

**Senate Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

**Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority**

**Additional Estimates 12 February 2013**

**Question: 176**

**Topic: Project Aperio Investigation**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

On what date did ASADA first contact the Australian Crime Commission with the information that led to the Project Aperio investigation?

**Answer:**

ASADA first contacted the Australian Crime Commission regarding this information on or about 21 November 2011.

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**Additional Estimates 12 February 2013**

**Question: 177**

**Topic: Role of ASADA in ACC investigation**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

What role did ASADA play in the ACC investigation into drug use in Australian sport? Please be as specific as possible.

**Answer:**

ASADA worked collaboratively with the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) through the provision of information and intelligence that may have assisted the ACC in the identification and interviewing of potential witnesses.

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**Question: 178**

**Topic: Findings of Project Aperio Investigation**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

Why has ASADA not made any adverse findings against athletes implicated in the Project Aperio investigation, despite investigating the allegations for more than twelve months?

**Answer:**

Through Project Aperio, ASADA received intelligence about possible doping in sport. ASADA's role is to investigate based on that intelligence, and gather evidence sufficient to establish breaches of anti-doping rules to the evidentiary standard required by the World Anti-Doping Code – that is, to the level of “comfortable satisfaction” of a sport tribunal.

ASADA's official investigation commenced when the ACC report was released on 7 February 2013.

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**Question: 179**

**Topic: Number of ASADA Staff involved in Investigations**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

How many staff does ASADA have directly involved in investigating allegations raised in the ACC report into Organised Crime and Drugs in Sport?

**Answer:**

ASADA has twelve staff in its investigations and intelligence team. There are an additional ten contractors available to ASADA to deal with additional workload as necessary.

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**Additional Estimates 12 February 2013**

**Question: 180**

**Topic: Tests for Performance Enhancing and Illicit Drugs 2010-2012**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 2**

1. How many tests for Performance Enhancing Drugs and Illicit Drugs did ASADA conduct in 2012 in each of the major professional sports?
2. How many tests for Performance Enhancing Drugs and Illicit Drugs did ASADA conduct in 2011 in each of the major professional sports?
3. How many tests for Performance Enhancing Drugs and Illicit Drugs did ASADA conduct in 2010 in each of the major professional sports?

**Answer:**

ASADA conducts a number of tests for professional sports within Australia under contractual arrangements. Testing in professional sports within Australia includes both in-competition (IC) and out-of-competition (OCC) tests.

As defined by the World Anti-Doping Code's prohibited list, performance enhancing drugs and illicit drugs are screened during IC tests, whereas only performance enhancing drugs are screened during OOC tests.

The table below represents the total completed tests under contract, with all major professional sporting codes within Australia. (AFL, NRL, NSWRL, QRL, ARU, FFA, Cricket Australia):

	2010		2011		2012	
	In Competition	Out of Competition	In Competition	Out of Competition	In Competition	Out of Competition
AFL	132	870	132	992	112	1015
NRL	196	449	196	529	170	537
NSWRL	108	76	112	84	92	117

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QRL	52	20	63	24	36	8
ARU	59	103	52	86	40	159
FFA	137	170	119	232	67	160
Cricket Australia	88	108	43	51	41	57
Total	772	1796	717	1998	558	2053
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2568</b>		<b>2715</b>		<b>2611</b>	

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**Additional Estimates 12 February 2013**

**Question: 181**

**Topic: Drug Testing of Professional Footballers**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 2**

Olympic gold medallist Sally Pearson said recently that she was drug-tested 11 times last year outside of competition, in addition to regular in-competition tests. Why is Sally Pearson tested so often, when some professional footballers may be tested only once or not at all in a whole season?

**Answer:**

Under the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) each anti-doping organisation with testing jurisdiction must develop a plan for the efficient and effective allocation of its testing resources across the different sports under its jurisdiction, and across the different disciplines within a sport. Under the WADC's International Standard for Testing, this is referred to as a 'Test Distribution Plan'.

Whilst developing a Test Distribution Plan, ASADA must as a minimum evaluate the potential risk of doping and possible doping patterns for each sport and/or discipline based on:

- The physical demands of the sport and/or discipline and possible performance-enhancing effects that doping may elicit
- Available doping analysis statistics
- Available research on doping trends
- The history of doping in the sport and/or discipline
- Training periods and the Competition calendar; and
- Information received on possible doping practices.

In developing testing plans across all sports, the International Standard for Testing prioritises a target testing approach using the aforementioned principles. The resultant effect of this being that athlete test selections are weighted towards higher risk athletes and sports.

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The ASADA Test Distribution Plan adheres to the International Standard for Testing for all sports, be it Professional Leagues under contract to ASADA or those in receipt of Government funded test programs.

It is not unusual for a professional sport to have more than 400 elite first grade players that are subjected to the ASADA testing program whereas in comparison for any one particular Olympic sport there may be less than 100 Australian athletes at the elite level.

