



Australian Government

**Australian Sports
Anti-Doping Authority**



INVESTIGATION PLAN

ASADA - OPERATION COBIA

ACC – OPERATION ANDRONICUS

VERSION 1

Approved by: Paul Simonsson

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Page 1

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PART 1..... 4

Background..... 4

Possible anti-doping rule violations 5

 Athletes 5

 Support Persons..... 6

Substances that may be involved 6

PART 2..... 7

Jurisdiction to investigate 7

Strategic alignment 8

 World Anti-Doping Code 8

 ASADA..... 8

PART 3..... 10

Managing the Investigation 10

 Resourcing..... 10

 Accommodation..... 10

 Equipment..... 10

 Staffing..... 10

 Transcription..... 10

 Administration 11

 Case Management Systems..... 11

 Entities list 11

 Formal Reviews 11

 Interview schedule 12

 Tasking Sheet..... 12

 Team Meetings..... 12

PART 4..... 13

Stakeholder Engagement 13

 Australian Crime Commission 13

 Liaison..... 13

 Use of ACC intelligence 13

 Sporting Administration Bodies..... 14

 Liaison..... 14

APPENDIX A..... 15
 Substances that may have relevance to the investigation..... 15
 APPENDIX B 23
 Annexure 1..... 23
 Anti-doping rule violations..... 23
 Annexure 2..... 26
 Sporting Organisations - Definitions..... 26
 Annexure 3..... 28
 Obligations on Sporting Administration Bodies – NAD scheme..... 28
 APPENDIX C 30
 Annexure 1..... 30
 ARL and NRL anti-doping policy..... 30
 Annexure 2..... 31
 AFL anti-doping code..... 31

PART 1

Background

In September 2011, ASADA initiated Operation Cobia to investigate potential anti-doping rule violations by athletes and support persons involved with the National Rugby League (NRL). The rule violations, which allegedly occurred from 2010 to present, relate to a range of prohibited substances and methods¹ (World Anti-Doping Code – Prohibited List – International Standard), but primarily involve:

- S2 prohibited substance growth hormone releasing hormones;
- S2 prohibited substance growth hormone releasing peptides; and
- S2 prohibited substance human growth hormone.

The use and distribution of prohibited substances within the NRL has also attracted the attention of:

- The Australian Crime Commission (ACC);²
- The New South Wales Police Force (NSWPF);³ and
- The Therapeutical Goods Administration (TGA).⁴

Investigations undertaken to date indicate a number of potential suppliers of prohibited substances to the NRL athletes and support persons, including:

- Advanced Sports Nutrition (Sports Science Services)
- Best Buy Supplements
- Emortal Essence
- Epigenx Sciences
- Medical Rejuvenation Clinic
- Phil's Fitness
- Pro-Peptides
- Scientific Peptides

There are substantial linkages between the key personnel from all these companies.

¹ World Anti-Doping Code – Prohibited List – International Standards 2010, 2011 & 2012.

² ASADA and ACC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for 'Cooperation and Information Sharing' on 16 October 2010 - ASADA CEO, Ms Aurora Andruska and ACC CEO, Mr John Lawler. Refer TRIM BDOC12-41403 (Head Agreement) and TRIM BDOC12-41404 (Annexure A – access to ACID and ALIEN)

³ ASADA and NSWPF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 'Concerning the exchange of information and transfer of seized prohibited substances' on 8 December 2009 - ASADA Chairman, Mr Richard Ings and NSWPF General Counsel, Mr Michael Antrum. Refer TRIM BDOC11-38255 (Head Agreement).

⁴ ASADA is able to disclose to the TGA information that relates to a person in connection with a possible anti-doping rule violation by an athlete or support person as per sub clause 4.21(2)(d) of the National Anti-Doping Scheme.

The investigation has also discovered evidence suggesting that the same prohibited substances have been supplied to athletes and support persons from the Australian Football League (AFL).

Possible anti-doping rule violations

Athletes

It is probable that anti-doping rule violations by athletes will be detected during the course of the investigation including:

- Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.⁵
- Possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods.⁶
- Trafficking or attempted trafficking in a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
- Administration or attempted administration to an athlete in-competition of a prohibited method or prohibited substance, or administration or attempted administration to an athlete out-of-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance that is prohibited out-of-competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or an attempted anti-doping rule violation.⁷

If targeted testing is employed during the investigation⁸, additional anti-doping rule violations may result including:

- Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample.⁹
- Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.¹⁰
- Violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests that are declared based on rules that comply with the International Standard for Testing.¹¹
- Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control.¹²

⁵ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(b).

