

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DRUGS IN SPORT

SECOND REPORT OF THE
SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
ENVIRONMENT, RECREATION AND THE ARTS

MAY 1990

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra

© Commonwealth of Australia 1990
ISBN 0 644 11757 5

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE

Senator John Black (Queensland), Chairman
Senator Noel Crichton-Browne (Western Australia), Deputy Chairman
Senator John Coates (Tasmania)
Senator Bob Collins (Northern Territory)
Senator John Coulter (South Australia)
Senator Julian McGauran (Victoria)
Senator John Panizza (Western Australia)
Senator Olive Zakharov (Victoria)

Secretary: Mr Peter C. Grundy
The Senate
Parliament House
Canberra

Telephone: (06) 277 3525

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
PREFACE	xv
RECOMMENDATIONS	xxi

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE - BACKGROUND AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERIM REPORT

Background	3
Recommendations of the Interim Report	5

CHAPTER TWO - RESPONSES TO INTERIM REPORT AND FOCUS OF SECOND REPORT

Interim Report Responses	13
Positive Responses	13
Recommendations One and Two	13
Recommendation Three	14
Recommendation Four	14
Recommendations Five and Six	19
Recommendations Seven and Eight	19
Recommendation Nine	19
Recommendation Ten	20
Recommendation Eleven	21
Recommendation Twelve	21
Inadequate Responses	22
Ms Jane Flemming	22
Action by the Australian Institute of Sport	25
Action by the Australian Athletic Union	27
Mr Peter Bowman	28
Lack of Response	30
Mr Lyn Jones	30
Mr Harry Wardle	34
Focus of Second Report	35
Background	35
The Report's Goals	35
Progress Towards the Goals	36
The Australian Sports Drug Tribunal	37
Recommendations	41

SECTION II: SPORT AND HEALTH

CHAPTER THREE - HEALTH CONCERNS OF SPORTS DRUG ABUSE

The IOC Bans	47
Anabolic Steroids	49
Steroid 'Stacking'	49
Physical Effects of Steroids	51
Psychological Effects of Steroids	58
Dependence	62
Conclusions about Steroid Abuse	63
Diuretics	64

CHAPTER FOUR - YOUNG ATHLETES AND SPORTS DRUGS

Introduction	71
Performance Drug Use by Adolescents	71
The Attitude of Parents	74
Risks from Particular Drug Types	75
Anabolic Steroids	75
Growth Hormone	76
Endocrine Manipulation	77
Diuretics	78
Relevant Submissions to the Committee	80
The Australian Schools Sports Council	80
Australian Little Athletics Union	81
Australian Swimming Inc	82
The Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Queensland	82
Prevention of Performance Drug Abuse	85
Junior Weight Categories	85
Drug Testing	86
Drug Education	87
Ultimate Goals	89
Recommendations	90

SECTION III: SPORTS AND THE DRUG PROBLEM

CHAPTER FIVE - 'PROFESSIONAL' SPORT

Introduction	93
Background	93
Penalties: Amateur v. 'Professional'	98
Soccer	99
Background	99
Relevance of Performance Drugs	99
Drug Testing Regime	101
Policy	101
Doping Provisions and Penalties	102
Frequency of Tests	102
Co-operation with ASDA	103

Basketball	104
The National Basketball League	104
Relevance of Performance Drugs	104
'Recreational' Drugs	106
Drug Testing in Basketball	107
Penalties	109
Cost of Testing	109
Enforcement	110
Rugby League	111
Background	111
Relevance of Performance Drugs	111
Rugby League's Drug Control Regime	115
NSWRL Policy	115
Penalties for Prohibited Drug Use	117
The NSWRL Player Contract	119
Cost of Testing	119
Run-on, Run-off Replacements	120
Summary	121
Australian Football League	121
Relevance of Performance Drugs	121
AFL Training Culture	124
AFL Drug Testing	127
AFL Player Obligations	131
Penalties	131
Conclusion	132
Recommendations	132

CHAPTER SIX - WEIGHTLIFTING I

Introduction	135
International Weightlifting and Sports Drug Abuse	136
World-Wide Problems	136
Canada	136
The United Kingdom	137
Bulgaria	140
Hungary	141
Spain	141
India	141
The USSR	142
Discussion	143
IWF Initiatives	145
Australian Weightlifting and the AIS	146
The Australian Experience	146
Anabolic Steroids	147
Diuretics	147
Stimulants	148
The Interim Report: Mr Lyn Jones and Mr Harry Wardle	148
Response of the IWF and AWF to the Interim Report	153
Conclusion	156
Recommendations	156

