The Australian Sports Commission is the Australian Government body responsible for developing and funding Australian sport through the implementation of the Government’s sport policy, Building Australian Communities through Sport. It was established by, and operates under, the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989. Its national leadership role is achieved through five operational areas: Australian Institute of Sport, Sport Performance and Development, National Sports Programs, Corporate Services, and Commercial and Facilities. The Australian Sports Commission forms part of the Communications, Information Technology and the Arts portfolio.

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ISSN 0186-3448

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Edited by Michaela Forster, Violet Publishing Services
Produced by Australian Sports Commission Publishing staff
Printed by Union Offset Printers
I am pleased to submit the twenty-second Annual Report for the Australian Sports Commission, covering the period 2005–06. The report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 as called for under Section 48 of the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989.

The Australian Sports Commission is established in accordance with the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989. The objects, functions and powers of the Australian Sports Commission are prescribed in sections 6, 7 and 8, respectively, of the Act.

The Commissioners of the Board are responsible, under Section 9 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997, for the preparation and content of the Report of Operations in accordance with the Finance Minister’s Orders. The Board resolved to adopt the Report of Operations at its meeting on 31 August 2006 as a true and concise portrayal of the year’s activities.

This report assesses the Australian Sports Commission’s performance against the accountability framework agreed with the Government, and highlights the success of the programs of the Commission, including Corporate Services, Commercial and Facilities, Australian Institute of Sport, and Sport Performance and Development.

I commend this report to you as a record of our achievements.

Yours sincerely

Peter T Bartels AO
Chairman
Australian Sports Commission

1 September 2006
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Mission statement

To enrich the lives of all Australians through sport

Australian Sports Commission objectives

The Australian Sports Commission’s (ASC’s) Strategic Plan 2002–2005 sets the direction, strategies and broad framework that allows the ASC to meet its statutory objectives and to achieve the outcomes the Government requires. Building on previous plans, the ASC’s key objectives are to secure an effective national sporting system that offers improved participation in quality sports activities by Australians, and to secure excellence in sports performance by Australians.

Supporting the ASC’s objectives are several critical result areas. These are:

- greater grassroots sports participation, particularly by youth, women, Indigenous Australians and people with a disability
- increased sports participation, particularly in rural and regional communities
- increased membership and reach of local sporting clubs
- best-practice management and governance of sport within and through national sporting organisations
- increased adoption of the values of fair play, self-improvement and achievement
- recruitment, retention and, where appropriate, accreditation of people within the sports sector
- improved economic efficiency within, and commercial return to, the ASC and national sporting organisations
- sustained achievements in high performance sport by Australian teams and individuals
- recognition of the Australian Institute of Sport as a world centre of excellence for the training and development of elite athletes and coaches
- a drug-free sporting environment.
The year in review

The year 2005–06 was another extremely successful and busy period for Australian sport and the ASC. It is particularly pleasing for us to report that as a result of the unprecedented levels of support from the Australian Government, the ASC has delivered strong leadership and impetus to Australian sport through a wide range of programs and initiatives that have enhanced the operation of our national sports system.

The international sporting stage was dominated by three multi-sport events in the early months of 2006 — the Winter Olympic Games and Winter Paralympic Games in Torino, Italy, and the Commonwealth Games held in Melbourne.

Fielding its largest team ever, Australia recorded strong performances at the Winter Olympics, including five top-eight results. The highlights were the gold medal performance by Dale Begg-Smith in the mogul, and the bronze medal won by Alisa Camplin in the aerials. The performances of both individuals bore the marks of true champions — Dale Begg-Smith for delivering quality under extreme pressure as the favourite and top qualifier, and Alisa Camplin for her amazing recovery from injury and comeback to competition.

Several weeks later, the Australian Winter Paralympic team finished a credible thirteenth on the medal table, with medals won by Michael Milton (silver) in the downhill and Toby Kane (bronze) in the super G. For Michael, Australia’s most successful ever Winter Paralympian, this was his eleventh medal won in Games spanning 14 years. Team members recorded a further four top-ten finishes.

As host nation for the eighteenth Commonwealth Games, Australia can be very proud of the performances on and off the field in Melbourne during March 2006. Tremendous crowds packed the various arenas and competition venues, and cheered our record 221 medal-winning performances. In winning 84 gold, 69 silver and 68 bronze medals, members of the Australian team had success in 16 of the 18 sports contested, and the team won 30 per cent of the total number of medals on offer. Australian Government funding, including the Direct Athlete Support scheme managed by the ASC, significantly assisted the athletes in their preparation for the Games. Spectators at events applauded the many fine efforts by visiting athletes and teams, in a demonstration of true sportsmanship, and the general atmosphere and behaviour truly reflected the Games theme of ‘united by the moment’.

The other major international sporting event that captured the attention of the nation during the year was the Australian men’s football (soccer) team’s participation in the 2006 FIFA World Cup. The dramatic penalty shoot-out victory over Uruguay in Sydney in November 2005 was just a foretaste of what was to come in Germany in June 2006. The Socceroos’ three first-round matches demonstrated to the world the quality of the team. After qualifying for the second round of the tournament, the last minute loss to eventual winners Italy was a disappointing end to a wonderful journey for the team. With 12 former scholarship holders in the Australian squad, the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) clearly played a role in developing the talents on display. The role of the ASC in driving change within the sport of football during the preceding three years also underpinned the Socceroos’ success.

Outside these major events, Australian athletes and teams have continued to deliver many fine international performances in world championships and other major events across a wide diversity of sports, including boxing, slalom canoeing, cycling, equestrian, men’s and women’s hockey, and rowing. The ASC has been pleased to assist each of these sports, as well as some 70 other national sporting organisations, in their athlete development programs.
At the other end of the sports continuum, the successful roll-out of the Active After-school Communities program continues to bring pride and recognition for the ASC. The program was operating at 1756 sites at the end of the reporting period, with approximately 90,000 children across Australia participating in the program. Over 10,000 deliverers have so far completed the program's Community Coach Training Program and 7300 are registered to deliver the program. These deliverers include teachers and care centre staff, secondary and tertiary students, local club personnel and private providers. In combination, these statistics indicate that the program is addressing the lack of mobility skill development in our children and the childhood obesity issue. Representing new ground for the ASC in directly managing the delivery of a national activity-based program, congratulations to all staff involved for their efforts.

The year in review has also seen a number of achievements within the ASC:

- Australia Day this year marked the twenty-fifth birthday of the AIS. With the ongoing support of the Australian Government, the initial eight sports and approximately 150 scholarship holders at the AIS has grown to 34 programs in 26 sports, with up to 700 scholarship holders.

- During the year, the first two major projects of the AIS Canberra campus redevelopment program were completed. The new Recovery and Swimming Centre will play a significant role in many sports, while the new Sport Development and Education Centre has for the first time provided some long-term ASC employees with permanent office accommodation. The remaining projects are anticipated to be largely finished in the coming year.

- The ASC prepared and implemented its new strategic plan for the 2006–09 period.

Since the establishment of the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority in March 2006, the ASC’s primary role in anti-doping is to require sports to have in place, maintain and enforce anti-doping policies that comply with the World Anti-doping Code and that have been approved by the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority. In addition, sports must accept the jurisdiction of, and cooperate with, the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority in relation to possible violations of the sport’s anti-doping policy. These requirements are managed through the ASC’s funding and recognition agreements with national sporting organisations. In addition, the ASC complements the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority’s education program by educating AIS scholarship holders on their anti-doping responsibilities.

There have been a number of issues and challenges that have arisen during the year, and we are grateful for the positive manner in which they have been handled by the ASC, national sporting organisations and other members of the sports sector.

We extend our appreciation to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator Rod Kemp, and the Australian Government for their support of the ASC and Australian sport. Thank you to the ASC Board of Commissioners for their commitment and contribution to the governance of the Commission. To the management team of the ASC, thank you for your strong leadership in the sports industry, and to the staff of the ASC, your professionalism and dedication is much appreciated.

PETER T BARTELS AO
CHAIRMAN
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

MARK A PETERS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION
Introduction

The ASC is the Australian Government body that manages, develops and invests in sport at all levels in Australia. The ASC works closely with a range of national sporting organisations, state and local governments, schools and community organisations to ensure sport is well run and accessible so that everyone can participate and enjoy the benefits. It also works with these organisations and through the AIS, which is a division of the ASC, and state and territory institutes and academies of sport, to develop sporting excellence at the elite level.

The ASC seeks to uphold the integrity of sport through many innovative programs, ranging from promoting ethical sporting practices on and off the field to rigorously enforcing Australia’s commitment to keeping sport free of prohibited drugs. It also works with national sporting organisations to ensure clear pathways from community sport to elite performance. The Canberra campus of the AIS is Australia’s national centre of sports excellence for the training and development of elite athletes and teams.

The AIS in Canberra also manages a range of businesses to enable national sporting organisations and the general community to access its facilities and services. These range from the hire of AIS facilities for conferences and camps through to learn-to-swim and fitness programs, tours and an onsite shop.

The ASC reports to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator the Hon. Rod Kemp. The senior portfolio minister is Senator the Hon. Helen Coonan, Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts.

Organisational structure

Australian Institute of Sport

During 2005–06, the AIS continued its leadership role as a world centre of excellence for the training and development of elite athletes and coaches. The AIS provided facilities and assistance for elite athletes, including access to world-class coaches.

Through the AIS Performance Enhancement Framework, which includes a coordinated planning and evaluation process for AIS programs, the Institute provided integrated services in the clinical disciplines, sports science, and career education and welfare for AIS sports programs and athletes.

Throughout the reporting period, the AIS conducted 34 programs in 25 sports. The AIS Golf program was suspended from 1 July 2005 pending the outcome of the amalgamation process between the Australian Golf Union and Women’s Golf Australia.

National sporting organisations are responsible for the management of the overall elite athlete pathway in their sport. However, as agreed with each national sporting organisation, the AIS plays one of two roles in the organisation’s elite athlete pathway by conducting sports programs targeted at either:

- elite or senior international programs (23 sports programs in 2005–06)
- pre-elite or developmental programs (11 sports programs in 2005–06).
The importance of the AIS’s contribution to Australia’s international success was highlighted by the Institute’s involvement in, and success at, the 2006 Commonwealth Games in Melbourne.

One hundred and seventy-seven current or former AIS athletes were selected to represent Australia at the Games. This represented 41.5 per cent of all Australian athletes selected in the team. In addition, 21 AIS staff were members of the Australian team. Overall, current or former AIS athletes won a total of 110 medals. This represented 49.7 per cent of all Australian medals won.

The AIS provided sports science and sports medicine services to 22 national teams on a commercial basis, and technical and program leadership to Australian sport. It conducted national programs in Athlete Career and Education, Talent Search, Elite Sports Research and the National Sports Science Quality Assurance Program. It also coordinated benchmarking, best practice and innovation projects in physical therapies and recovery. In 2005, the AIS continued as a core participant in the national Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology. Through this, the AIS aims to keep Australian sports science at the world's leading edge by developing unique monitoring equipment that is essentially unobtrusive and can be used in training or in competition.

