**2157**	2969	977	**3946**
United States of America	1616	350	**1966**	–	–	–
Totals	**15750**	**7203**	**22953**	**33063**	**13609**	**47209**

*OOC=Out-of-competition
Priority sports= sports of major focus for ASDA
–=No information supplied

1993 testing conducted in priority sports

	ATHLETICS			CANOEING			CYCLING			POWERLIFTING		
	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total
Australia	143	226	369	28	43	71	212	102	314	63	121	184
Canada	130	157	287	48	46	94	77	32	109	65	4	69
China	443	161	604	36	0	36	62	0	62	0	0	0
Czech Republic	111	46	157	59	5	64	168	0	168	26	3	29
Denmark	29	39	68	0	0	0	66	4	70	21	53	74
Finland	60	90	150	0	2	2	9	3	12	31	65	96
France	675	32	707	154	14	168	1781	0	1781	125	0	125
Germany	364	1294	1658	115	198	313	811	170	981	47	0	47
Hungary	72	34	106	40	55	95	0	0	0	95	0	95
Italy	523	110	633	80	0	80	2257	88	2345	0	0	0
Latvia	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	0	0
Lithuania	NO SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1993											
Luxembourg	15	0	15	0	0	0	49	0	49	2	0	2
Netherlands	67	0	67	0	0	0	312	0	312	0	0	0
New Zealand	9	18	27	5	2	7	15	6	21	8	0	8
Norway	98	90	188	17	11	28	58	50	108	106	129	235
Poland	164	50	214	16	52	68	116	5	121	140	0	140
Slovakia	39	0	39	9	0	9	120	1	121	29	0	29
Sweden*	109	69	178	10	22	32	41	13	54	130	340	470
Switzerland	125	42	167	6	9	15	274	10	284	0	0	0
Thailand	7	8	15	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
Turkey	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	483	261	744	16	6	22	451	10	461	97	133	230
United States of America	SPORT SPECIFIC STATISTICS NOT SUPPLIED											
Totals	*3680*	*2733*	*6413*	*639*	*471*	*1110*	*6883*	*498*	*7381*	*985*	*848*	*1833*
International Federations	–	476	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	0	127
	*Power /Weight lifting are located in the same federation in Sweden. An estimate of 65% of the combined totals equates to the number of tests conducted in powerlifting. 85% of the combined total positves is an estimate of positives in powerlifting.											

*OOC=Out-of-competition
Priority sports=major sports of focus for ASDA
–=No information supplied

1993 testing conducted in priority sports (continued)

	ROWING			SWIMMING			TRIATHLON			WEIGHTLIFTING		
	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total	Event	OOC	Total
Australia	34	84	118	76	78	154	49	20	69	129	103	232
Canada	20	20	40	88	79	167	2	1	3	109	131	240
China	50	29	79	131	21	152	–	–	–	157	25	182
Czech Republic	10	15	25	38	1	39	–	–	–	24	11	35
Denmark	9	9	18	29	0	29	8	11	19	10	80	90
Finland	4	6	10	6	18	24	4	4	8	12	33	45
France	134	18	152	183	44	227	–	–	–	359	26	385
Germany	0	193	193	75	335	410	42	20	62	103	194	297
Hungary	0	8	8	13	20	33	–	–	–	40	55	95
Italy	41	6	47	75	0	75	10	0	10	259	224	483
Latvia	0	12	12	0	0	0	–	–	–	0	0	0
Lithuania	NO SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1993											
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	2	0	2
New Zealand	6	8	14	13	0	13	12	15	27	7	5	12
Norway	13	9	22	15	36	51	0	0	0	76	47	123
Poland	52	4	56	18	47	65	–	–	0	93	44	137
Slovakia	0	0	0	11	1	12	–	–	–	29	0	29
Sweden*	0	5	5	59	9	68	31	13	44	71	184	255
Switzerland	20	14	34	24	14	38	15	15	30	18	0	18
Thailand	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	12	18
Turkey	0	0	0	26	0	26	–	–	–	31	29	60
United Kingdom	87	6	93	228	14	242	53	9	62	110	193	303
United States of America	SPORT SPECIFIC STATISTICS NOT SUPPLIED											
Totals	480	446	926	1110	717	1827	244	108	352	1645	1396	3041
International Federations	156	83	239	–	30	30	–	–	–	530	440	970
	*Power/Weight lifting are located in the same federation in Sweden. An estimate of 65% of the combined totals equates to the number of tests conducted in powerlifting. 85% of the combined total positives is an estimate of positives in powerlifting.											

*OOC=Out-of-competition
Priority sports=major sports of focus for ASDA
–=No information supplied

Agency resources to international clients 1994-95

During 1994–1995, the Agency provided the following key documents to international clients:

- *Survey of Elite Athletes 1994.* ASDA, 1994.
- *The Value of Sport, Ethics, and The Control of Performance Enhancing Drugs: A Study in the Australian Sports Community.* Dr Stephen Mugford, Commissioned by ASDA, 1994.
- *Drug Education Guidelines For Sport.* ASDA, 1993.
- *1993 Statistical Report on tests conducted in priority sports by various countries and International Sports Federations.* ASDA, 1994.
- *1993–1994 ASDA Annual Report.* ASDA, 1994.
- *ASDA 1995–1997 Strategic Plan.* ASDA, 1994.
- *Drug Control Officials Manual.* Testing, Research and Policy Program, ASDA, 1994.

Information and advice about drugs in sport issues was sought from a number of international clients. The Agency responded to all requests. The requests for information were received from the following clients:

- AUSTRADE
- Australian Commonwealth Games Association
- Australian journalists based in China
- Australian journalists in Australia
- Australian Olympic Committee
- Australian Swimming Inc.
- Canadian Centre for Drug Free Sport
- Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission
- Council of Europe Secretariat
- Don Catlin, Head of the Los Angeles IOC Laboratory
- French Ministry of Youth and Sports
- German Anti-Doping Commission
- Indian Olympic Association
- International Cycling Federation
- International Tennis Federation
- International Weightlifting Federation
- Jakarta City Administration
- National Sports Council of Malaysia
- New Zealand Sports Drug Agency

- Norwegian Confederation of Sports Anti-Doping Program
- Ray Godkin, Australian Cycling Federation
- South African Sports Medicine Association
- Spanish Weightlifting Federation
- Sports Medicine Council of Manitoba, Canada
- Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games
- United Kingdom Sports Council
- United States Olympic Committee

Complementary drug testing legislation

DEFINITION OF COMPETITOR AGREED TO BY SRMC WORKING PARTY REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE ACT, NSW, VIC AND QLD.

A 'competitor' is:

a) an individual or team member who represents a State/Territory;

b) an individual or team member who is training or competing to represent the State/Territory;

c) an individual receiving direct support from a State/Territory to compete in sport; or

d) an individual whose name is entered on the Register of Notifiable Events.

Summary of compliance with reporting guidelines

This annual report has been prepared in consideration of *The guidelines for the content, preparation and presentation of Annual Reports by statutory authorities* (Senate *Hansard* 11 November 1982), the *Terms of Reference - Senate resolution of 14 December 1989* cited in Appendix 1 of *Report on the examination of annual reports No. 1 of 1992* and the *Revised annual report requirements for departments* approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts under subsection 25(7) of the Public Service Act 1922 on 17 March 1994.

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