CHAPTER SEVEN - WEIGHTLIFTING II

The AWF and Drug Use	159
The Australian Weightlifting Federation Inc	159
Mr Paul Coffa	159
Allegations about Paul Coffa	160
Mr Nigel Martin	160
Mr Michael Brittain	162
Mr Grant Ellison	165
Importation of Anabolic Steroids	166
Discussion	167
Mr Sam Coffa	169
Dr David Kennedy	169
Mr Bruce Walsh	171
Source of Steroids supplied by Mr Walsh	174
Police Investigation	176
Discussion	177
The AWF and Drug Testing	178
Background	178
Role of Dr Kennedy	181
Notification of Testing	182
'Mickey Mouse' Testing	191
The 1987 Nationals	192
Response to Positive Tests	198
Introduction	198
Mr Satry Ma	200
Lifters Failing to Test	207
Messrs Brittain, Scarffe, Stylianou, Kerr	207
Mr Phillip Christou	208
Mr Darren Walker	209
Mr Nick Voukelatos	213
Conclusions	217
Mr Sam Coffa	218
Mr Boris Kayser	219
Mr Paul Coffa	219
Dr David Kennedy	220
Mr Bruce Walsh	220
The Board of the AWF	220
Recommendations	221

CHAPTER EIGHT - POWERLIFTING

Introduction	223
Organisations	223
AAPLF	224
Australian Powerlifting (to be incorporated)	224
Australian Powerlifting Federation Inc	225
Australian Drug Free Powerlifting Federation	226
Summary	226
Possible Amalgamation between Australian	
Powerlifting Federation and Australian Drug	
Free Powerlifting Federation	227
National Recognition	228
Drugs Banned in Powerlifting	228
Extent of Drug Use	229

Administration	233
AAPLF	233
Financial Administration	233
Audits	233
Loss of Funds	234
Membership Numbers	235
Australian Drug Free Powerlifting Federation	237
Membership Numbers	238
Representation	239
Drug Testing	240
AAPLF	240
Drug Control Officers	242
The 1988 National Championships	243
Six Positives	244
The Appeal	246
Grounds for Appeal	247
Denials of Drug Use	252
Legal Advice	254
The Course of the Appeal	255
The 1988 World Championships	259
The 1989 Australian Championships	260
The Testing Procedure	260
The Positive Sample	261
The Action Taken	264
Other Positives	264
Mrs Gael Martin	264
Messrs Jardine, Coleiro and Boyd	265
Messrs Wallen and Waszkiel	266
Australian Drug Free Powerlifting	267
Prior Use of Drugs	267
Approach to Testing	268
Positive Tests	268
Current Politics of Powerlifting	269
Conclusion	272
Recommendations	273

SECTION IV: DRUG SUPPLY, DISSEMINATION AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

CHAPTER NINE - ETHICS

Background	277
Medical Practitioners	277
AMA Policy	277
Dr Igor Jeremijenko	277
Dr Mark Mitchelson	278
Dr Stephen Hinchy	283
(a) Steroid Prescriptions	283
(b) Misappropriation of Narcotics	288
Dr Tony Millar	292
Dr Richard Ward	293
Dr Alex Tahmindjis	300
Other Australian Doctors	301
Doctors Overseas	302

Veterinarians	307
Pharmacists	310
Background	310
Mr Leon Azar	311
Mr Michael Rothnie	321
Mr Ross Everett	322
Supply without Prescription	323
Recommendations	324

CHAPTER TEN - THE BLACK/WHITE MARKET OF DRUG SUPPLY

How Lucrative is the Black Market in Performance Drugs?	327
Overseas Sources	328
Accompanied Baggage	328
International Mail	332
Direct Importation	334
Distribution within Australia	335
Background	335
Mail Distribution	335
Distribution through Gymnasiums	341
Direct Supply by Sport Coaches	345
The Bodybuilding Fraternity	346
Direct Supply from Legitimate Sources	349
Indirect Supply from Legitimate Sources	350
Are there Black Market Networks?	351
Recommendations	354

CHAPTER ELEVEN - SOCIAL EFFECTS: EMPLOYEES IN SECURITY ROLES

Night-club Bouncer Employment	357
Bouncer Violence	358
Bouncers and Steroids	360
Research on Bouncers and Violence	364
The Licensing of Bouncers	365
Police and the Security Industry	366
Recommendations	368