The AIS was headed by Professor Peter Fricker during the reporting period.

**Corporate Services**

Corporate Services provides support to the ASC in order to meet Government obligations, provide general services to sport, improve the national sports information network and coordinate the communication and marketing requirements of the ASC. The programs within Corporate Services are:

- Corporate Communications
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Information Management
- Research and Corporate Planning.

Corporate Services also increases revenue through involvement with the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology, negotiating commercial contracts with overseas countries and increasing sponsorship.

Corporate Services was headed by Lois Fordham during the reporting period.

**Commercial and Facilities**

The Commercial and Facilities division was created in September 2005. It provides a range of corporate support services to the ASC and AIS through management of buildings and infrastructure at the Canberra campus and other locations throughout Australia and overseas. The capability of the division includes the operation of commercially based sporting, conference and accommodation facilities. It also oversees the operation of the Australian Sports Foundation, the activities of which are reported separately due to its obligations under corporations law.
The programs within Commercial and Facilities are:

- Australian Sports Foundation, which assists non-profit sporting organisations, schools, councils and community organisations to raise money for sport-related projects.

- Commercial Operations, which manages the AIS Canberra sporting and conference facilities, the residential accommodation complex and a childcare centre. It also promotes the use of the AIS Canberra facilities on a commercial basis to local, national and international sporting groups and the general community. The section generates off-budget revenue for the ASC by coordinating events and functions, hiring out facilities and residential accommodation, providing guided tours of the AIS and the Sportex exhibition, and through the operations of the AIS retail shop and the Swim and Fitness Centre.

- Facilities Services, which provides engineering, maintenance, property management, asset management, facilities operations, project delivery, security and general services to the ASC.

During the reporting period, construction work continued on the $70.15 million redevelopment of the AIS Canberra campus with the Sport Development and Education Centre and the state-of-the-art AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre being handed over in May and June 2006, respectively. Work commenced on the AIS Services Hub and the new Athletes’ Residence. A contract is being negotiated with the Provincial Government of Varese, Italy, for the construction and operation of the European Training Centre at Gavirate.

During the year, Commercial Operations turned over $12.919 million, which generated a net profit of $853,225 in off-budget revenue for the ASC.

Commercial and Facilities was headed by Steve Jones during the reporting period.

Sport Performance and Development

During the reporting period, the Sport Performance and Development division of the ASC provided integrated and targeted services and funding to national sporting organisations in order to support all aspects of their operations. Through funding and service level agreements between the ASC and national sporting organisations, administered by Sport Performance and Development, the ASC allocated funding and services against sports’ strategic plans. Each agreement was planned, negotiated and agreed based on each national sporting organisation’s needs, priorities and ability to contribute to the ASC’s objectives and the Australian Government’s funding priorities.

During the year, Sport Performance and Development worked to ensure that sports were accountable and transparent, and provided opportunities for people of all ages and capacities to participate. Through the provision of financial resources and key services and support, Sport Performance and Development helped to prepare national sporting organisations to meet their obligations and objectives in the areas of anti-doping, member protection, risk management, corporate governance, financial management, participation and high performance success. Australian sports are being challenged to adopt a national approach to the implementation of policy and programs across a range of sport development and high performance activities.

Sport Performance and Development also played a key role in delivering national high performance outcomes, both as the primary funding agent for national sporting organisation high performance programs, and as the coordinator of the national high performance planning process. Sport Performance and Development continued to drive the national approach to the planning of high performance sport for the quadrennium funding cycle (2005–09) established in
2003–04 with the purpose of applying the collective resources of the ASC, the AIS, and the state and territory institutes and academies of sport in a coordinated fashion.

The significant Australian Government funding and resources provided to national sporting organisations for high performance supported the outstanding Australian achievements on the world stage during the reporting period. The effectiveness of the Australian elite sports system can be measured in large part by the exceptional results achieved at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

In early 2005, the ASC introduced the Beijing Athlete Program to oversee the high performance programs of 21 sports, identified on the basis of significant investment and history or potential to achieve multiple medals, leading into the Beijing 2008 Olympics, Paralympics and beyond. During this reporting period, the Beijing Athlete Program was expanded to include 24 sports, taking into account sports with Asian linkages.

Support was also provided through the Direct Athlete Support scheme, which allocated direct funds to targeted elite athletes to support their training and competition environment while they prepared for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

The ASC also worked with national sporting organisations and other stakeholders on their requirements and obligations in accordance with the World Anti-doping Code, the Australian Government’s Tough on Drugs in Sport Strategy and the ASC funding terms and conditions.

During 2005–06, Sport Performance and Development commenced an initiative to develop a National Sport Plan for People with a Disability. A reference group reflecting the diverse nature of the disability sector was established to advise on the development of a framework to address the inclusion of people with a disability into sport at all levels. By the end of June 2006, the state and territory audits, a literature review and a public consultation process had been completed.

Sport Performance and Development also continued to deliver significant outcomes in addressing declining levels of children’s physical activity through the Active After-school Communities program. Indicative evaluation baseline data, covering the program’s first year of delivery, overwhelmingly demonstrate that the Active After-school Communities program is achieving its objectives of targeting inactive children, providing fun and safe activities, improving motor skills and enhancing community capacity.

At the end of Term 2 of 2006, 1787 schools and out of school hours care services and an anticipated 90 000 children had participated in the Active After-school Communities program.

ASC funding is carefully structured and applied to develop sport from the grassroots through to the elite levels. The notion of both social and elite pathways for athletes, coaches, officials and administrators lies at the heart of a sport’s effective planning processes. The ASC, through Sport Performance and Development, directs its funding to ensure these pathways are in place and are effective in delivering increased participation and continued international sporting success.

During the reporting period, Sport Performance and Development continued to:

- challenge national sporting organisations to achieve agreed higher organisational, membership and athlete performance targets
- provide national leadership on key issues and challenges within the sports industry, including harassment-free sport, coaching and officiating, women in sport, club development, Indigenous sport, disability sport and junior sport
- demonstrate the social, economic and health benefits of participation in organised sport.

Sport Performance and Development was headed by Brent Espeland during the reporting period.
Australian Sports Foundation

The Australian Sports Foundation was established in 1986 to generate funds from the corporate sector and the community at large for the development of sport. The Australian Sports Commission Act 1989 (as amended) enabled its creation. The Australian Sports Foundation is a public company with deductible gift recipient status. It is listed in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Division 30, Section 30.90), which enables the Foundation to offer tax deductions to donors for unconditional contributions of $2 or more. Incorporated not-for-profit entities can register projects with the Australian Sports Foundation to achieve specific objectives in the areas of facility development, equipment, sports development, team travel and hosting major events.

In 2005–06, the Australian Sports Foundation celebrated the double milestone of 20 years of operation and the release of over $100 million in discretionary grants. Since its inception, the Foundation has now helped raise over $105 million for the benefit of sport in Australia.

The Australian Sports Foundation continues to build awareness in the sports sector of the importance of partnerships involving sport, business and the broader community. Following on from the refocusing of the Foundation back to its core business of supporting the development of sport, new simplified guidelines were published in July 2005. As a precursor to this process, the work of the Australian Sports Foundation was renamed the Sport Incentive Program.

Through contact with sporting clubs, associations, national bodies and schools, and through establishing links with local governments and community bodies, it has worked to promote understanding of the benefits of its unique tax-deductible service and to develop a self-determinant culture within organisations.

A continued focus of the Australian Sports Foundation in 2005–06 was networking with state and territory sport departments and agencies, and through them, accessing state and grassroots sporting organisations.

As required by legislation, the annual financial statements and related audit opinion of the Australian Sports Foundation for 2005–06 are at Appendix 1.

Staffing

The ASC employs a mix of full-time and part-time staff on an ongoing, fixed-term or casual basis in a wide range of occupations and in highly diverse programs and areas such as:

- sports coaching and administration, and national athlete talent identification programs
- elite athlete welfare, career and education
- sports science (physiology, physical therapies, biomechanics and performance psychology) and sports medicine
- sports funding, development and advisory services for national sporting organisations and international aid programs to develop sport in other countries
- facilities management, including building and grounds security and maintenance, relying on staff with engineering, technical and a range of trade backgrounds (for example, horticulture, plumbing or electrical)
developing new and innovative technologies, equipment and systems in sports performance
running commercial swim and fitness business units as well as a childcare centre, retail outlet, public tours, a sports exhibition and a national sport information centre
event management in ASC/AIS-owned and operated facilities
information technology as well as human resources, finance and research
media, public relations, marketing, sponsorship and publishing.

The introduction of the Active After-school Communities program and the required support staff have led to a growth in job numbers from 426 in 2004 to 689 full-time equivalent jobs in 2006. Of the growth, 187 positions are part of the Active After-school Communities program, which currently is funded until December 2007 and staffed using predominantly fixed-term employment. Overall, from 2005 to 2006, there has been a net growth of 33 full-time equivalent jobs. This growth has been as a result of bringing previously outsourced functions back in-house, particularly in the trades area, increased administrative and support requirements within the Active After-school Communities program, increase legal and privacy requirements, and increased servicing of sporting organisations.

Detailed ASC jobs and staffing data can be found at Appendix 2.
The Australian Sports Commission Board

The ASC is governed by a Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator Rod Kemp. Board membership numbers fluctuated during the year with a minimum of ten appointees from May until November (including the ex-officio appointment) when the Minister announced an additional appointment. In April, a Board member resigned to take up a casual vacancy in the Senate. Two other appointments concluded in early May.

Details of all members who served on the Board during the year ending 30 June 2006 follow.

Mr Peter Bartels (Chairman) AO, FAISM, FRS

Peter was formerly a chief executive officer and managing director of a number of leading public companies. He is currently the Chairman of Starpharma Ltd and AusBio Ltd.

He is the immediate past Chairman of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Committee for Sport, and the Royal Women’s and Children’s hospitals, and was formerly a Director of the Melbourne Business School (Melbourne University).

Peter is Patron of the Australian Cycling Federation and was a Director of the organising committee for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Pty Ltd.

In his youth, Peter was an outstanding cyclist, an Australian team member for many years and a Commonwealth Games cycling gold medallist at the Perth Games in 1962.

Peter has served as Chairman of the ASC since November 1997. He is an ex-officio member of all ASC sub-committees and attends those meetings on a regular basis. He has presided over five of the six scheduled meetings of the Board during the year and was granted a leave of absence for the remaining meeting.

Appointed to 18 November 2006

Mr Alan Jones (Deputy Chairman) AO, BA, AED (Qld), SDES (Oxon)

Alan is arguably Australia’s most successful talk-back radio host and current affairs commentator. He broadcasts on Macquarie Radio 2GB in Sydney and can be heard nationally on the Nine Network each day on The Today Show. He is a public speaker of wide acclaim. Alan is a former Australian rugby union coach and former coach of Balmain and South Sydney in the New South Wales Rugby League Competition.