⁶ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(f).

⁷ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(h).

⁸ Athletes from the AFL can be tested by ASADA under the 2013 AFL Contract signed in December 2012. Athletes from the NRL can be tested by ASADA under the 2013 in principle testing agreement agreed to in January 2013.

⁹ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(a).

¹⁰ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(c).

¹¹ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(d).

Support Persons

It is probable that anti-doping rule violations by support persons will be detected during the course of the investigation including:

- Possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods.¹³
- Trafficking or attempted trafficking in a prohibited substance or prohibited method.¹⁴
- Administration or attempted administration to an athlete in-competition of a prohibited method or prohibited substance, or administration or attempted administration to an athlete out-of-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance that is prohibited out-of-competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or an attempted anti-doping rule violation.¹⁵

Refer Appendix B, Annexure 1 for a full excerpt of Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Division 2.1, Anti-Doping rule violations, Clause 2.01(1) & (2).

Substances that may be involved

During the course of the investigation, a broad range of substances have been identified which were allegedly offered, sourced or used by athletes and their support persons. Many of these substances are not prohibited under World Anti-Doping Code - Prohibited List.

Refer Appendix A for a full list of substances and methods that may have relevance to this investigation, including their status with WADA, TGA and the criminal law.

¹² Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(e).

¹³ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(f).

¹⁴ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(g).

¹⁵ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.01(2)(h).

PART 2

Jurisdiction to investigate

The National Rugby League (NRL) and Australian Football League (AFL) and both *Sporting Administration Bodies*.¹⁶ As Sporting Administration Bodies, both organisations have a statutory obligation to at all times have in place, maintain and enforce anti-doping policies and practices that comply with:

- the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards; and
- the National Anti-Doping (NAD) scheme.¹⁷

Refer to Appendix B, Annexure 2 for relevant definitions relating to the status of the NRL and AFL as Sporting Administration Bodies

Refer to Appendix B, Annexure 3 for additional obligations placed on Sporting Administration Bodies under the NAD scheme.

The anti-doping policies of the NRL and AFL have been approved (including subsequent amendments) by ASADA as required by the NAD Scheme.

Refer Appendix C, Annexure 1. for the Anti-Doping Policy of The Australian Rugby League and National Rugby League.

Refer Appendix C, Annexure 2 for the Anti-Doping Code of the Australian Football League.

Anti-doping rules apply to all persons who are involved as athletes or support persons in a sport with an anti-doping policy and such persons are subject to the NAD scheme.¹⁸

For the purpose of the NAD scheme, a support person is a person who works with or treats 1 or more athletes participating in, or preparing for, sporting activities in 1 or more of the following capacities:

- coach;
- trainer;
- manager;
- agent;
- team staff member;
- official;
- medical practitioner;
- para-medical practitioner; or

¹⁶ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 (C'wth), Part 1, Section 4.

¹⁷ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Clause 2.04 (a)(i) - (ii).

¹⁸ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 1, Clauses 1.06(1) & 1.07(1).

- any other person who works (as a volunteer or otherwise) with, or helps, an athlete subject to the NAD scheme to participate in, or prepare for, sports competition.¹⁹

ASADA is authorised to investigate possible anti-doping rule violations that may have been committed by athletes or support persons.²⁰ An investigation must comply, or substantially comply, with the procedures mentioned in:

- the World Anti-Doping Code; and
- the International Standards; and
- the Australian Government Investigations Standard.

However, failure to comply with those procedures does not affect the validity of the investigation.²¹

Strategic alignment

World Anti-Doping Code

Operation Cobia is consistent with purposes of the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Program which supports it, namely:

- to protect the Athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for Athletes worldwide; and
- to ensure harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.²²

ASADA

Operation Cobia is also consistent with the ASADA's strategic objectives for 2011 – 2014 including:

Leadership in anti-doping program delivery

Strategy

- Partner with domestic and international agencies to improve the exchange of anti-doping information and intelligence.

Engaged, motivated, ethical and skilled people

Strategy

¹⁹ *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth)*, Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 1, Clause 1.07(2)(a) & (b).