SECTION V: REGULATIONS

CHAPTER TWELVE - REGULATIONS FOR RESTRICTING THE AVAILABILITY OF ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Introduction	373
Importation Controls	375
Distribution Controls	376
Anabolic Steroids for Human Use	376
Recommendation	377
Veterinary Anabolic Steroids	377
Access	381
Recommendation	383
Scheduling	383

Recommendation	385
Scheduling versus Laws Proscribing Use	385
Consequences for Racing, Pacing and Coursing	387
Racing	388
Pacing	389
Coursing	390
Recommendations	391

SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL

CHAPTER THIRTEEN - INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT: AGREEMENTS AND TESTING

Introduction	395
International Initiatives	397
Background	397
World Conferences	398
First World Conference on Anti-doping in Sport	398
Second World Conference on Anti-doping in Sport	400
International Agreements and Co-operation	402
International Olympic Charter Against Doping in Sport	403
European Anti-doping Convention	405
Nordic Agreement	407
Joint Soviet-American Commission Against Doping	407
The Rome Meeting	408
Commonwealth Initiatives	412
Testing	412
Emerging Trends	412
Growth Hormone	413
Erythropoietin	414
Steroid Profiling	415
International Drug Testing Flying Squads	418
General Association of International Sports Federations	419
Visiting Athletes	419
The Commonwealth Games	420
Research Agreements	420
Australia's Involvement	421
Introduction	421
The Dubin Inquiry	421
Discussions	422
International Agreements	422
Conclusion	423
Recommendations	424

SECTION VII: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	Submissions since Interim Report	431
APPENDIX 2	Schedule of Public Hearings	435
APPENDIX 3	Schedule of Committee Contact with Persons Adversely Mentioned in the Second Drugs in Sport Report	441
APPENDIX 4	Parliamentary Privilege	451
APPENDIX 5	<u>In Camera</u> Evidence	457
APPENDIX 6	International Olympic Committee List of Doping Classes and Methods 1989	461
APPENDIX 7	Journal Article on Thrombogenic Effects of Anabolic Steroids	471
APPENDIX 8	Journal Article on Anabolic Steroid Dependence	475
APPENDIX 9	Post-mortem Report on Bodybuilder	481
APPENDIX 10	Letter from Australian Government Analytical Laboratories, 6 March 1990	491
APPENDIX 11	International Olympic Committee Charter Against Doping in Sport	495
APPENDIX 12	International Olympic Committee Medical Commission Requirements for Accreditation and Good Laboratory Practice	503
APPENDIX 13	Model for a National Anti-doping Programme	525
APPENDIX 14	European Anti-Doping Convention	531
APPENDIX 15	Key Elements for a US-Soviet Doping Agreement	549
APPENDIX 16	Multilateral Agreement in Unification of Actions in Struggle Against Doping Use in Sport	555

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAPLF	Australian Amateur Powerlifting Federation
AAU	Australian Athletics Union
ABF	Australian Basketball Federation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACGA	Australian Commonwealth Games Association
ADFPF	Australian Drug Free Powerlifting Federation Inc.
AFL	Australian Football League
AGAL	Australian Government Analytical Laboratories
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
AMA	Australian Medical Association
AOF	Australian Olympic Federation
AP	Australian Powerlifting (to be incorporated)
APF	Australian Powerlifting Federation Inc.
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDA	Australian Sports Drug Agency
ASF	Australian Soccer Federation
ASI	Australian Swimming Inc.
ASMF	Australian Sports Medicine Federation
ASSC	Australian Schools Sports Council
AWF	Australian Weightlifting Federation
DASET	Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories
EPO	Erythropoietin
hGH	Human growth hormone
IAAF	International Amateur Athletic Federation
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPF	International Powerlifting Federation
IWF	International Weightlifting Federation
IWG	International Working Group on Anti-Doping in Sport
NBL	National Basketball League
NPDS	National Program on Drugs in Sport
NSO	National Sporting Organisation
NSWRL	New South Wales Rugby League
QAPLA	Queensland Amateur Powerlifting Association
VFL	Victorian Football League (now Australian Football League)

PREFACE

The First Report

On 19 May 1988, the Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Recreation and the Arts received the reference:

The use by Australian sportsmen and sportswomen of performance enhancing drugs and the role played by Commonwealth agencies.

Subsequently the Committee tabled an Interim Report on 14 June 1989.