Alan is the Deputy Chairman of the New South Wales Institute of Sport and a Board member of the Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium Trust.

Alan attended three of the six scheduled Board meetings during the year and was granted a leave of absence on two other occasions due to extenuating circumstances. He was involved in a number of issue-specific briefings outside the formal meeting structure. As Deputy Chairman, Alan is an ex-officio member of all ASC sub-committees.

Appointed to 6 February 2008
Mr Cory Bernardi

Cory was an equity portfolio manager for a major Australian financial planning and investment firm but was subsequently appointed to fill a casual vacancy in the Senate as a Senator for South Australia, which was created by the resignation of Senator Robert Hill. Cory submitted his resignation to the ASC Board on 10 April 2006 when his pre-selection was confirmed.

Cory attended the three Board meetings held between July and December 2005 but sought and was granted a leave of absence by the Chairman on his decision to seek pre-selection for the Senate position. Cory continued in his role as an Audit Committee member and as the Chair of the committee looking to develop a National Sport Plan for People with a Disability until the end of 2005.

His resignation as Chair of the Australian Sports Foundation also took effect from 10 April 2006.

Resigned 10 April 2006

Mr John Eales AM, BA

John participated in two successful World Cup rugby campaigns and led Australia through three Bledisloe Cup wins and two successful seasons of Tri-nations fixtures. He is the most capped forward in Australia’s test rugby history (86 caps) and has captained Australia on 55 occasions. He is one of the most respected figures in world rugby.

John is a Director of the Mettle Group, International Quarterback and QM Technologies and consults to BT Financial Group.

John has attended four of the six scheduled Board meetings during the year and was granted a leave of absence on another occasion. In May 2006, John was appointed to the Board of the Australian Sports Foundation.

Appointed to 6 February 2008

Ms Michelle Ford–Eriksson MBE, BA, MA

As an Australian representative in swimming for ten years, Michelle won a gold medal in the 800-metre freestyle and a bronze medal in the 200-metre butterfly events at the Moscow Olympics in 1980. A dual world-record holder for the 800-metre freestyle, Michelle also won Commonwealth Games gold medals in the 200-metre butterfly event in 1978 and 1982. Michelle was an inaugural member of the International Olympic Committee Athletes’ Commission and a member of the International Olympic Academy for the International Olympic Committee.

For the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, she was a regional manager for the National Olympic Committee services. Previously, Michelle was a consultant on the Olympic campaign bids for Sydney (2000), Brisbane (1992) and Melbourne (1996). She spent a number of years in Switzerland as a director of sport and a manager of a sports science unit at the University and Polytechnic College of Lausanne.
Recently Michelle has worked extensively in the Oceania region coordinating programs between the International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees. Michelle is a member of the Board of Swimming Australia and a Director of the 2009 Masters Games Sydney.

She is currently working as General Manager of International Sales and Marketing for a Swiss-based IT company, specialising in security and response-management systems.

Michelle’s appointment to the Board was extended for three months as an interim measure in February 2006. She attended four of the five ASC Board meetings for which she was eligible during 2005–06 and was granted a leave of absence on the other occasion. Throughout the past year, she has served as a member of the Active After-school Communities Sub-committee and the Australian Sports Foundation Board.

**Appointed to 7 May 2006**

### Ms Margot Foster BA, LLB

Margot is a practising lawyer in Melbourne but maintains a considerable involvement in sports administration. She was a successful athlete, winning bronze in the women’s coxed four at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and gold in the women’s eights at the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

Margot has served on numerous boards and committees since she ended her competitive career in the late 1980s, including membership of the Australian Olympic Committee Athletes’ and Education Commissions, Melbourne’s 1996 Olympic Bid Committee and Secretary General of Rowing Australia. Currently, she serves on the Boards of Gymnastics Australia, World Gymnastics Melbourne 2005 Ltd, the Melbourne University Sports Association and the Australian Bobsleigh and Skeleton Association Inc.

Margot’s appointment concluded on 7 May 2006 but prior to that she attended all scheduled Board meetings during 2005–06. She served on the Audit Committee throughout the year and was a member of the Australian Sports Foundation Board until her departure.

**Appointed to 7 May 2006**

### Mr Greg Hartung OAM, BA, Dip Journ (Qld), MA (Syd)

Greg has had an extensive career in sports administration spanning 25 years. He is currently President of the Australian Paralympic Committee and the Oceania Paralympic Committee, and is on the Governing Board of the International Paralympic Committee. He is a member of the Olympic Committee Radio and Television Commission and was Deputy Chair of the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games Organising Committee.

Greg was the inaugural Chief Executive of the ASC from 1984 to 1988 and was a member of the interim committee of the ASC in 1983. He was also President of the Confederation of Australian Sport from 1989 to 1995 and is a life member of that organisation.
Greg has held a number of directorships with sporting organisations, including the Australian Coaching Council and the Australian Sports Foundation. Outside sport, Greg has pursued a career in business and media.

Greg attended five of the six scheduled Board meetings during the year. In May 2006, he was appointed as a member of the Australian Sports Foundation Board.

Appointed to 11 May 2007

Mr Roy Masters BA, M Litt, Dip Ed

Roy is a senior writer with the *Sydney Morning Herald* and appears on the ABC’s *Offsiders* program. In addition to writing about rugby league, Roy covers major sporting events, including the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and a wide range of sports including athletics, rowing, swimming, netball and football.

He was first appointed to the ASC Board in 1984 and is its longest-serving member. He was an inaugural member of the ASC’s Audit Committee, where he continues to serve, currently as Chairman. During his earlier terms of appointment, Roy pioneered the AUSSIE SPORT program, which introduced modified versions of sport for children. He has served as Chairman of the Active After-school Communities Sub-committee since its inception in August 2004.

Roy had earlier careers as a schoolteacher and then as a coach of the Western Suburbs and St George rugby league teams.

He attended five of the six scheduled Board meetings during 2005–06.

Appointed to 6 February 2008

Mr Kieren Perkins OAM

Kieren went to his first international swimming meet at the 1990 Auckland Commonwealth Games as a 16-year-old. He was the first swimmer in history to hold Olympic, World and Commonwealth titles simultaneously and has been the recipient of numerous prestigious awards within the sporting fraternity. Often rated as one of the greatest male swimmers in Australian Olympic history, he is remembered by most Australians for his gold-medal performance in the 1500 metres at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.

Kieren was an integral member of the successful Australian delegation sent to Monaco in 1993 to bid for the 2000 Olympic Games. He was appointed to the ASC Board in November 2000 and the Board of Swimming Australia in December 2002. His sporting achievements were acknowledged and honoured through his appointment as an Executive Board member to the World Olympians Association in December 2003 and then in May this year, his induction into the exclusive International Swimming Hall of Fame.

Kieren is a contributing columnist for the *Sydney Morning Herald* and has worked as a sports commentator for all three commercial television networks. He is a corporate ambassador for a number of national high-profile companies and is also a Board Member of the Starlight Children’s Foundation.
Kieren attended four of a possible six Board meetings throughout the year and was granted a leave of absence on one other occasion. He served on the Active After-school Communities Sub-committee during the year and has recently been appointed as an ambassador for the program. Kieren was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee in May.

Appointed to 6 February 2008

Mr Geoffrey Stooke OAM, CIT WA

Geoff is the Managing Director and Chairman of Standard Wool Australia Group of Companies and holds a number of other directorships. He is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and of the Australian Institute of Management, and brings proven leadership and business-management skills to the Board.

Geoff is the Chairman of RugbyWA and the Emirates Western Force, and has a depth of experience in rugby as a player, coach and administrator. He has played over 650 grade games and represented at state and national level. He has coached at club, state and national level and has been Chairman of RugbyWA since 1988. In 2004 Geoff chaired the committee that successfully secured a Super 14 team for Perth. Geoff is also active in various other sports and in 1987 he was a grinder in the Kookaburra crew that competed in the America’s Cup Defence.

Geoff was appointed to the ASC Board in November 2005 and has attended each of the scheduled meetings since then. He was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee in May 2006. Geoff was also appointed to the Board of the Australian Sports Foundation in early May 2006.

Appointed to 7 November 2007

Ms Pamela Tye OAM, Grad Dip ECE, Grad Dip Man Admin

Pamela had a long association with the Australian Women’s Hockey Association before her appointment as the inaugural president of Hockey Australia, the amalgamated body representing men’s and women’s hockey. Until December 2004 she was a Vice-president and member of the Executive Board of the Federation of International Hockey and was the recipient of the FIH Award of Merit in 2001.

In 2004 Pamela was awarded the Women and Sport Diploma by the International Olympic Committee, ‘in recognition of her outstanding contribution in promoting the development and participation of women and girls in sport’. Pamela was a Director of the Board of the Sydney Paralympic Games and a member of the Sydney Youth Olympic Festival Committee. She has been a member of the State Sport Centre Trust in Sydney since 1984.

Pamela attended all six of the scheduled Board meetings during 2005–06. She was a member of the Active After-school Communities Sub-committee throughout the year and served as a member on the Board of the Australian Sports Foundation. Following Mr Bernardi’s resignation, Pamela was appointed to
chair both the Australian Sports Foundation Board and the committee to develop a National Sport Plan for People with a Disability. Pamela was a participant in meetings and discussions to develop the ASC’s submission to the Senate Inquiry into Women in Sport and Recreation.

Appointed to 6 February 2008

Ms Helen Williams AO, BA (Hons)

Helen became the ex-officio member of the Board on her appointment as Secretary of the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts in January 2002. She had previous appointments as Secretary to the Department of Education and Youth Affairs, the Department of Tourism and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and as the Australian Public Service Commissioner.

Helen is a member of the Management Advisory Committee of the Australian Public Service and a fellow of the Australian Institute of Management. She is also a member of the Council of the National Library of Australia.

She attended five of the six scheduled Board meetings during the year.

Appointed in January 2002

Board activities

The Board met on six occasions during 2005–06, with a further informal meeting being held in December, when Board members participated in a presentation on corporate governance and attended the ASC Media Awards. While the majority of Board meetings were held in Canberra, one was held in Melbourne and two others in Sydney.

The ASC Board was included in the Australian Government’s review of the governance of statutory authorities and office holders, which was undertaken by Mr John Uhrig. The Uhrig Review determined that there were two preferred governance templates for the future operation of statutory authorities — the Board template and the Executive Management template. The ASC’s current governance arrangements have features of both the templates and the decision on which one the ASC will adopt has been referred to the Government for consideration. In the interim, the current Board and Committee structure will continue.

A major focus for the Board this year has been the continuing development of the Active After-school Communities program, which delivers physical activity at a recreational level to primary school-aged children in the after-school hours time slot. A detailed report on the program can be found elsewhere in this report, but the Board was very pleased with the overall outcome, which saw in excess of 1700 Active After-school Communities programs in operation by year’s end. Negotiations for the continuation of funding and expansion of the program to reach a wider client group are continuing with the Australian Government.