²⁰ *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 (C'wth)*, Section 13(1)(f) & *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth)*, Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 3, Clause 3.27(1).

²¹ *Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth)*, Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 3, Clause 3.27(2) & (3).

²² World Anti-Doping Code (as revised) and effective from 1 January 2009.

- Foster a culture of collaboration, innovation, high performance and commitment to ASADA's purpose.
- Promote shared understanding of our goals, and those of the government.
- Empower staff to harness opportunities to use and develop their expertise, experience and knowledge.
- Nurture future leaders.

Productive stakeholder relationships

Strategy

- Develop strong, trusting working relationships with government, domestic and international stakeholders within the anti-doping community, sport, and law enforcement.
- Promote awareness and understanding of our role and the principles of doping-free sport within the sporting and wider community.
- Contribute to whole-of-government initiatives to protect the integrity of sport in Australia.

PART 3

Managing the investigation

Resourcing

Accommodation

The investigation into the alleged doping activity in the NRL will be conducted from the ASADA headquarters in Canberra, with investigators based in Sydney on a needs basis.

The investigation into the alleged doping activity in the AFL will be conducted from the ACC offices in Melbourne.

Equipment

Given the scope of the investigation and the requirements of the Protective Security Framework (PSF), the following equipment will need to be procured for the conduct of this investigation:

- Secure brief cases that meeting the requirements of the PSF.
- Additional digital recording devices for recording interviews with persons of interest and potential witnesses.

Staffing

It is likely that this investigation will require a protracted commitment (4 – 6 months) from ASADA's Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services portfolio – particularly the Investigations and Intelligence Units.

Additional staffing beyond pre-existing numbers in the Intelligence and Investigations team will be required to conduct the investigation. This will include:

- 1 x FTE Director Canberra
- 3 x FTE non-ongoing investigators in Melbourne (EL2, 2 x EL1)
- 3 x FTE ongoing investigators in Canberra (3x EL1)
- 3 x FTE intelligence staff in Canberra (1 x EL1 2 x APS6)
- 2 x FTE Lawyers Canberra (2 x EL1)

Along with this additional staffing, RISQ has been engaged to provide contracted investigations staff and other services as required. A contract to this effect has been signed with RISQ.

Transcription

It is anticipated that 120 interviews may be required, all of which will require transcription. As such, additional transcription will be required beyond what is normal for the Intelligence and Investigation unit.

Administration

Case Management Systems

The investigation into alleged doping in the AFL will be managed on TRIM. The file for this case is 2012/1043.

The investigation into alleged doping in the NRL will be managed on CMIS. Case Management Project 29 is the central case for the overall matter with individual cases for athletes alleged to have committed an ADRV being created as required. In addition, certain documents, such as the Entities List, will be stored in TRIM. This will occur in the Operation Cobia case file.

Entities list

An Entities List has been created and will be maintained for the duration of the investigation. TRIM document BDOC13-968 refers.

Formal Reviews

The investigation will be subject to weekly (or on an as needs basis) reviews to provide direction to the investigation team, including:

- Jurisdiction
- Scope (authority to limit or widen)
- Priorities
- Timelines
- Resourcing
- Interagency liaison including referrals to law enforcement
- Stakeholder engagement
- Legal Issues
- Information management and security
- Media strategy

The media strategy for this investigation will be managed by the ASADA Communications and Marketing team.

Formal Reviews shall be attended by:

- General Manager, Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services
- Director Investigation and Intelligence
- Director Testing and Sports Operations
- Director Legal Services & Results Management
- Persons directly involved in the investigation in an investigative, intelligence or operational support capacity as required
- Any other person authorised by the General Manager, Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services

Interview schedule

The AFL interview schedule has been created and will be maintained for the duration of the investigation. TRIM document BDOC13-7471 refers.

The NRL interview schedule is part of the entities list. TRIM document BDOC13-968 refers.

The interview schedule shall include the following detail:

- Name
- Club
- Position/Person type
- Whether the person has been interviewed
- Date of the interview
- Whether a transcript has been done
- TRIM references for transcript and/or audio recording

Tasking Sheet

A Tasking Sheet has been created and will be maintained for the duration of the investigation. TRIM document BDOC12-49485 refers. Progress against the Tasking Log will be monitored during weekly team meetings.

