DRUGS IN SPORT

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

MAY 1990

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra
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 McIvor (Victoria)
Senator John Panizza (Western Australia)
Senator Olave Safarov (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

Recommendations of the Interim Report 3

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

Interim Report Responses 5

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

Mr Jane Fleming 22

Action by the Australian Institute of Sport 25

Action by the Australian Athletic Union 27

Mr Peter Bowmar 28

Lack of Response 30

Mr Lyn Jones 30

Mr Harry Hardie 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
Anabolic Steroids
Steroid 'Stacking'
Physical Effects of steroids
Psychological Effects of Steroids
Dependence
Conclusions about Steroid Abuse
Diuretics

CHAPTER FOUR - YOUNG ATHLETES AND SPORTS DRUGS

Introduction
Performance Drug Use by Adolescents
The Attitude of Parents
Risks from Particular Drug Types
Anabolic Steroids
Growth Hormone
Endocrine Manipulation
Diuretics
Relevant Submissions to the Committee
The Australian Schools Sports Council
Australian Little Athletics Union
Australian Swimming Inc
The Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Queensland
Prevention of Performance Drug Abuse
Junior Weight Categories
Drug Testing
Drug Education
Ultimate Goals
Accommodations

SECTION III: SPORTS AND THE DRUG PROBLEM

CHAPTER FIVE - 'PROFESSIONAL' SPORT

Introduction
Background
Soccer

Background
Relevance of Performance Drugs
Drug Testing Regime
Policy
Doping Provisions and Penalties
Frequency of Tests
Co-operation with ASDA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball</th>
<th>104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The National Basketball League</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of Performance Drugs</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Recreational' Drugs</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Testing in Basketball</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Testing</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rugby League</th>
<th>111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of Performance Drugs</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby League's Drug Control Regime</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSWRRL Policy</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties for Prohibited Drug Use</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NSWRRL Player Contract</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Testing</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-on, Run-off Replacements</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Football League</th>
<th>121</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of Performance Drugs</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFL Training Culture</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFL Drug Testing</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFL Player Obligations</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Conclusion | 132 |
| Recommendations | 132 |

CHAPTER SIX - WEIGHTLIFTING I

Introduction 135
International Weightlifting and Sports Drug Abuse 136

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World-Wide Problems</th>
<th>136</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The USSR</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWF Initiatives</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Weightlifting and the ATS</th>
<th>146</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Australian Experience</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anabolic Steroids</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuretics</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Interim Report: Mr Lyn Jones and Mr Barry Wardle 148
Response of the IWF and ANF to the Interim Report 153

Conclusion 156
Recommendations 156
CHAPTER SEVEN - WEIGHTLIFTING II

The AWF and Drug Use 158
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 170
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 Entry Mat 203
Lifters Failing to Test 207
Misses Brittain, Scarffe, Styllianou, Kerr 207
Mr Phillip Christos 208
Mr Darren Walker 209
Mr Nick Voukelatos 213
Conclusions 217
Mr Sam Coffa 218
Mr Moria 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
AAPL 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

viii
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 Doblin 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 Report on Sport  441
APPENDIX 4  Parliamentary Privilege  451
APPENDIX 5  In Camera 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-morcan 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 on Unification of Actions in Struggle Against Doping Use in Sport  555
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAFLZ Australian Amateur Powerlifting Federation
AAU Australian Athletics Union
ASB Australian Basketball Federation
ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACGA Australian Commonwealth Games Association
ADPFVPA 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
DASSTT Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories
EP0 Erythropoietin
HGH Human growth hormone
IAAF International Amateur Athletic Federation
IOC International Olympic Committee
IPF International Powerlifting Federation
IWF International Weightlifting Federation
IMG International Working Group on Anti-Doping in Sport
NBL National Basketball League
NPDS National Program on Drugs in Sport
NSO National Sporting Organisation
NSWRFL New South Wales Rugby League
QAPLA Queensland Amateur Powerlifting Association
VFL Victorian Football League (now Australian Football League)
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.


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 organizations. 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 I advises the details of these efforts.
Furthermore, 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 minimises 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 ensure that 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 (DASSETT). These latter functions include preparation of documents and briefings for the proposed meeting of State and Federal Health and Sports Ministers, implementation of

viii
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 BASSETT 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 or 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 BASSETT 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 DASITY 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 Jata Fleming'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 Neils 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
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 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

xxii
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
comply with 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 of 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

xxiv
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
INF. The INF 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 INF, then both the AWF and the ASCA 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. (ADFFP) be recognised as the national sporting organisation for official recognition and public funding.

Recommendation Twenty-One

That the ADFFP 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 ADFFP 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 ADFFP 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 ADFFP, 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;

XXIX
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 DASSETT.

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. Miller, Dr R. Ward and Dr A. Tabandjij be examined by the ARA 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 considers 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.

xxx
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 organized
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 gyms, 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 notetion 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 ASADA 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 AGAS budget appropriation include sufficient funds for the public interest aspects of sports drug testing.

Recommendation Fifty

That AGAS 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 database 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.

xxxvi