The Board sought the Government’s support for an ongoing Direct Athlete Support scheme to provide financial support for elite athletes during their training and competition phases. A new scheme — the Australian Government Sport Training Grant — was announced in June 2006. The new initiative will provide $14 million to Australia’s top athletes to support their preparation for the Beijing Olympics and other major international events.
The Board continued to address anomalies in the administration and/or governance of a growing number of national sporting organisations, deploying ASC staff where necessary to assist the organisations to become more viable and efficient.

Redevelopment of the AIS Canberra campus has continued throughout the year. A new building to house the Executive members and the Sport Performance and Development division was completed and occupied, the AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre was completed and handed over, and work continues on the expansion and upgrade of the AIS Services Hub, which will accommodate Sports Science and Sports Medicine and other AIS support service programs. Additionally, negotiations for the establishment of the European Training Centre in Italy have been finalised, with construction of the facility due to commence shortly.

In response to a detailed funding submission through the Board, the Australian Government announced an additional $55.7 million in the ASC’s 2006–07 appropriation, which was allocated to program-specific initiatives to drive national talent identification and educational programs, and to enhance the AIS scholarship programs through better training facilitation and increased athlete support services.

Sub-committees

Two Board sub-committees and the Australian Sports Foundation Board met regularly during the year.

The Active After-school Communities Sub-committee met in concert with the Board meetings throughout the reporting period. A detailed briefing on the program’s progress was delivered by the program’s General Manager at each meeting and any issues or promotional opportunities were explored through this forum. The sub-committee is chaired by Mr Masters who is assisted by Mrs Tye, Mr Perkins and Ms Ford–Eriksson. All Board members have been encouraged to support the program through personally attending a practical activity session. Mr Perkins was recently appointed as a national ambassador for the program, together with Catherine Freeman.

The Audit Committee met on three occasions during the year. Mr Masters chaired the committee throughout the year with Mr Bernardi and Ms Foster completing the membership base until their departure in April and May, respectively. In May, the ASC Chairman appointed Mr Stooke and Mr Perkins to serve on the Committee. The activities of the Audit Committee are reported under ‘Financial Accountability’.

The Emoluments Committee and the Anti-doping Sub-committee did not meet during the reporting period.

The Minister for Sport determines the membership of the Australian Sports Foundation Board. Currently membership is sourced from the ASC Board but this is not a prerequisite. The Foundation holds its meetings in conjunction with the ASC Board meetings, and in addition this year it held a separate formal meeting in December 2006.

A National Disability Sport Plan Steering Committee was established by the Government in April 2005 to consider and develop a best model for providing maximum sporting opportunities to the greatest number of people with a disability at all levels of sport across Australia. The terms of reference dictated that an ASC Board member chair the committee. Mr Bernardi was appointed to that role where he continued until his departure from the Board in April, when Mrs Tye assumed responsibility for chairing the committee.
The Australian Sports Foundation Board

Mr Bernardi (Chair) continued his appointment as a member of the Australian Sports Foundation Board until his resignation in April 2006. Ms Tye continued her appointment and was confirmed as Chair in May 2006. The terms of appointment for Ms Foster and Ms Ford–Eriksson expired in May 2006. Ms Ford–Eriksson was reappointed in May 2006. Messrs Hartung, Eales and Stooke were appointed as members in May 2006. The Australian Sports Foundation Board generally meets in conjunction with, but separate from, the ASC Board and met on seven occasions during the year. A report on the activities of the Australian Sports Foundation is included at Appendix 1.

Legislative reporting requirements

Minor capital works undertaken during the reporting period included eight projects totalling $510 000. All of these projects reached practical completion during the period. The AIS Redevelopment Project expended $31 million with two elements completed during the period.

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals during the reporting period that have, or may have, a significant impact on the operation of the ASC.

The ASC has not received any Ministerial directions during, since or prior to the 2005–06 financial year under Section 28 of the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997. No new notifications of general policies of the Government were received during the year, although three remain in effect from previous years:

- 2002 — whole-of-government cost-recovery policy
- 2002 — management of foreign exchange risk
- 2003 — national code of practice for the construction industry.

Environment and heritage

Legislative compliance

The ASC Environmental Management System is based on the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO 1400:1996). A fundamental goal of the ASC’s Environmental Policy is to comply with Australian Government environmental policies, initiatives and legislative requirements.

Environmental policy

The ASC Environmental Management System comprises policy objectives, targets and procedures for monitoring and review.
Effects of the Australian Sports Commission’s activities on the environment

Environmental incidents and breaches

There were no reportable breaches of environmental legislation within the ASC during the year.

Environmental aspects and effects

The ASC is a member of the Greenhouse Challenge. This commits the ASC to a program of environmental performance improvements covering energy usage, waste minimisation and recycling to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

During the reporting period, the ASC continued a water-management program and purchased 10 per cent green power as part of its electricity supply contract.

The ASC reports its annual building and transport-related energy consumption data to the Australian Greenhouse Office for inclusion in its annual report.

Environmentally sustainable design

The AIS Redevelopment Project has engaged a consultant on the management team who is responsible for advising on environmentally sustainable design measures to be incorporated into the project in accordance with local planning authority requirements.

Heritage

No heritage issues arose during the reporting period.

Enterprise agreements

The Australian Sports Commission (Committed to Excellence) Certified Agreement 2004–2007 establishes a framework of terms and conditions of employment for the majority of employees in the ASC. Importantly, it also provides a foundation and driver for workforce planning and the development of improved systems and practices to meet emerging organisational requirements and circumstances. Human Resources prepared two reports for the Executive aimed at ensuring a continued focus on, and progress with, workforce planning initiatives as well as maintaining a clear, identifiable link between increased organisational capability and pay increases. The ASC Staff Consultative Group, which met monthly throughout the year, provided an important means of workplace communication on these matters and on issues of employment policy and practice.

Some of the developments that occurred during 2005–06 include:

- redesign of jobs and programs to meet new and emerging requirements, for example, Sport Services, and Performance Analysis and Biomechanics
- redesign of workplaces to enable more effective and efficient work practices, for example, in the childcare centre and swim school
- increased use of technology in ASC-wide databases and the digital repository (SPIDAR).
Movement through salary ranges of each specific job was based on individual performance, in line with section operational plans.

All Executive members, other than those under the Remuneration Tribunal, are on fixed-term Australian Workplace Agreements.

**Social justice and equity**

The ASC recognises the importance and value of workplace diversity. Strategies aimed at ensuring the ASC maintains a culture that values diversity include:

- providing access and equity for people with a disability
- ongoing provision of induction training for all new staff, which incorporates a focus on staff expectations, respect in the workplace and the prevention of workplace harassment
- ongoing training of all staff members in the ASC Code of Conduct, and its promotion by management at all levels
- development and implementation of the ASC Disability Action Framework
- development and implementation of a management-enhancement program for all senior and middle managers to ensure they have a good understanding of employee management and legal principles
- promotion of the ASC’s Employee Assistance Program for all staff and athletes
- ongoing opportunities through the Staff Consultative Group to raise awareness of balancing work and family responsibilities.

**Disability Action Plan**

In accordance with the Commonwealth Disability Strategy, the Disability Action Framework for 2006–08 has been developed and endorsed by the ASC Executive and Board. Communication of the plan and the provision of disability awareness training to all managers will commence in September 2006.

The Disability Action Plan will be reviewed and monitored annually by the Disability Steering Committee to ensure its relevance. The plan includes:

- enhancing disability awareness among employees, including training and internal communication
- promoting community disability awareness of ASC activities via the internet and by speaking at various forums
- ensuring the ASC’s property and premises are accessible to employees, athletes and the general public who have a disability, wherever possible.
Occupational health and safety

The ASC has spent considerable time and effort ensuring it meets its occupational health and safety requirements through:

- development of an occupational health and safety management system on the ASC intranet, which covers policy and guidelines, emergency procedures, reporting requirements, safe working procedures, emergency contacts and the ASC Business Continuity Plan
- development of evacuation procedures and conduct of relevant training across the site for new buildings as they are finalised
- implementation of a chemical hazard database, including the purchase of spill kits and the provision of relevant training for selected personnel
- ongoing delivery of training to ASC staff in the identification of hazards and risks
- delivery of occupational health and safety training to all staff through the ASC induction program
- ongoing training of all occupational health and safety support groups across the ASC (these groups include first aid officers, fire wardens [including bomb threat and building evacuation training], health and safety representatives, and workplace harassment contact officers)
- conducting workplace assessments as required.

Formal reporting requirements under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1989

Section 30 No requests were received from health and safety representatives
Sections 45, 46 and 47 No notices of safety breaches were received from Comcare
Section 68 The ASC reported the cycling incident in Germany — the athletes were covered under Comcover and an ASC staff member under Comcare

Indemnities and insurance for officers

The ASC is insured through the Government’s self-managed fund, Comcover. The full cost of commissioners’ and officers’ insurance has been met through Government appropriations. The ASC has met all statutory requirements associated with reporting to Comcover.
Freedom of information

The Freedom of Information Act 1982 gives the general public the right to access documents held by the ASC. Freedom of information statistics for 2005–06 are as follows:

- Requests on hand at 30 June 2005: 1
- Requests received during 2005–06: 5
- Requests withdrawn: 2
- Requests granted in full: 0
- Requests granted in part: 4
- Requests refused: 0
- Requests transferred: 0
- Requests for internal review: 0
- Appeals to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal: 0 (1 decision handed down)
- Requests on hand at 30 June 2006: 0

Privacy

The ASC’s privacy statement can be found on its website at www.ausport.gov.au. The statement is in accordance with guidelines issued by the Privacy Commissioner.

No complaints were received under the Privacy Act 1988 during the reporting period.

The ASC provides in-house privacy training as part of its induction program. In-house awareness sessions are also run periodically by the ASC for ongoing staff.

Ombudsman

The Commonwealth Ombudsman had two complaints on hand at 30 June 2005 with respect to the ASC’s activities. Both complaints were not pursued following the Ombudsman’s initial investigation. The Ombudsman did not receive any new complaints with respect to the ASC’s activities during the reporting period.

Fraud control

The ASC is committed to the minimisation of fraud through effective fraud management and it has a fraud control plan in place. An updated fraud risk assessment was completed during the reporting period. The ASC is continuing to meet its obligations under the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2002.
Commercial and Facilities

Commercial Operations

Commercial Operations manages the AIS Sports Visitor Centre, its sporting and conference facilities, and the residential accommodation complex. It promotes the use of the AIS Canberra facilities on a commercial basis to local, national and international sporting groups and the general public.

The business units of the section generate off-budget revenue for the ASC by coordinating events and functions, hiring out facilities and residential accommodation, providing guided tours of the AIS and the Sportex exhibition, and through the operations of the AIS retail shop and the Swim and Fitness Centre. Commercial Operations also manages a childcare centre on a commercial basis.