Team Meetings

Team meetings will be held at weekly. Team meetings will focus on:

- Achievements during the past week
- Objectives for the next week (to be included on the tasking sheet as necessary)
- Priorities
- Individual workloads (potential to reallocate tasks)
- Interagency liaison
- Stakeholder engagement
- Staff welfare
- Information management and security

Team Meetings will be attended by:

- Persons directly involved in the investigation (investigators, analysts or operational support)

PART 4

Stakeholder Engagement

Australian Crime Commission

Liaison

At a strategic level, primary responsibility for liaising with ACC will rest with the General Manager, Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services.

At an operational level, responsibility for liaising with ACC will rest with the Director Investigations and Intelligence.

Use of ACC intelligence

On 15 March 2013, ASADA Legal Services sought a variation to the Non-Publication Directions (NPD) to the ACC Project Apero Examinations. The purpose of this variation was to make expanded use of the ACC examination material during ASADA Interviews with Operation Cobia persons of interest. ASADA Legal Services met with representatives of the ACC Legal Services on 17 April 2013 to discuss this matter.

REDACTED



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Sporting Administration Bodies

Liaison

At a strategic level, primary responsibility for liaising with ACC will rest with the General Manager, Anti-Doping Programs and Legal Services.

At an operational level, responsibility for liaising with ACC will rest with the Director Investigations and Intelligence.

APPENDIX A

Substances that may have relevance to the investigation

Substance	Substance type	WADA status	Year 1st prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
1. Acetyl L Carnitine	Amino acid derivative	Not prohibited			
2. Actovegin	Calif's blood. Supposed to assist with oxygen absorption in the blood.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
3. Amino acids	Molecules used to build peptides and proteins. Used as a recovery supplement.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
4. Aminosyl 11 with Electrolytes	Unknown what this is				
5. AOD-9604	Human Growth Hormone Fragment - assists with weight loss - increases IGF1 levels	Prohibited - SO		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
6. Alpha Lipic Acid	More information required				
7. Arginine	Amino Acid supplement - supposed to improve lean muscle mass through the release of growth hormone (un-proven)	Not prohibited		Some forms SA, supplement believed to not be listed	Not illegal
8. Ascend Elite Protein Catalyst 120	Supplement - Contains colostrum, which may contain IGF-1. It would need to be tested to show whether it contains IGF-1, and even then, it is debatable whether we could prove performance enhancement given the low bio-availability of colostrum taken orally.	Possibly prohibited, requires testing, but a very difficult case to run.	IGF-1 (if the product contains it) has been prohibited since 2004	If the colostrum contains IGF-1, then technically you would need a prescription. However, this is sold openly so people are using it without one.	If the colostrum contains IGF-1, then technically you would need a prescription.
9. BCA capsules	Not enough information to know what this is.				

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Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year first prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
10. Beta Alanine	Amino acid	Not prohibited			
11. Biocuticals EPA/DHA	Supplement containing lipids	No prohibited substances noted on label.			
12. Bio-identical testosterone	Male hormone - anabolic effects	S1 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
13. Blood doping	Introduction of autologous (your own), homologous (someone else's) or heterologous (from animal) blood into your own blood stream to improve	M1 prohibited method	2004	Not a substance	Not a substance
14. Branch Chain Amino Acids (Aminobol)	Supplement containing amino acids	No prohibited substances noted on label.			
15. Caffeine		Not prohibited			
16. Carnitine (L-Carnitine)	Acts as an anti-oxidant	Not Prohibited			
17. Cerebrolysin	A mixture of different neurotrophic factors designed to improve cognitive function and in the treatment of alzheimers disease	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
18. CJC-1295	Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone - assists with recovery and anabolic effects.	S2 prohibited substance	2004	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
19. Clomid	Anti-oestrogenic substance - helps prevents side effects of steroids.	S4 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription

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Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year 1 st prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
20. Co-Enzyme Q10 (Ubiquinone)	Vitamin	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
21. Colostrum	Substance most commonly found in breast milk. May contain IGF-1. Any substance alleging to contain colostrum would need to be tested to show whether it contains IGF-1, and even then, it is debatable whether we could prove performance enhancement given the low bio-availability of colostrum taken orally.	Possibly prohibited, requires testing, but a very difficult case to run.	IGF-1 (if a product contains it) has been prohibited since 2004	If the colostrum contains IGF-1, then technically you would need a prescription. However, this would greatly depend on the nature of the substance	If the colostrum contains IGF-1, then technically you would need a prescription, though it is very doubtful whether law-enforcement would prosecute.
22. Comfrey	Plant derivative - used to treat wounds and sprains - transdermal	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
23. Creatine	Nitrogenous organic acid - supposed to assist with	Not Prohibited		Not registered on the SUSMP	Not illegal
24. DHEA Dehydroepiandrosterone	Naturally occurring anabolic steroid	S1 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
25. Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	Cream used to reduce joint inflammation	Not prohibited		S4 - Prescription only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
26. Doxycycline	Antibiotic used to treat infection	Not prohibited		S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
27. EAA	More information required				
28. Fish Oils	Used for joint inflammation	Not prohibited			
29. GHRP-6	Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide - assists with recovery and anabolic effects. Described as a secretagogue - stimulates body's own secretion of HGH	S2 prohibited substance	2004	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
30. Glucosamine	Supplements to assist joints	Not prohibited			

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Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year first prohibited	ICA status	Criminal Law status
31. Glutamine	One of the 20 amino acids encoded by the standard genetic code	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
32. Glutathione (GSH)	Tripeptide	Not prohibited			
33. GPLC	More information required	Prohibited	August 2012		
34. HEMO RAGE	Contains 1,3-dimethylamylamine or geranium stem (DMAA) More information required	S2 prohibited substance	2004	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
35. Hexarelin (HEX)	Growth Hormone Releasing Peptide - assists with recovery and anabolic effects Transdermal/injection	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
36. HMB	A metabolite of the Amino Acid leucine. Used by bodybuilders	S2 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
37. Hormone (hGH)	The hormone that causes the release of IGF-1 which makes the body grow.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
38. HP-100	Supplement - supposedly helps with exercise recovery	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
39. Humanofort	Supplement - supposedly helps with exercise recovery	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
40. Hydralyte	Supplement used to help with hydration.	Intravenous infusions of this would be prohibited. Not prohibited when taken orally.		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal

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	Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year 1 st prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
41.	IGF-1 Insulin Growth Factor Long R3	Peptide - the substance the body produces when you take hGH	S2 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
42.	IGF1 LR3 Insulin Growth Factor	Peptide -the substance the body produces when you take hGH	S2 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
43.	Insulin	Anti-diabetes drug. Also used to assist nutrients to muscles and thereby have an anabolic effect	S2 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
44.	Interleukin-6	A cytokine (secreted protein) that acts as pro and anti-inflammatory agent.	Possibly S0 - but this will be very hard to prove		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
45.	Intravenous infusions and/or injections (IV)	Must not exceed 50mL per 6 hour period unless legitimately received in the course of hospital admission or clinical investigations	M2 prohibited method (other than listed)	2005	Not a substance	Not a substance
46.	ITPP (Myo-inositol trisphosphosphate)	A peptide which boosts haemoglobin in the bloodstream. Used in horse racing (against the rules of racing)	S2 prohibited substance	2004	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
47.	Lactaway	Anti-Oxidant supposed to help with reducing fatigue and boost performance	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
48.	Lube all Plus	Equine supplement for joint inflammation	Not prohibited			Not illegal
49.	Mechano Growth Factor	Peptide - Similar effects as GHRPs	S2 prohibited substance	2004	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal

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	Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year it's prohibited	ICA status	Criminal Law status
50.	Melanotan-1	Tanning peptide	Not prohibited		S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
51.	Melanotan-2	Tanning peptide with libido enhancement and weight loss effects	Not prohibited		S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
52.	Melatonin	Research required				
53.	Naltrexone - Low dose (LDN)	Adjunctive therapy in maintenance of former opioid dependent patients provided in tablet form	Not prohibited		S4 - prescription only	
54.	Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) Treatment	Extraction of own blood, spun down and separated. Plasma extracted and re-injected into the site of injury.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Performed by qualified physician
55.	Probiotic					
56.	Product B	Manufactured by Isagenix				
57.	Progesterone	A hormone involved in pregnancy, menstruation and embryogenesis.	Not prohibited		S5 substance - use with caution	No illegal
58.	Pure Whey Protein					
59.	SARM S22 Selective androgen receptor modulator	Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators - same biological effect as steroids	S1 prohibited substance	2008	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
60.	SARMS 4	Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator	S1 prohibited substance			
61.	Scitropin	Human growth hormone	S2 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription

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Substance	Substance Type	WADA status	Year 1 st prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
62. Stem cell therapy	Used to treat degenerative injuries	Not prohibited			Performed by qualified physician
63. TA65 TX65	Used in anti-ageing More information required	Possibly S0			
64. Temazepam	Sleeping tablet	Not prohibited		S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
65. Testosterone	Male hormone – anabolic effects	S1 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
66. Thymomodulin	Substance derived from calf thymus glands – supposed to assist with illness protection.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
67. Thymosin Alpha	Substance derived from calf thymus glands – supposed to assist with illness protection.	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
68. Thymosin Beta 4	Substance derived from calf thymus glands – supposed to assist with illness protection.	Prohibited S2	2011	Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
69. Tribestanol	ASN brand name for Tribulus – supposed natural testosterone booster	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
70. Tribulus	Plant extract used in supplements – supposed natural testosterone booster	No prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
71. Vitamin A, B, C, E	IV injections	Not prohibited		Not listed on the SUSMP	Not illegal
72. Wiley Protocol	Hormone replacement therapy that uses bio-identical hormones. Believed to contain both DHEA and Testosterone	S1 prohibited substance (probable)	2004	Testosterone and DHEA S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Testosterone and DHEA - Illegal without prescription
73. Winstrol	Brand name for Stanozolol (see above)	S1 prohibited substance	2004	S4 - Prescription Only Medicine	Illegal without prescription
74. Xtreme Blast	ASN Pre-workout supplement	No prohibited ingredients		Not registered on the SUSMP	Not illegal

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Substance	Substance type	WADA status	Year prohibited	TGA status	Criminal Law status
75. Zinc (elemental)					

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APPENDIX B

Annexure 1

Anti-doping rule violations

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Division 2.1, Clause 2.01.

- (1) The purpose of this Division is to specify the circumstances and conduct that constitute breaches of the anti-doping rules, or anti-doping rule violations. Entries onto the Register of Findings will proceed based on the assertion that 1 or more of these specific rules has been violated.
- (2) Athletes and support persons are responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods that have been included on the prohibited list. The following anti-doping rule violations constitute breaches of the anti-doping rules:
 - (a) Presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample.
 - (i) It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in their samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under this paragraph.
 - (ii) Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under this paragraph is established by either of the following:
 - A. presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in the athlete's A sample if the athlete waives analysis of the B sample and the B sample is not analysed;
 - B. if the athlete's B sample is analysed and the analysis of the athlete's B sample confirms the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found in the athlete's A sample.
 - (iii) Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the prohibited list, the presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

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- (iv) As an exception to the general rule established by this paragraph, the prohibited list or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced endogenously.
- (b) Use or attempted use by an athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
 - (i) It is each athlete's personal duty to ensure that no prohibited substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing use on the athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation for use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
 - (ii) The success or failure of the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method is not material. It is sufficient that the prohibited substance or prohibited method was used or attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.
- (c) Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification as authorised in applicable anti-doping rules, or otherwise evading sample collection.
- (d) Violation of applicable requirements regarding athlete availability for out-of-competition testing, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests that are declared based on rules that comply with the International Standard for Testing. Any combination of 3 missed tests or filing failures within 18 months as determined by anti-doping organisations with jurisdiction over the athlete will constitute an anti-doping rule violation.
- (e) Tampering or attempted tampering with any part of doping control.
- (f) Possession of prohibited substances and prohibited methods.
 - (i) Possession by an athlete in-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance, or possession by an athlete out-of-competition of a prohibited method or any prohibited substance that is prohibited out-of-competition unless the athlete establishes that the possession is authorised by a therapeutic use exemption granted in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or other acceptable justification.
 - (ii) Possession by a support person in-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance, or possession by a support person out-of-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance that is prohibited out-of-competition in connection with an athlete, competition or training, unless the support person establishes that the possession is authorised by a therapeutic use exemption granted to an athlete in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and the International

Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions or other acceptable justification.

- (g) Trafficking or attempted trafficking in a prohibited substance or prohibited method.
- (h) Administration or attempted administration to an athlete in-competition of a prohibited method or prohibited substance, or administration or attempted administration to an athlete out-of-competition of a prohibited method or a prohibited substance that is prohibited out-of-competition, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or an attempted anti-doping rule violation.