During 2011-2012, ASADA conducted 3,996 Government funded tests across 45 sports and 3,200 user-pays on professional and international sports.

Without commenting on individual athletes, top ranking elite Olympic athletes in the lead up to major games, such as the Olympic Games are subjected to an extensive targeted testing program by both ASADA and the athlete's respective International Sporting Federation.

In the lead up to the London Olympic Games ASADA tested every athlete representing Australia at the Games at least once. 245 athletes were tested 2 times while 136 athletes were tested 3 or more times. International Sporting Federations may also test Australian athletes if those athletes are in their Registered Testing Pool.

Similarly although some professional sporting athletes were either tested once or less during 2011-2012, other players were tested more than seven times during the same period.



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**Question: 182**

**Topic: Criteria for Out-of-Competition Drug Testing**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 2**

What are the criteria used by ASADA when determining who will be subject to out-of-competition drug testing?

**Answer:**

ASADA operates within the National Anti-Doping (NAD) Scheme, the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) and the WADA International Standards for Testing (IST) in determining the criteria by which an athlete is selected for out-of-competition (OOC) drug testing.

In accordance with the NAD Scheme clause 1.06, an athlete may be eligible and considered for testing if they fall under one of the following classes of athletes:

- athletes in ASADA's registered testing pool;
- athletes in ASADA's domestic testing pool;
- international-level athletes;
- athletes who compete in international events;
- athletes who compete in national events;
- athletes for whom ASADA is required or permitted to test under a contract or an Anti-Doping arrangement; and
- athletes in the registered testing pool of an International Sporting Federation or National Anti-Doping organisation.

ASADA maintains an extensive list of athletes in both the Registered and Domestic Testing Pools (RTP and DTP) from which OOC test selections are made.

Athletes' inclusion into ASADA's RTP and DTP is based on the principles in the International Standard for Testing which also includes the approach for targeted and random OOC testing.

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Random athlete selection occurs using systems such as card draw methodology, and includes weighted selection in order to ensure that a greater percentage of 'at risk' athletes are selected.

Targeted athlete selections consider factors relevant to the sport, and are largely based on some or all of the following:

- Abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroid profiles, etc);
- Injury;
- Withdrawal or absence from expected Competition;
- Going into or coming out of retirement;
- Behaviour indicating doping;
- Sudden major improvements in performance;
- Repeated failure to provide Whereabouts Filings;
- Whereabouts Filings that may indicate a potential increase in the risk of doping, including moving to a remote location;
- Athlete sport performance history;
- Athlete age, e.g. approaching retirement, move from junior to senior level;
- Athlete test history;
- Athlete reinstatement after a period of Ineligibility;
- Financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities;
- Athlete association with a third party such as coach or doctor with a history of involvement in doping; and
- Reliable information from a third party.

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**Question: 183**

**Topic: ASADA Budget for Investigations in 2011-12**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

What was ASADA's total budget for investigations in 2011-12?

**Answer:**

ASADA's total budget for the Intelligence and Investigations Section for 2011-12 was \$637,000, of which approximately 50 per cent relates to investigative activities.

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**Question: 184**

**Topic: Additional Funding for ASADA Investigations**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

**Questions:**

The Government has announced plans to double ASADA's budget for investigations.

1. Did ASADA request additional funding from the Government?
2. If so, when did ASADA request addition funding?
3. Did ASADA request the exact amount promised by the Government?

**Answers:**

- 1-2. ASADA advised the Government that it would require additional resources to meet its obligations following the findings from Project Aperio.
3. A specific level of funding was not requested; rather ASADA considered that the capacity of its investigations unit would need to be doubled.

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**Question: 185**

**Topic: Findings in relation to the use of Banned Peptides**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages:**

Has ASADA ever made an adverse finding against an Australian athlete in relation to the use of a banned peptide?

**Answer:**

The independent Anti-Doping Rule Violation Panel makes decisions to enter athlete and athlete support personnel details onto the Register of Findings for possible anti-doping rule violations.

The ADRVP has entered five (5) athlete/athlete support personnel onto the Register of Findings for potential anti-doping rule violations with respect to peptides. None of the cases involved the detection of peptides through testing (that is, there were no positive test results). All cases were entered onto the Register of Findings as a result of ASADA investigations.

All cases related to the substance Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide 6 (GHRP 6). One case also involved the peptide CJC-1295.

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**Question: 186**

**Topic: Information provided to ASADA since 7 February press conference**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

How many individuals have contacted ASADA with credible information about suspected use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes since the 7 February press conference involving the Australian Crime Commission, ASADA, and others?

**Answer:**

This information pertains to an ongoing ASADA investigation.

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**Question: 187**

**Topic: Number of Sports Tested by ASADA**

**Asked By: Senator HUMPHRIES**

**Type of Question: Written**

**Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 5 April 2013**

**Number of pages: 1**

In how many different sports is ASADA investigating athletes for the use of performance enhancing drugs as a result of the ACC report?

**Answer:**

This information pertains to an ongoing ASADA investigation.