During the reporting period, there were 407,401 visits to the commercial programs at the AIS Canberra campus, which was a decrease of 27,289 over the previous reporting period. Of these, 123,240 visitors took an athlete-guided tour of the AIS. The number of tour groups visiting the site decreased during the year, but the total number of people taking a tour increased by 1450, reflecting an increase in school children visiting the site. Commercial Operations also managed:

- 322 sporting and commercial camps involving 13,376 people. This was a decrease in the number of camps held by 41 but a more than double (7589) increase in participants, reflecting a continuing trend of fewer camps but with larger-sized groups
- 28 sporting carnivals involving 9710 participants. This was a decrease over the previous year, which had 44 carnivals and 23,333 participants
- 38 functions and events for 73,299 people. This was a decline in both the number of functions/events (seven) and people (15,932), reflecting a decline in concert patrons as well as catered functions in the AIS Arena
- two conferences for 644 people. This was 17 less conferences than the previous year and around 1438 less participants.
The remainder of the commercial visits were through the Swim and Fitness Centre and the AIS Swimming Pool turnstile.

Commercial Operations managed a number of major events and concerts which were staged in the AIS Arena. These included Delta Goodrem, Kelly Clarkson, Hi 5, Jamiroquai, Wakakirri, Careers Market, Dance Sport, Opals World Challenge and a number of large dinners.

The Swim and Fitness Centre was generally able to sustain demand for its swim classes, but needed to cap class sizes at various times due to a shortage of swim instructors. The AIS Athletes’ Residence occupancy and profitability levels reflected the position in the normal Olympic cycle, whereby they are lower in the two years following an Olympic Games with increases in the two years before the next Games.

Commercial Operations’ turnover was $12.919 million for the year, generating a profit of $853 225.

Facilities Services

Facilities Services provides engineering, maintenance, building operations, asset management, property services, logistic services and facilities operations for the ASC.

Key activities during the reporting period include:
- refurbishment of bathrooms in the AIS Athletes’ Residence
- replacement of part of the roof on the existing swimming pool
- completion of an extension to the dryland diving facility in Brisbane
- refurbishment of the offices for the Diving program in Brisbane
- refurbishment of the offices for the Canoe program on the Gold Coast
- refurbishment and construction of offices in the existing pool
- construction of an office for the sports training facility attendant
- construction of a new office for the Security unit
- extension of public lighting near the Soccer Fields and Multi-purpose Playing Fields
- painting of the Sports Science/Sports Medicine Biomechanics laboratory
- refurbishment of some of the flats in the AIS Junior Athletes’ Residence.

Construction of the AIS Redevelopment Project continued. The project budget is $70.15 million. The status of the main components of the project is as follows:
- Broad Construction Services handed over the AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre on 30 June 2006.
- Guideline ACT delivered the civil engineering and services package of works in November 2005.
- St Hilliers handed over the Sport Development and Education Centre on 12 May 2006.
- The AIS Services Hub package is being constructed by Kell and Rigby. The expected completion date of the new three-storey building and indoor track component of the works is November 2006.
- The residences package was awarded to Manteena. The expected completion date of the new residences is April 2007.
The European Training Centre will include accommodation, sports science and sports medicine capabilities. A protocol agreement between the Provincial Government of Varese and the ASC has been in place since May 2005. A contract between the parties is in final draft form. The facility has been designed and documented, and will be built by the Province. Construction is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2007.

Corporate and Executive

Government and Board Services

The Government and Board Services section oversees the maintenance of the integrity and reputation of the ASC among its stakeholders through the coordination of timely and quality contributions to the business of Government, the ASC Board and the broader sports sector. This includes the provision of advice to the Minister and the Government on policy issues affecting the development of sport in Australia.

The program also provides high-level policy analysis and advice, together with support services, to the ASC CEO and Executive. Government and Board Services also provides secretariat services for the ASC Board and its committees, and manages the Commission’s involvement in the Sport and Recreation Ministers’ Council and the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport.

In 2005–06, the section processed the following documentation and advice to the Minister:

- 449 replies to ministerial correspondence
- 208 briefing submissions
- 86 Question Time briefs
- 72 Senate Estimates questions on notice
- eight Parliamentary questions on notice.
International Relations

The International Relations section contributes to strengthening the Australian Government’s engagement with overseas partners through sport, in particular in the Asia-Pacific region. This is achieved through the provision of resources, services and facilities under Government-funded international community sports development programs in the Pacific, southern Africa and the Caribbean, and through coordinating the ASC’s relationships with foreign agencies.

Programs managed by the International Relations section are detailed under Outcome 1 (pages 42–4).

ASC CEO Mark Peters is a member of the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport, which met in March 2006 in Melbourne and plays an active role with the International Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace.

During 2005–06, International Relations hosted 15 visiting delegations from 14 countries representing various international governments and institutions.

In November 2005 at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Malta, Prime Minister John Howard announced the establishment of the Australian Sports Outreach Program, which will come into effect from 1 July 2006. This initiative supersedes individual programs in the Pacific, southern Africa and the Caribbean, and will run until June 2011. Under the program, $1 million will be spent on the Pacific and the remainder on activities in other regions. The ASC is finalising the funding agreement for the program with the Australian Agency for International Development.

Legal

During 2005–06, the ASC consolidated its in-house legal services, establishing a discrete Legal section. The section assisted with a broad range of matters across the ASC, including advice in relation to:

- numerous contracts entered into by the ASC
- anti-doping issues
- corporate governance issues involving various sporting organisations
- protection of the ASC’s intellectual property
- ASC procurement processes
- freedom of information matters.

Corporate Services

Corporate Communications

Corporate Communications aims to extend the reach and effectiveness of the ASC and its programs through centralised and integrated communications and marketing services. It works to raise the awareness and understanding of the ASC and its role among its stakeholders and the general public. It also plays a key role in generating revenue by developing and managing sponsorship and other fundraising programs.
The section comprises:

- a Media unit, which works closely with regional, metropolitan, national and international media to enhance the reputation of the ASC and Australian sport
- a Publishing unit, which produces and distributes a wide range of quality educational and saleable ASC resources, together with managing requests to reproduce ASC copyrighted material
- a Public Relations and Partnerships unit, which drives the sponsorship program, and manages the protection of ASC brands, the corporate promotion of the ASC and the internal communications function
- an account-management team, which coordinates the services of the Corporate Communications section to ASC divisions and manages a range of events to increase participation in sport.

Specific achievements by Corporate Communications during the reporting period include:

- development and rollout of a new corporate visual identity for the ASC, and the production and promotion of a branding and acknowledgment guide for national sporting organisations
- running of the AIS Open Day, supported by EnergyAustralia, which resulted in significant paid and unpaid local and regional media coverage and which attracted over 5000 visitors on the day
- development and delivery of a range of high-profile events, including the 2005 ASC Media Awards, Ausport Awards, AIS Athlete and Coach Awards, launch of the *Indigenous Athletes at the Australian Institute of Sport* publication and Top Secret functions for the Canberra Convention Bureau
- holding Sporting Insiders, which saw 30 of Australia’s key sports journalists and broadcasters visit the AIS, resulting in significant national and international coverage of ASC and AIS initiatives and innovations
- media issues management and promotion in national and international media resulting in solid coverage, particularly for the AIS 25th birthday and the site redevelopment
- communications support for the Active After-school Communities program, resulting in widespread local and regional media coverage, numerous regional and national newsletters, and educational and promotional resources

Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator Rod Kemp, with Todd George of Port Lincoln High School, winner of the Ausport Prize, Ausport Awards, Melbourne, March 2006. The awards were managed by the Corporate Communications section.
development of new partnerships with local attractions to profile the ASC and the AIS as a commercial site. These included the ‘Sports Force’ promotion with Questacon, the National Museum of Australia and the Australian War Memorial; sponsorship of the Sport and War exhibition at the Australian War Memorial; and a partnership with Ausdance and the Australian Ballet School to co-host the International Association for Dance Medicine and Science annual general meeting at the AIS in 2007.

production of over 400 publications and resources to support ASC programs, including production management of significant training resources for the Active After-school Communities program.

management of cash and in-kind sponsorship worth nearly $2 million to the ASC.

Finance

Finance is responsible for the ASC’s financial management, business support, accounts processing and financial reporting.

The section focuses on the provision of support within the ASC while continuing to ensure that the ASC satisfies the Government’s financial-management and accountability requirements.

Finance’s major activities during 2005–06 include:

- increasing liaison with ASC program areas to improve financial-management practices across the ASC and providing direct assistance on business decisions
- meeting the Government’s external budgetary and reporting requirements
- preparing the ASC’s annual financial statements
- management of insurance issues
- management of travel issues.
Human Resources

The Human Resources section has continued to evolve over the past year. There is a greater focus on the strategic requirements of the organisation to meet emerging needs such as new technology, reduced number of skilled applicants, the ageing workforce, greater devolution to managers and greater decentralisation of the workforce. The Human Resources team provides advice to the Executive and managers in relation to workforce planning, the employment framework and work arrangements for all ASC staff. Its services encompass planning and reporting; remuneration management, including payroll and salary packaging; recruitment; development and updating of human resources policies and advice; occupational health and safety; staff development; induction; and workplace relations. The Human Resources section has been using a one-stop shop approach to assist managers in gaining advice and support in managing the human resource component of their roles.

Significant initiatives during the reporting period include:

- Ongoing human resource management/support of the Active After-school Communities program in a decentralised approach.
- Review of the current ASC Code of Conduct, with a rewrite to occur in late 2006.
- Commencement of the implementation of an occupational health and safety chemical hazard database.
- Further development of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System, particularly in the area of ASC plant and evacuation procedures, as a result of the partial completion of the $70.15 million ASC site upgrade.
- Reviewed, tendered, evaluated and commenced the implementation of a new human resources information system to enable increased executive and manager reporting, workforce capability, skills audits, online performance management, and employee and manager self-service.
- Revision of several key policies and procedures, including salary review processes.
- Development and initial implementation of the ASC Disability Action Framework.
- Boosted capability to assist managers, particularly within the AIS, with immigration issues through migration agent training.
- Further development of the Management Enhancement Program, provided to all middle and senior ASC managers.

Future areas of development include an increased focus on workforce planning, including the finalisation of skills audits against positions, and skill gap analysis of the current workforce; redevelopment of the performance, planning and review process, with an updated version being provided online; and increased management reporting capability.
Information Management

Information Management encompasses Information Technology and the National Sport Information Centre.

Information Technology

Information Technology provides information and communication technology (ICT) services to the ASC, including developing and supporting applications and the provision and support of all information technology infrastructure.

Highlights for the reporting year include:

- delivery of phase 1 of the redevelopment of the sports database into the Sport Performance and Development Service ICT Framework
- delivery of phase 1 of the redevelopment of the athlete database
- completion of a physiotherapy injury tracking and treatment system
- Commonwealth Games results reporting from the high performance tracking system
- complete review of ICT internet security to prepare the way for connection to Fedlink, a secure intra-government email communication service
- planning the network and cabling infrastructure to support the AIS site redevelopment
- replacement of ageing local area network equipment in order to support high-speed data communications across the AIS Canberra campus. This will be used by all staff, but especially sports scientists for sports performance analytical work
- infrastructure improvements to reduce the amount of SPAM email received by ASC staff
- planning and implementing a network extension to support the Beach Volleyball program
- introduction of web conferencing.