Annexure 2

Sporting Organisations - Definitions

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Act 2006 (C'wth), Part 1, Section 4, 'Definitions'.

Sporting organisation includes an organisation that:

- (a) has control in Australia, a foreign country or internationally of one or more sports or sporting events; or
- (b) organises or administers one or more sports or sporting events; or
- (c) accredits people to take part in sporting competition; or
- (d) provides teams to compete in sporting competition; or
- (e) trains, or provides finance for, people to take part in sporting competition.

National sporting organisation, in relation to a particular sport, means:

- (a) in respect of Australia:
 - (i) a sporting organisation that is recognised by the International Sporting Federation that has international control over the sport as being the organisation responsible for administering the affairs of the sport, or of a substantial part or section of the sport, in Australia; or
 - (ii) whether or not there is an International Sporting Federation that has international control over the sport—a sporting organisation that is recognised by the ASC as being responsible for administering the affairs of the sport, or of a substantial part or section of the sport, in Australia.

ASC means the Australian Sports Commission

Sporting administration body means:

- (a) the International Olympic Committee; or
- (b) WADA; or
- (c) a National Anti-Doping Organization as defined in the World Anti-Doping Code; or
- (d) a foreign sporting organisation; or

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- (e) a national sporting organisation; or
- (f) a sporting organisation; or
- (g) a tribunal, committee or other investigative body that is associated with a body referred to in one or more of paragraphs (a) to (f); or
- (h) the ASC;

but does not include the ASADA, the Advisory Group or the ADRVP.

Annexure 3

Obligations on Sporting Administration Bodies – NAD scheme

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Clause 2.04 (a) – (p).

A Sporting administration must:

- (a) at all times have in place, maintain and enforce anti-doping policies and practices that comply with:
 - (i) the mandatory provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards; and
 - (ii) the NAD Scheme; and
- (b) not adopt its anti-doping policy unless it has been approved by ASADA or not substantively amend its anti-doping policy unless the amendment has been approved by ASADA; and
- (c) ensure that at all times it has the authority to enforce its anti-doping policy; and
- (d) immediately inform ASADA of an alleged breach of its anti-doping policy and cooperate with any investigation into the matter; and
- (e) provide to ASADA appropriate details or reports related to investigations, hearings, appeals and sanctions; and
- (f) provide ASADA with relevant information in a timely manner, including sporting administration body and International Federation anti-doping policies, policy amendments, policy endorsement and implementation date, athlete whereabouts information, athlete education, information relating to events and camps, lists of athletes subject to anti-doping policies and advice relating to athletes in ASADA's registered testing pool and domestic testing pool; and
- (g) ensure that other rules and regulations of the sport do not override the provisions of its anti-doping policy; and
- (h) comply with, implement and enforce its anti-doping policy to the satisfaction of ASADA; and
 - (i) submit to the operations of ASADA; and
- (j) refer all instances of possible anti-doping rule violations to ASADA for investigation and cooperate with any investigation, as required; and

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- (k) allow ASADA to present anti-doping cases at hearings unless ASADA has approved the sporting administration body presenting its own case; and
- (l) recognise ASADA as having a right to appeal decisions relating to anti-doping cases, including in cases ASADA has not presented the anti-doping case at the hearing; and
- (m) accept findings by ASADA, ensure an infraction notice is issued in accordance with ASADA's recommendations in the case of an adverse finding, and enforce penalties imposed in accordance with ASADA's recommendation unless otherwise determined by a sporting tribunal; and
- (n) ensure that its members and staff cooperate with ASADA; and
- (o) promote information, education and other anti-doping programs in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Code and as requested by ASADA; and
- (p) comply with any other conditions relating to anti-doping and notified to it by the ASC that the ASC is required by legislation or by ASADA to require from sporting organisations to which the ASC provides funding, services and support.²³

²³ Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority Regulations 2006 (C'wth), Schedule 1 - The NAD scheme, Part 2, Clause 2.04(a)-(p).

APPENDIX C

Annexure 1

ARL and NRL anti-doping policies – 2011 and 2012

See Attached

Annexure 2

AFL anti-doping code – 2010 (which was the applicable code in 2012)

See attached