In its Interim Report the Committee examined the extent of drug use in Australian sport, underlying reasons for that usage, and some issues relating to the supply of drugs. The Committee also examined allegations about drug use at the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS). The Report contained a number of major conclusions and twelve recommendations. The extent to which these recommendations and conclusions have led to action by appropriate bodies is examined in Chapter Two of this Second Report.

The Committee's Wider Responsibilities

The Senate Committee began the sports drug inquiry with very broad terms of reference, but nevertheless anticipated a brief inquiry lasting up to 12 months concluding with recommendations dealing with both general and specific problems. In fact, the evidence-gathering process has only taken little more than a year since the end of 1988 and during this time, the Committee has also tabled two quite detailed reports dealing with the environmental component of its portfolio and begun a third inquiry concerned with tourism and coastal development. However the volume of evidence needed to be collected for the two sports

drug reports has been substantial. Some 6000 pages of public and in camera evidence has been collected. At a recent meeting to receive additional evidence, almost 200 documents were received by the Committee. This represents an extraordinary workload for a small Secretariat and the Committee members, particularly bearing in mind the other materials the Committee has had to deal with across the range of its responsibilities covering Environment, Recreation, the Arts and Territories.

The Second Report

In pursuing its inquiry for the Second Report the Committee has examined 'professional' sports and power sports, the supply and distribution of drugs, the national and international regulatory background, together with health and general concerns about the impact of drugs upon society. For the preparation of this Report the Committee received 22 further submissions, a number of supplementary submissions (Appendix 1) and a very significant amount of correspondence. Additionally, a further 15 days of public hearings were held in Brisbane, Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne (Appendix 2).

During the inquiry for the Second Report, the Committee has received in evidence information and allegations concerning conflict between individuals and organisations. The matters involved have the potential to affect sporting careers. They also relate to the professional conduct of others involved with sports: doctors, pharmacists and veterinarians.

In dealing with evidence upon such matters the Committee has been particularly mindful of the need to consider and protect the rights of individuals. The Committee has made exhaustive efforts to provide an opportunity for persons upon whom evidence has reflected adversely to make a response under the protection of Parliamentary privilege; Appendix 3 advises the details of those efforts.

Further, the Committee has scrupulously adhered to the 'Procedures to be observed by Senate Committees for the protection of witnesses', which were incorporated in resolutions of the Senate on 25 February 1988 (Appendix 4). The Committee has also maintained the conduct of the inquiry as described in its Interim Report in relation to the taking and using of evidence in camera (Appendix 5).

The Committee believes that these procedures complement its practice of reaching conclusions and recommendations by carefully interpreting and judging evidence, not against the requirement that matters be established beyond reasonable doubt, but on the basis of the balance of probabilities.

The Major Outcomes of the Second Inquiry

The Committee's inquiry has served to highlight the fact that sports drug abuse cannot exist without corrupt testing programs, doctors and officials. It has also informed the Australian public about the extent of the drug problem in Australian and international sport.

It has provided a useful guide to similar inquiries overseas and copies of the Interim Report have been obtained by the Canadian Dubin Inquiry and the current British Weightlifting Inquiry. Continued liaison between these inquiries and their follow-up bodies is needed to maintain international pressure against a resurgence in drug abuse. Importantly, international agreements are required to ensure that elite Australian athletes are not disadvantaged because of the disproportionate effectiveness of policies against sports drugs in this country.

The Committee has concluded that effective independent testing and education programs, together with ongoing and publicly-accountable investigative mechanisms are essential to

permanently minimise the drug problem in Australian sport. These clear requirements can be dealt with adequately in a reasonably permanent fashion with the formation of the two bodies recommended in both the Interim and Second Reports: A Sports Drug Commission to oversee testing and education, and a Sports Drug Tribunal to deal with ongoing investigations and enforcement (see Recommendation Four of this Report).

It is the view of the Committee that, when these bodies are operational established the publicly-accountable investigative role of the Committee can be carried on by the Sports Drug Tribunal. This role would include specific investigations of positive tests and refusals, related matters concerning individual cases and more general ongoing inquiries concerning high-risk sports such as bodybuilding, powerlifting and weightlifting. To facilitate this process, the Committee will make available to the Tribunal all evidence both public and in camera, and written submissions. To ensure it is able to operate effectively, powers approximating those of the Senate Committee will have to be made available to the Tribunal.