National Sport Information Centre

The National Sport Information Centre provides a gateway to sport-related information and facilitates access to a world-class collection of print and electronic resources that includes books, videos, photographic images, periodicals and electronic journals. The National Sport Information Centre is also responsible for the ASC’s records management, web and audiovisual services.

Major project achievements during the reporting period include:

- implementation of a new integrated library management system, enabling internet access to the library catalogue for the first time
- successful conclusion of a six-month user pilot trial of an innovative sports performance information and digital asset repository (SPIDAR)
- significant progress in implementing the corporate electronic document management system, TRIM.

The National Sport Information Centre remains committed to leading the Australasian Sports Information Network (AUSPIN). The Centre successfully hosted the 2006 AUSPIN Sport Information in the Commonwealth Seminar, bringing together sport information professionals from across the region and around the world to share experiences and identify strategic partnerships.
The National Sport Information Centre is actively involved in promoting and developing sports information internationally, in partnership with the International Association for Sports Information, and the Sports Information Resource Centre. The National Sport Information Centre continues to enhance access to sports information in the region through ongoing collaboration with the Oceania Sport Information Centre and the PNG National Sports Institute.

The National Sport Information Centre’s service metrics for the reporting period are as follows:

- Walk-in visitors (door count): 54,979
- Reference queries answered: 9,294
- Personalised National Sport Information Centre tours: 583
- Items provided to clients: 11,988
- Database contributions to SportDiscus: 1,713
- ASC Image Library orders: 592
- Photography tasks: 410
- Video units dubbed: 5,210
- SPIDAR induction and training sessions: 22
- TRIM induction and training sessions: 73
- TRIM records created and stored: 47,953
- Visitors to www.ausport.gov.au: 4,486,482
- Average daily visits to www.ausport.gov.au: 12,290
- Number of web pages on www.ausport.gov.au: 5,120
- Number of intranet pages: 3,255

Research and Corporate Planning

During the reporting period, the former Business Development and Research section was renamed Research and Corporate Planning to better reflect the focus of the activities of the section.

Research and Corporate Planning manages the ASC’s social research agenda and helps to ensure the Commission meets its various statutory requirements. It also plays a role in the management, protection and commercial development of the ASC’s intellectual property assets.

The ASC continued to implement its five-year strategic approach for social sports research, while increasing the range of projects it is undertaking or assisting. A substantial long-term research project as part of the Active After-school Communities program has moved into its second year and early results are reflecting very positively on the value of the program. Research and Corporate Planning continues to manage the Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey on behalf of the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport. It also manages the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport web site on behalf of the state and territory departments of sport and recreation.

The ASC continues to work in partnership with Sport England, UK Sport and other international collaborators to develop an accessible research base to promote the wider social and economic benefits of sport and physical activity.
Research and Corporate Planning provided strategic advice to a number of ASC programs on areas including risk management, undertaking client-satisfaction surveys, research procurement and designing program evaluation frameworks. A corporate social research register has been implemented to provide a reliable evidence base to assist with research decision-making and information dissemination by ASC staff. Major research project activities have been undertaken in areas including disability sport, club development and high performance coaching.

A comprehensive ASC Business Continuity Plan has been developed to help the organisation respond to any event, emergency or disaster that causes an interruption to regular business activities at the Canberra campus. The plan will ensure adequate levels of service are maintained during the period from the disruption until the resumption of normal operations.

Research and Corporate Planning manages the internal audit function of the ASC, including provision of support for the ASC Audit Committee. The section continues to assist with the preparation of business cases for new products and services, while working in a supporting and educational role across the ASC to identify and develop commercial opportunities.
Outcome 1

An effective national sports system that offers improved participation in quality sports activities by Australians

TOTAL PRICE: $65,903,000

The Australian Government envisions a national sports system that is robust and self-sustaining, backed by a dynamic sports industry that plays a vital role in the development of sport in Australia at all levels. The ASC plays a central leadership role in developing this holistic sports delivery system.

The ASC works with sports delivery agencies, including grassroots sporting clubs, to enhance their ability to offer improved participation in quality sport for Australians, while at the same time ensuring that Australia’s elite teams are provided with the optimal opportunity to excel in competition on the world stage.

The ASC plays a vital role in fostering cooperation in sport between Australia and other countries by providing resources, services and facilities related to sport. Australia’s national successes have allowed the ASC to export its expertise overseas as well as to work with other countries to assist in the development of their communities through sport.

The table below reports the ASC’s performance against the measures associated with Outcome 1.

Table 1 Output 1.1: national sports system development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quality/Quantity</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Variance (%)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1: programs and services and national leadership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership and partnership</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>All recognised national sporting organisations, where appropriate, have executed agreements that outline ASC performance and compliance requirements and detail funding and/or support to be provided by the ASC</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Funding and service level agreements jointly agreed to by the ASC and funded by state/territory departments and/or stakeholders to provide national coverage for relevant ASC programs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>All recognised national sporting organisations continue to implement, review and update as required policies and procedures in relation to member protection and anti-doping</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Assist selected and smaller national sporting organisations to support their administrative arrangements and enable capacity building</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Ten significant targeted interventions and/or initiatives to assist funded national sporting organisations to improve their business practices, such as strategic planning, governance and structural change</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Three specific sector leadership forums for the sports industry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Conduct national junior sport, disability, Indigenous, club development, coaching and officiating, and women’s leadership programs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Quality/Quantity</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Variance (%)</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Sport Performance and Development national programs achieve rural and regional reach in conjunction with funded national sporting organisations and other funded stakeholders</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Recognised national sporting organisations accessing program initiatives across Sport Performance and Development program areas, including coaching and officiating, Indigenous, disability, junior, women, club development and membership growth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Major partnerships with the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts; Australian Council of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; VicHealth; and the Australian Paralympic Committee to support increased participation in sport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Club membership through ASC programs significantly increased</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>420 registered projects with the Australian Sports Foundation designed to improve the Australian sporting system infrastructure</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Facilitate the development of a national and related plans for sport for people with a disability that will provide for a more robust infrastructure for disability sport, and hence an enhanced framework for funding national sporting organisations for athletes with a disability into the future</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>The Active After-school Communities program will target up to 2000 primary schools and out of school hours care services and involve up to 100 000 children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 1.2: research**

| Quantity | Four major performance-oriented research initiatives to improve understanding of sport impact, involvement by young people and sporting club membership | Completed | 0 | 14 |
| Quantity | Quarterly collection of adult exercise, recreation and sport participation data and annual reporting of findings | Completed | 0 | |
| Quality  | Maintain and strengthen research evidence, linking sport with social, health and economic outcomes | Completed | 0 | |

**Activity 1.3: commercial activities**

| Quantity | Generate and manage three new off-budget commercial initiatives | Completed | 0 | |

**Activity 1.4: international development assistance**

| Quantity | Maintain and strengthen the management of four international sports-development assistance programs | 6 | 50 | 15 |

**Variance from targets**

1. Agreements were executed with 82 national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability. Of these agreements, 69 were funding and service level agreements executed with funded national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability, and 13 were recognition agreements. Recognition agreements were not executed with two national sporting organisations because of interim recognition arrangements.

2. Funding and service level agreements were negotiated and executed with seven of the eight state and territory departments of sport and recreation. Negotiations also took place with the eighth state (Queensland) for involvement in whole-of-sport initiatives and projects outside the funding and service level agreement, with the result that Queensland was involved in national workshops and program forums on an equal basis to other states and territories.
Sixty-nine national sporting organisations have updated and implemented their member protection policies. Fifteen national sporting organisations are in the process of updating their policies. Policies had to be updated as a result of changes to existing legislation and the introduction of new state and territory child-protection legislation in 2005 and 2006.

The Business Support Centre continued to provide support to the ten national sporting organisations that made up the original program during the reporting period as well as a further eight national sporting organisations for people with a disability. The Centre met with the majority of the ASC-recognised national sporting organisations to profile them and assess what assistance they required with their administration and/or operations.

Initiatives to improve the governance and management of national sporting organisations continue to be a major focus of the ASC. The higher number of projects is due to both the lengthy time frames required for completion of projects in this area and the identification of additional high-priority projects during the reporting period.

Due to the timing of major events such as the Winter Olympics, Winter Paralympics and the Commonwealth Games, only one forum was held this year.

Of the Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program sports that reported on their rural and regional/metropolitan status, 60 per cent of programs were conducted in metropolitan areas and 40 per cent were conducted in rural and regional areas.

Of the 7748 members of the Club Development Network as at 30 June 2006, 3393 (44 per cent) were from rural and regional areas.

All coaching courses associated with the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and all officiating courses associated with the National Officiating Accreditation Scheme are required to abide by the course design guidelines regarding access and equity, including catering for those in rural and regional areas. National sporting organisations are encouraged to use flexible delivery modes for their training programs when appropriate. Flexible delivery systems, including online and correspondence options, are provided for the Level 2 Coaching General Principles course to cater for the rural and regional population. An online education program for Beginning Coaching General Principles is being developed and is expected to be available around September 2006.

The Disability Education Program provided 271 courses in 2005–06. Of these, 178 were provided in metropolitan areas and 93 in rural and regional areas.

The Indigenous Sport Program had a strong focus on regional Australia with 80 per cent of programs delivered in regional, rural or remote areas.

Of the 168 projects funded through the Sport Leadership Grants for Women program, 57 per cent were in metropolitan areas and 43 per cent in regional areas.

Eighty-two national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability accessed a range of program initiatives across the Sport Performance and Development areas. These services were articulated in the funding and service level agreements and recognition agreements with the organisations and included coaching and officiating, women in sport, Indigenous, disability, junior, administration, club development and membership growth.

The National Junior Sport program has continued to assist nine pilot national sporting organisations to develop and implement sport-specific junior sport policies based on the ASC’s Junior Sport Framework. An additional ten national sporting organisations have accessed the Junior Sport Framework to begin the policy development process.
The ASC, through its Active Australia Schools Network, has been working on the development of an online directory of national sporting organisation programs and resources for schools. At this stage ten national sporting organisations have contributed information on their programs.

9 The Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts entered into a one-year memorandum of understanding with the ASC for the delivery of the 2005–06 Indigenous Sport Program.

10 Twenty-three sports have been part of the Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program. The sports entered the program for a three-year period on a staggered basis and at 30 June 2006 six sports remain in the program. Reported results show that the sports have achieved close to 100 per cent of targeted membership to date (an actual of 642 491 compared to a target of 643 260).

11 The increase in achievement relates to business generated by the Australian Sports Foundation.

12 A reference group reflecting the diverse nature of the disability sector was established to advise on the development of a framework to address the inclusion of people with a disability into sport at all levels. By the end of June 2006, the state and territory audits, a literature review and a public consultation process had been completed.

13 At the end of Term 2 of 2006, 1787 schools and out of school hours care services had participated in the Active After-school Communities program with an anticipated 90 000 children attending.

14 Includes initiatives in disability sport, club development and coaching along with the Active After-school Communities evaluation.

15 During the reporting period, the ASC received funding to manage the Oceania Sport Education Program, the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Sport Development Volunteers Program and the Solomon Islands Provincial Games, in addition to programs in the Pacific, southern Africa and the Caribbean.
Programs

International Relations

The ASC continued to deliver international services through the three Australian Government-funded (AusAID/DFAT) international sports development programs. The programs were:

- Australia–Africa 2006 Community Sports Development Program
- Australia–Caribbean Community Sports Development Program
- Australia–South Pacific Sports Program.

During the reporting period, the ASC also received funding for the delivery of three additional short-term international programs:

- Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Sport Development Volunteers Program
- Oceania Sport Education Program
- Solomon Islands Provincial Games Program.

Activities of particular note during the reporting period within these programs include:

Australia–Africa 2006 Community Sports Development Program

- The delivery of activities in South Africa and in other countries of southern Africa continued through the Active Community Club initiative — a program aimed at improving the physical and social health of targeted disadvantaged communities through participation in physical activity.
- Monitoring and evaluation practices were strengthened with the engagement of the University of Johannesburg to develop and implement a tool for communities to assess management and delivery practices as well as the impact of sport on human and social development. An earlier impact assessment on the Active Community Club initiative, prepared by the University of Johannesburg, was launched in November 2005 by His Excellency, Mr Philip Green, Australian High Commissioner to South Africa.
- A memorandum of understanding with the Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa was signed, with the first exchange activity conducted — the engagement of an ASC officer for the development of a plan linking the Active Community Club initiative to the Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa’s Mass Participation Program. At the end of June 2006, a pilot project was being negotiated to link the two programs.
- A pilot activity with South African-based organisation Sport for All on the delivery of Active Community Club activities concluded in December 2005. This was followed with a licence agreement being issued that permits the use of intellectual property associated with the Active Community Club concept.
- Africa Sports Ability cards were developed based on the Pacific Sports Ability program — an initiative promoting inclusive sport and physical activity for people with a disability. An Africa Sports Ability Workshop was held in March 2006 and was attended by representatives from South Africa, Malawi, Botswana and Swaziland. An agency was commissioned to translate the Africa Sports Ability cards into Portuguese for the Mozambique component of the Active Community Club initiative.
An Active Community Club Resource Kit, comprising an operations manual and information on sponsorship, club promotion and implementing HIV/AIDS and health education programs, was developed. The Active Community Club Resource Kit will become the foundation and core resource for the initiative.

Information on the Active Community Club initiative was developed at various international forums, notably the Sport for Development and Peace Conference in Magglingen, Switzerland, the Melbourne 13th Commonwealth International Sport Conference and the Cape Town International Conference on Sport and Development.

**Australia–Caribbean Community Sports Development Program**

- The restructure of the program in mid-2003 and the engagement of a local agency — the Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education — to assume responsibility for in-region management and delivery under ASC supervision, continued to demonstrate a successful model for program delivery.
- The Government of Trinidad maintained its support by continuing the secondment of two officers on full pay to assist with program delivery to the region.
- An Australian volunteer placement was maintained with the Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education to focus on club and association administration development in the region, in cooperation with Commonwealth Games Canada, which also maintains a sport volunteer presence in the region.
- Major initiatives continued in the fields of developing local skills and expertise of people working in the areas of sport for people with a disability, youth at risk, sports administration and school-sector programs such as curriculum development.
- Significant progress was made in establishing good working relationships with bodies in the region, including the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, heads of all regional sport and physical education departments, and a number of regional Olympic Committees.

**Australia–South Pacific Sports Program**

- The Pacific Junior Sport Program was developed in conjunction with experts from nine Pacific countries. It was piloted in Vanuatu and planning commenced in Samoa and Kiribati. The program’s overall aim is to improve the health and wellbeing of children aged six to 12 in the Pacific Islands by facilitating accessible, fun and safe sport and physical activity opportunities.
- A review of the elite scholarship program was conducted, which resulted in new strategies to increase the impact of the scholarship. This influenced the coordination of 15 training scholarships for athletes, coaches, administrators and sports scientists from nine countries. Support was also provided to countries in facilities and event management, and sport information.
- The Pacific Sports Ability program was expanded to remote, rural and regional areas of Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Solomon Islands. The program promotes inclusive sport and physical activity for people with a disability by working with Pacific counterparts to train local administrators, coaches and teachers in the delivery of a specifically developed Pacific Sports Ability curriculum.
- Governance in Pacific Island sporting organisations was strengthened through customised sport education programs and the development of national sports policies.
Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Sport Development Volunteers Program

- Through the Developing Countries Sports Participation Strategy, which was linked to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Legacy program, the ASC was contracted in May 2005 by the Victorian Department of Communities (through its Office of Commonwealth Games Coordination) to coordinate the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Sport Development Volunteers Program.

- During 2005–06, volunteers were placed in 21 countries for up to six months, with a host nominated by each country’s Commonwealth Games Association. Activities ranged from establishing talent search programs to assisting with the development of policy and procedure manuals.

- The program concluded on 30 June 2006.

Oceania Sport Education Program

- The ASC was awarded $540,000 through the Pacific Governance Support Program, managed by AusAID, for the development of the Oceania Sport Education Program — an innovative distance and flexible learning sport education program for 16 Pacific Island countries. The ASC is working with the Oceania National Olympic Committees and Olympic Sports Federations of Oceania.

- Sports Administration and Community Coach Training Level 1 modules, as well as presenter and assessor training, have been developed and piloted. Modules for Level 2 are being finalised.

Solomon Islands Provincial Games Program

- The purpose of the Solomon Islands Provincial Games Program is to develop local sporting structure, capacity and performance through the production of multi-sport provincial games carnivals. The ASC was awarded $422,600 by AusAID to manage the program.

- Local organising committees have been trained in event and sport management in each of the ten provinces. The first games were run successfully in Makira Province. Preparations have begun for the remaining events. The International Women’s Development Agency was engaged to improve equitable access for women to the games.

National Junior Sport

The National Junior Sport section incorporates the Active After-school Communities program and other junior sport initiatives that foster the development of safe, fun and quality environments for sport for young people.

Active After-school Communities

The Active After-school Communities program is the major component of the Australian Government’s Building a Healthy, Active Australia package. This four-year $90 million program was launched in June 2004 by the Prime Minister, John Howard. The Active After-school Communities program aims to provide more opportunities for primary school-aged children to participate in structured physical activity in the after-school time slot. The ASC has employed 187 staff at national, state and regional levels to continue the development and implementation the Active After-school Communities program.

The partnerships formed to assist in the establishment of the program across government and non-government sectors at national, state and regional levels continue to be highly significant.
The contribution from departments of sport and recreation, education, health and community services, and local government agencies is to be acknowledged.

During Term 2 of 2006, 1787 schools and out of school hours care services, and 90 000 children participated in the program. This number has been reached by incrementally increasing school and out of school hours care service participation each term since the program’s inception.

These schools and out of school hours care services have received a total of $2 767 283 in grants to assist them in running the Active After-school Communities program. Over 10 000 deliverers have completed the Community Coach Training Program and 7300 of these are involved in delivering the Active After-school Communities program. The Community Coach Training Program continues to be highly sought after by the education and sport sectors due to its philosophy of maximally engaging children in fun, safe and inclusive activities.

The preliminary findings from the first year of the Active After-school Communities program’s operation confirm that it achieved many of its stated objectives in the first year of its delivery, as well as providing participating communities with a number of positive benefits.

Satisfaction with the Active After-school Communities program’s overall performance is extremely high, with 88 per cent of schools and out of school hours care services and 87 per cent of deliverers indicating they are satisfied with the program’s performance.

Eighty-eight per cent of parents of participating children surveyed indicate that their children were previously inactive.

Eighty-one per cent of children surveyed say that they had fun in the Active After-school Communities program and 75 per cent indicate that they wanted to be involved in the program after the next holidays. Ninety-one per cent of schools and out of school hours care services believe the program is providing fun experiences to children.
Eighty-two per cent of deliverers believe children are becoming more positive towards structured physical activity. Children’s motor skills are also improving, with 74 per cent of the children surveyed believing they are better at physical activities since being involved in the Active After-school Communities program. Eighty-nine per cent of schools, out of school hours care services and deliverers believe fundamental motor skills are being improved.

A key aim of the Active After-school Communities program — helping to grow community capacity — is also being met according to most schools, out of school hours care services and deliverers. Seventy-nine per cent of schools and out of school hours care services believe the program has improved their ability to support and encourage student participation in physical activity and 76 per cent of deliverers say it is stimulating local community involvement in sport and physical activity. This is expected to improve further in the program’s second year of operation.

Findings overwhelmingly demonstrate that placing regional coordinators within local communities is seen as a key factor in the program’s success.

**Junior Sport Framework**

The ASC continued to provide leadership to national sporting organisations in adopting the Junior Sport Framework and developing junior sport-specific policies. The ASC has worked closely with nine pilot national sporting organisations to support them in the policy development process. Swimming, netball, basketball, volleyball and wrestling have all completed their policies and are working on implementation strategies. Hockey, tennis, golf and football are finalising the development of their policies. An additional ten national sporting organisations are at various draft stages of policy development.

At the end of 2005, the ASC conducted an external review of the Junior Sport Framework. All pilot national sporting organisations have found the Junior Sport Framework resources to be very useful in assisting them undertake the junior sport policy development process. The final report and recommendations have been received and will be implemented during the course of 2006–07.

**Other initiatives**

During the reporting period, National Junior Sport continued with the implementation of the following initiatives:

**Active Australia Schools Network**

The ASC continued its partnership with the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation to nationally coordinate the Active Australia Schools Network. The schools network supports over 1100 schools Australia-wide. The continued focus of the network has been building partnerships to support young people in quality sport experiences. This has occurred in all states with individual or cluster groups of schools, and partnerships between school network coordinators and key sport and education organisations.

**Out of School Hours Sports Program Pilot — Victoria**

The ASC, in partnership with VicHealth, has been involved in a three-year pilot of an out of school hours sports program in 71 Victorian out of school hours care services. The University of Ballarat was commissioned to conduct an evaluation of the pilot and the final evaluation report findings were presented to participating state sporting associations. Through a set of four different delivery models, the out of school hours sports program was successful in providing opportunities for children to participate in structured sporting experiences through outside school hours care.
A considerable number of useful outcomes can be incorporated by successor programs. A summary brochure outlining the learnings from the pilot project has been produced and will be distributed to key stakeholders. The ASC and VicHealth extended the University of Ballarat’s contract until the end of 2006 to conduct a longitudinal study to measure:

- participation and transition in sport and physical activity
- sustainability and impact on the out of school hours care service environment
- links and partnerships developed as a result of the out of school hours sports program.