The Committee envisages that its inquiry into terms of reference from the Senate would be concluded upon the establishment and commencement of operations of these two bodies. Both bodies would be subject to Parliamentary scrutiny through annual reports to the Parliament and Senate estimates hearings.

In addition to the work proposed for the Commission and Tribunal a number of important functions concerned with the implementation of the Committee's recommendations remain to be dealt with by sporting bodies, professional associations and boards and by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories (DASETT). These latter functions include preparation of documents and briefings for the proposed meeting of State and Federal Health and Sports Ministers, implementation of

legislation to establish the Sports Commission and the Sports Drug Tribunal, following up international sports drug agreements and liaison with other international inquiries dealing with sports drug abuse.

To facilitate and expedite this process, the Committee recommends that the responsible Minister establish within DASETT an Implementation Unit which will have full access to both briefings from and material collected by the Committee and its Secretariat.

It is envisaged that the Implementation Unit would begin to wind down its role following the passage of Federal Legislation establishing the Sports Drug Commission and the Sports Drug Tribunal and additional State and Federal legislation and regulations following on from the joint meeting of State and Federal Health and Sports Ministers. At this time, matters relating to international agreements and inquiries could be passed on to the Sports Drug Commission and the Sports Drug Tribunal for oversight. This process should take approximately 12 to 18 months.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation One

That the Government establish an Implementation Unit within DASETT to deal in an integrated fashion with recommendations from the Interim and Second Reports.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation One

That the Government establish an Implementation Unit within DASETT to deal in an integrated fashion with recommendations from the Interim and Second Reports.

Recommendation Two

That, where necessary, sports organisations confirm that attempts to corrupt drug tests will receive appropriate disciplinary responses. In particular, with regard to Jane Flemming's part in an attempt to corrupt a drug test in 1986, that:

- . Athletics Australia conduct an inquiry with a view to making clear to athletes the seriousness of any attempt to corrupt a drug test; and
- . the Australian Sports Commission reconsider its response to the incident and ensure that Athletics Australia carries out a proper investigation consistent with the IOC Charter Against Doping in Sport.

Recommendation Three

That, with regard to Recommendation Twelve of the Interim Report concerning Mr Peter Bowman's professional behaviour as Company Secretary of the AIS, the Australian Institute of Sport reconsider its conclusions regarding disciplinary action, taking into account evidence presented to the inquiry. The role of Messrs Jones and Wardle also should be examined.

Recommendation Four

That the Sports Drug Commission and the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal, first advocated in Recommendation Four (ii) of the

Interim Report, become operative as a matter of urgency.

The Tribunal will:

- . have authority to investigate all sports drug matters;
- . have access to all evidence presented to the Senate Drugs in Sport inquiry, both public and in camera;
- . receive appeals concerning any aspect of drug testing in sports;
- . conduct investigations into appeals;
- . receive advice from ASDA of all positive tests and all occasions where a sample was not provided as required or where an attempt was made to corrupt a test;
- . ensure proper investigations of all positives (and failures to provide samples) are carried out by the relevant sports administrations;
- . report to the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories the substance of all its investigations and findings upon completion of each inquiry, and subsequently to the Parliament through the ASDA Annual Report; and
- . monitor investigations carried out by sporting bodies as the result of recommendations in the Committee's Interim and Second Reports and report on these to the Minister.

Where a particular sport experiences three or more drug test positives in any twelve month period, the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal should investigate the sport and if it determines that the relevant sporting organisation is culpable then it may:

- . advise all Federal and State (and Territory) Governments that the positives had been recorded;
- . advocate that public funding of any activities of that sport be suspended for twelve months; and

- . inform the Australian Olympic Federation and the Commonwealth Games Association that derecognition of that sport for twelve months should be considered.

For the Drug Free Powerlifting Association (DFPLA), however, positive tests on lifters admitted to the DFPLA on the direction of the Tribunal should not be included for the purpose of this recommendation.

Recommendation Five

That the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal:

- . advise the international controlling body of the relevant sport of those cases where consideration should be given to appropriate disciplinary action by the controlling body; and
- . ensure that Australian drug testing practices observe the requirements of international drug testing agreements to which Australia is a party.

Recommendation Six

The Committee recommends that an ongoing program of sports drug education be developed for schools, sporting and community groups. It could be based on the Curriculum Development Project being pursued by the Australian Sports Drug Agency, and on the survey on teenage sports drug use conducted by that Agency.

Recommendation Seven

The Committee recommends that junior weight category sports adopt the practice of double weighing - if weighing occurs early on the day of competition, it should be conducted again immediately prior to the competition. This will reduce the incentive to use diuretics.

Recommendation Eight

The Committee recommends that the NSWRL specify the penalties that would be incurred for drug use. Also, the AFL needs to increase the severity of its penalty regime so as to impose those penalties advocated in Recommendation Five (iv) of the Interim Report. That is, both the NSWRL and the AFL should impose a two year suspension from competition for a first offence and a life ban for any subsequent offence.

Recommendation Nine

The Committee makes two recommendations concerning the involvement of the Australian Government with 'professional' sport:

- (i) That the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories provide formal advice to all 'professional' sporting codes in Australia on the role and functions of the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA).

The Minister's advice should:

- confirm the testing services available to 'professional' sports by ASDA;
- describe the drug-testing regime required by ASDA;
- confirm that tests will be processed at an accredited IOC laboratory;
- encourage all 'professional' sports at the elite level to avail themselves of the advice of ASDA concerning drug-testing regimes, and suggest that such a regime be adopted if one is not in place already; and

- . advise the basis on which charges for ASDA's testing will eventuate.
- (ii) That no public funding or official recognition be provided to 'professional' sporting organisations unless an appropriate drug-testing regime is implemented in which:
- . the selection and collection procedures are carried out by the independent Australian Sports Drug Agency;
 - . ideally the number of tests is such that every senior national professional is at risk of being tested at least once each season;
 - . that where tests are less than this number, appropriate targeting policies be devised by ASDA to ensure that players at greatest risk are covered;
 - . testing be conducted at ASDA's discretion on any player for excessively aggressive behaviour on the field including those disciplined by an umpire or referee for this reason;
 - . a significant proportion (depending on the sport) of testing take place out of competition, and that targeted testing take place along with random testing;
 - . penalties be introduced that are generally consistent with those outlined in the Interim Report for 'amateur' sport;
 - . appeals procedures be introduced consistent with those described in the Interim Report; and

- . the organisation agree to the detailed reporting of all tests and test results by the Australian Sports Drug Agency (including its Annual Report to Parliament).

Recommendation Ten

The Committee recommends that these recommendations about 'professional' sports be considered at the next meeting of State and Federal Sports Ministers to enable the formulation of a consistent national code for drug testing in those sports. Such a code should incorporate the IOC banned list. While State governments have primary responsibility for the conditions under which sport is played, the 'professional' codes (and many amateur sports) are nation-wide activities.

Recommendation Eleven

The Committee recommends that the next meeting of State and Federal Sports Ministers consider ways in which penalties imposed in any one sport - amateur or 'professional' - can be respected by all sports. This would prevent the problem of suspended amateurs flouting their suspension by securing employment as 'professionals'.

Recommendation Twelve

That, with regard to the conclusions of the Interim Report concerning Mr Lyn Jones:

- . the Australian Sports Commission conduct an investigation;
- . the results of that investigation be forwarded to the Australian Weightlifting Federation for its information, advice and any appropriate action; and
- . the results of the investigation and a report on any subsequent action on the part of the

AWF be forwarded to the International Weightlifting Federation for its consideration with a view to disciplinary action.

Recommendation Thirteen

That, with regard to the conclusions of the Interim Report concerning Mr Harry Wardle:

- . the Australian Sports Commission conduct an investigation;
- . the conclusions of that investigation be provided to the Australian Weightlifting Federation for its information, advice and any appropriate action;
- . the results of the investigation be communicated to the Australian Institute of Sport with a view to disciplinary action; and
- . the results of the investigation and advice of disciplinary action taken be forwarded to the International Weightlifting Federation for any action it should take.

Recommendation Fourteen

The Committee concludes that the AWF has taken no effective action to prevent a recurrence of the activities outlined in the Interim Report. The Committee recommends that this and matters raised in the Second Report should be the subject of investigation by the Australian Sports Commission, the Australian Olympic Federation and the Australian Commonwealth Games Federation.

Recommendation Fifteen

The Committee recommends that, in view of the conclusions reached about senior AWF officeholders, the activities of the national organisation be reviewed at an international level. The Committee

recommends that the performance of the AWF be reviewed by the IWF. The IWF should take into account the material presented in this Report and the Interim Report.

Recommendation Sixteen

The Committee further recommends that if no effective action is taken in relation to the conclusions in both the Interim Report and this Report by the IWF, then both the AOF and the ACGA should consult their international parent bodies with a view to the suspension of weightlifting as a Commonwealth Games and Olympic Games sport.

Recommendation Seventeen

That the Australian Sports Commission should review its funding of the AWF.

Recommendation Eighteen

That, with a view to disciplinary action, the Commonwealth Games Association investigate the circumstances surrounding the failure of Darren Walker to attend for a drug test as required during the week ending 19 November 1989.

Recommendation Nineteen

That to ensure Australia's compliance with international anti-doping agreements, the legislation establishing the Australian Sports Drug Commission should require all athletes eligible for testing to register an address for the receipt of notification that they are required to appear for testing, and that any athlete not appearing for testing within 48 hours of delivery of the notification to the registered address should be deemed to have tested positive. This should not prevent the earlier testing of athletes if they are available.

Recommendation Twenty

That the Australian Drug Free Powerlifting Federation Inc. (ADFPPF) be recognised as the national sporting organisation for official recognition and public funding.

Recommendation Twenty-One

That the ADFPPF process applications for membership in an impartial manner, within the rules of the Association and that the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal review the membership practices of the Drug Free Powerlifting Federation in 1991, to ensure that they are suitable for a national sporting organisation.

Recommendation Twenty-Two

That, in the interim period, persons seeking membership of the ADFPPF have any related appeals arbitrated by the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal. Any persons admitted through an appeal and subsequently testing positive would not count as ADFPPF positives for the purposes of Recommendation Four of this Report.

Recommendation Twenty-Three

That, in the event that any penalties resulting from positive drug tests are not automatically and promptly applied by the ADFPPF, all public funding be withdrawn until such penalties are applied.

Recommendation Twenty-Four

That Recommendation Nine of the Interim Report be implemented as soon as possible:

Recommendation Nine

The Committee recommends that the Australian Medical Association and the responsible Medical Boards develop and implement policies prohibiting the prescription of drugs purely to enhance sporting performance.

The Committee further recommends that the development and implementation of these policies be monitored by the Implementation Unit in DASETT.

Recommendation Twenty-Five

That the Queensland Medical Board consider the activities of Dr J.C. Mullett and Dr M. Mitchelson in prescribing veterinary anabolic steroids for human use, and that Dr T. Millar, Dr R. Ward and Dr A. Tahmindjis be examined by the AMA with regard to the prescribing of anabolic steroids, to determine whether their patterns of prescription are consistent with AMA policy.

Recommendation Twenty-Six

That Dr Hinchy's case be considered by the Medical Board of Queensland with regard to the misappropriation of narcotic analgesics and the prescribing and administering of anabolic steroids.

Recommendation Twenty-Seven

That the Commonwealth Department of Health and Community Services, the Queensland Department of Health, The Pharmacy Board of Queensland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia consider the activities of Mr Leon Azar and Mr Michael Rothnie with regard to the dispensing of anabolic steroids including veterinary anabolic steroids for human consumption.

Recommendation Twenty-Eight

That the Pharmaceutical Society review its code of ethics, particularly in so far as it relates to the dispensing of performance enhancing drugs and the dispensing of veterinary products. In particular the code should prohibit the filling of prescriptions for human consumption with veterinary products.

Recommendation Twenty-Nine

That the Pharmaceutical Society, together with appropriate State Pharmacy Boards, conduct an investigation into the practices of pharmacists who are known to have supplied veterinary drugs for human consumption or to have knowingly supplied to a person performance enhancing drugs in greater quantities, or more frequently, than would normally be required for personal therapeutic use.

Recommendation Thirty

That the Pharmacy Boards ensure that professional standards are enforced and that appropriate penalties are imposed for those in breach of the standards. Penalties should include deregistration.

Recommendation Thirty-One

That State Health Authorities investigate the extent to which veterinary pharmaceuticals are provided to pharmacies and the extent to which such substances have been prescribed by doctors, and take appropriate action against those involved in these practices. Such investigations should make use of the records of the wholesale suppliers of these drugs to pharmacies.

Recommendation Thirty-Two

That all relevant authorities, both sporting and government, acknowledge that the activity of bodybuilding (and its organised

competitions) entails a high risk of performance drug abuse. Such acknowledgment will bear on any applications from bodybuilding organisations for governmental or other support.

Recommendation Thirty-Three

That public funding not be provided to assist bodybuilding associations but that education campaigns emphasising the health risks of performance enhancing drugs be directed towards bodybuilding associations.

Recommendation Thirty-Four

That bodybuilding associations contract out drug testing to the independent Sports Drug Agency.

Recommendation Thirty-Five

That bodybuilding be reviewed by the Australian Sports Drug Tribunal in 1991.

Recommendation Thirty-Six

That bodybuilders be placed in the high risk category of the Australian Customs Passenger Control Guidelines; bodybuilders are high risk passengers for the illegal importation of performance drugs.

Recommendation Thirty-Seven

That when the Ministerial meeting (proposed in Recommendation One, Interim Report) considers the licensing of gymnasiums, it should also review the need for additional voluntary arrangements to permit drug testing of gymnasium patrons, taking account of negotiations between gymnasium associations and ASDA on this matter.

Recommendation Thirty-Eight

That State police forces and any relevant authorities such as the Criminal Justice Commission (Queensland) investigate the criminal activity of the marketing of sports drugs. That the results of the State investigations be forwarded to the National Crime Authority and the Bureau of Criminal Intelligence for consideration.

Recommendation Thirty-Nine

It is clear that more research is required in order to establish the nature and dimension of the problem of night-club violence and the incidence of steroid use by bouncers. The Committee accordingly recommends that this be the subject of a research project to be carried out by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Recommendation Forty

The Committee refers to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy the issue of steroids and violence involving bouncers. The Committee recommends that the Council consider the following resolution:

That all States and Territories regulate the bouncer industry by:

- . screening applicants for criminal records;
- . licensing each bouncer; and
- . requiring bouncers to wear numbered badges with photographic identification.

Recommendation Forty-One

The Committee recommends that Police Commissioners no longer approve 'moonlighting' by their officers in the security

industry. Further, Police Commissioners should provide directions to their officers not to use anabolic steroids other than for therapeutic purposes.

Recommendation Forty-Two

That anabolic steroids prepared for human use be listed as Schedule 8 drugs and that only medical practitioners (and not veterinarians) be entitled to prescribe them.

Recommendation Forty-Three

The Committee recommends that no injectable veterinary anabolic steroids be available as Schedule 6 drugs. Veterinary anabolic steroids available to the community without prescription under Schedule 6 should be limited to the pellet form, having subcutaneous application.

Recommendation Forty-Four

The Committee recommends that oily injectable veterinary anabolic steroids be listed under Schedule 4 Appendix D with the notation that possession and administration is proscribed except by registered veterinarians, who must maintain strict records of such administration. Further, the only form of injectable veterinary anabolic steroid available even to veterinarians should be the oil-based versions which are relatively easy to detect if ultimately misused for human consumption.

Recommendation Forty-Five

The Committee recommends that the Pacing and Coursing industries ban the use of anabolic steroids in racing animals in order to limit the legitimate demand for veterinary anabolic steroids.

Recommendation Forty-Six

The Committee recommends that the Senate refer the matters raised in Chapter Twelve of this Report to the Senate Select Committee on Animal Welfare for investigation and report.

Recommendation Forty-Seven

That continued efforts be made to develop and expand international agreements and co-operation to develop uniform procedures and protocols for sports drug testing and to restrict the availability and use of those drugs used purely to enhance performance.

Recommendation Forty-Eight

That ASDA include in its Annual Report a list of the names of all athletes tested over the period to which the Report relates and that for each athlete results of each test be given in full. This is essential for public scrutiny and to allow Australia's testing program to be verified by countries with which Australia has negotiated bilateral testing agreements.

Recommendation Forty-Nine

That the AGAL budget appropriation include sufficient funds for the public interest aspects of sports drug testing.

Recommendation Fifty

That AGAL liaise with other laboratories in the forefront of new detection techniques, e.g. Los Angeles (with regard to hGH) and Europe (with regard to erythropoietin and blood doping).

Recommendation Fifty-One

That AGAL begin testing for hGH and EPO to assist in the provision of an international data base so that doping rules for these hormones can be formulated as soon as practicable.

Recommendation Fifty-Two

That AGAL liaise with Professor Donike (Cologne Laboratory) to prepare a report to the Commonwealth Games Federation of steroid profiles, by sport and country, of competitors in the Auckland Commonwealth Games and that this report be made available to ASDA and the Implementation Unit to assist with future negotiations.

Recommendation Fifty-Three

That ASDA and AGAL continue research, data collection and analysis directed towards the use of steroid profiles as a means of unambiguously detecting prior drug use.