The out of school hours sports program has now been replaced by the Active After-school Communities program.

Sport Working Better with Schools

The ASC contracted the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation to develop a resource to assist sport to work better with schools. The resource comprises three sections:

- understanding education and schools
- practical ways of building links with schools
- guide for clubs working with schools.

The sections are supported by tools, including checklists and templates that national sporting organisations can modify to suit their needs.

The resource is available through the ASC’s web site (www.ausport.gov.au/junior/nso_club).

Planning and Reporting

Anti-doping

The ASC worked with national sporting organisations and other stakeholders on their requirements and obligations in accordance with the World Anti-doping Code and the establishment of the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority, including through the ASC funding terms and conditions, national sporting organisation anti-doping assessment, and monitoring the progress of national sporting organisations in meeting their anti-doping obligations.

During the reporting period, the ASC:

- educated national sporting organisations and other stakeholders on their requirements and obligations in accordance with the World Anti-doping Code, the Australian Government’s Tough on Drugs in Sport Strategy and ASC funding terms and conditions via information forums, email bulletins, published articles and information on the internet
- approved the AFL Anti-doping Code as being compliant with the World Anti-doping Code
- undertook one round of the national sporting organisation anti-doping assessment to ensure national sporting organisations were fulfilling their anti-doping responsibilities
- worked with the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and the Australian Sports Drug Agency on the establishment of the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority
- monitored result-management issues and enforced the ASC Anti-doping Policy
- actively participated in anti-doping forums
- provided sport-specific advice and assistance to in excess of 30 national sporting organisations
- implemented all of the recommendations of the Anderson Report (Mr Anderson investigated the handling of the matter relating to the discovery of materials in Del Monte in December 2003 by the ASC and Cycling Australia)
- developed and implemented the ASC Search and Discovery Program
- assisted in the coordination of stakeholder input and provided input to the World Anti-doping Code review and standards.

Assessment of national sporting organisations for Australian Sports Commission recognition status

In line with the current recognition criteria and processes, the ASC undertook two rounds of recognition assessment during 2005–06. As at 30 June 2006, 84 national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability were recognised by the ASC.

Direct Athlete Support

As part of its 2004 election commitment to sport, the Australian Government undertook to provide $6.8 million for Direct Athlete Support in the lead-up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, matching the contribution of the Australian Commonwealth Games Association. The primary objective of the Melbourne 2006 Direct Athlete Support initiative was to provide a program of support to targeted elite athletes, selected on the basis of medal potential and individual need, and to support their training and competition environment in the lead-up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

The total of $6.8 million was allocated to 494 athletes, including 27 elite athletes with a disability, across all Commonwealth Games sports. Australia’s 221 medals at the Games came from a total of 251 athletes, taking into account team sports and relays. Two hundred and twenty-three of those athletes were granted a Direct Athlete Support allocation, which represents 88.2 per cent of all medallists.

In the 2005–06 Budget, the Australian Government announced a new initiative to assist athletes
in their preparations for the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Beijing and beyond, and other events as provided by Government policy. This initiative would follow on from the Melbourne 2006 scheme, so as to continue the commitment to providing Australian athletes with the opportunity to support their international training and competition environment.

The new scheme, called the Australian Government Sport Training Grant, has a total cost of $14 million over four years, based on an expected shared funding arrangement with the Australian Olympic Committee.

The initial funding of $1 million in the 2005–06 financial year was allocated to 104 Olympic medal-potential athletes across ten sports and events that were not in the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games program.

**Funding and service level agreements**

In 2005–06, the ASC developed and executed 69 funding and service level agreements with national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability. These funding and service level agreements utilised the national sporting organisation’s operational plan as a basis for determining ASC servicing priorities as well as monitoring national sporting organisation performance.

National sporting organisation performance was monitored throughout the year utilising performance reports submitted by each sport against its operational plans; where applicable, Beijing Athlete Program Management Committee discussions; analysis of performance in individual sport development program areas; and related reporting tools.

In 2005–06, the ASC also entered into recognition agreements with a range of national sporting organisations that were recognised and serviced, but not funded, by the ASC. These recognition agreements detail the benefits of ASC recognition as well as the compliance requirements of recognised national sporting organisations.

**Sport Ethics**

The ASC plays a leading role in assisting the sports industry to formulate policies, practices, programs and resources to address ethical issues and enhance ethical conduct in Australian sport. A key ethics-in-sport initiative is the Harassment-free Sport Strategy. During the reporting period the Sport Ethics unit enhanced the strategy by:

- developing five new national education and training packages that will be delivered in every state and territory by anti-discrimination commissions and private training providers
- developing an information sheet series covering topics such as sex, race and disability discrimination and harassment; conducting investigations in sport; role and conduct of tribunals; acquiring and displaying images of children; and ethical rights and responsibilities of various roles within sport
- updating its member protection policy template to reflect changes to state and territory child-protection legislation, community attitudes and sport industry needs.

A key tool of the Harassment-free Sport Strategy’s education program is Play by the Rules (www.playbytherules.net.au), a free online learning and information resource for the sports industry on harassment, discrimination and child protection. The ASC assisted with the addition of new information on the web site and the production of DVDs with scenarios. The DVDs can be used as training tools to stimulate discussion and increase awareness of
issues related to unlawful and/or inappropriate behaviour in sport.

During the reporting period, the ASC also coordinated the promotion to the sports industry of the Essence of Australian Sport in poster format, with supporting materials detailing how the principles can be incorporated into all levels and aspects of sporting operations. The Essence of Australian Sport is an over-arching statement that defines the core principles of sport in Australia — fairness, respect, responsibility and safety. It provides a consistent and positive foundation for the development of codes of behaviour and policy, strategic planning and program development. The Essence of Australian Sport also reminds us of the positive aspects, values and benefits of sport and that everyone has a role to play in promoting and demonstrating good sportsmanship and fair-play values.

In addition, the ASC provided advice and guidance to over 50 national sporting organisations on the development, updating or implementation of member protection policies as well as the management and resolution of complaints.

State and territory relations

During the reporting period, agreements were negotiated with seven state and territory departments of sport and recreation for the delivery of programs and services, and the development of national networks. These agreements covered activities in the areas of coaching and officiating, junior sport, sport for people with a disability, organisational development, club development, harassment-free sport and women in sport. While the Queensland department did not enter into an agreement, representatives from the department were involved in national workshops and program forums on an equal basis to other states and territories.

Sport Innovation and Best Practice

The work of the Sport Innovation and Best Practice section is concerned with improving the capacity and effectiveness of national sporting organisations in a variety of areas, including high performance, governance and management through advice, interventions and the development of resources. During 2005–06, the ASC provided consultancy services and advice to 17 national sporting organisations in relation to their structure, governance, management and strategic direction, with the aim of increasing their capability to work towards their strategic objectives.

An extensive project in governance reform in golf, which commenced some years ago with the process of amalgamation of the men’s and women’s parent organisations, was completed with a review of the sport’s high performance pathways.

Sport Innovation and Best Practice also continued the implementation of the Beijing Athlete Program in conjunction with Sport Services and the AIS Sport Programs units. The Beijing Athlete Program is designed to oversee the high performance programs of a number of sports, identified on the basis of significant investment and history, regional significance or potential to achieve multiple medals leading into the Beijing 2008 Olympics and Paralympics and beyond. The objective of the Beijing Athlete Program is to maximise the return on the Government’s investment through achieving sustainable medal success.

A key element of the Beijing Athlete Program is the program management committees. Each national sporting organisation representing a targeted sport has its own Beijing Athlete Program Management Committee, with ASC representation to oversee the delivery of their high performance program through to Beijing and beyond. These national sporting organisation Beijing Athlete Program Management Committees effectively manage the high performance partnership between the ASC and the national sporting organisation.
Other key stakeholders in high performance, including the National Elite Sports Council, Australian Olympic Committee and Australian Commonwealth Games Association, are also represented on Beijing Athlete Program Management Committees.

An important outcome of the Beijing Athlete Program will be the provision of a strategic overview of the challenges faced by the targeted sports, including the identification of system issues. This overview will assist in forming the strategic allocation of ASC resources, both financial and service based.

Sport Innovation and Best Practice also worked on a number of other initiatives during the year including:

- several pilot projects to develop learning management systems to enable online learning to benefit athletes, coaches and administrators in personal development and education, and increase access to information
- an organisational development conference and teleconferences with state and territory departments of sport and recreation to coordinate national approaches to whole-of-sport planning, issues and reform in the areas of governance, club development and risk management
- continued development of resources and policies to enhance the operations of national sporting organisations and their capacity to achieve their strategic objectives and meet ASC outcomes.

**Sport Programs**

**Club Development**

The Club Development Network is a free web-based program aimed at supporting the development and management capacity of sporting clubs. Network membership increased during 2005–06 from 6692 to 7748 clubs as at 30 June 2006, an increase of 16 per cent. Rural and regional clubs are well represented in the network, with 44 per cent (3393 of the 7748 members) coming from rural and regional areas.

Twenty-eight national sporting organisations participated in the Club Development and Membership Growth workshops organised by the ASC. These national sporting organisations have actively promoted the Club Development Network on their web sites and newsletters, as well as at national forums and seminars.

Five editions of the club development e-newsletter were produced and distributed to all members of the network, national sporting organisations, and state and territory departments of sport and recreation during 2005–06.

The Club Development Network was promoted through the distribution of a DVD, postcard and flyers outlining the membership benefits. Meetings with state departments of sport and recreation also strengthened ties with this area and helped to promote the program through state channels.

Membership cards informing clubs of their passwords were issued to all members to assist them in accessing the full benefits of the Club Development Network.
An online survey of Club Development Network members was conducted in May 2006. The aim of the survey was to identify key issues facing sporting clubs in Australia, to evaluate user satisfaction with, and usage patterns of, the Club Development Network web site and to ask how the network could be improved to better service clubs. The initial results of the survey have been positive and following a more detailed analysis of the results, a range of enhancements are expected to be implemented during 2006–07.

**Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program**

The Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program provides a small number of sports with support to expand active memberships and improve the reach of their affiliated clubs and associations.

The ASC’s approach is to create a three-way relationship with the ASC, the national sporting organisation and a corporate sponsor to deliver a program of continuing growth and participation.

Twenty-three sports have been part of the Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program. The sports entered the program for a three-year period on a staggered basis and at 30 June 2006, six sports remain in the program. Reported results show that the sports have achieved close to 100 per cent of targeted membership to date (an actual of 642,491 compared to a target of 643,260).

In 2004–05, Ernst & Young undertook a review of the first ten sports to complete the three-year Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program. The review included an assessment of program sustainability, good practices that could be shared with other national sporting organisations, and opportunities to enhance elements of the program to improve the next phase of development/implementation. In 2005–06, Ernst & Young undertook reviews of the next nine sports, covering 15 programs, that were expected to complete their third and final year in 2006.

The broad findings of both the 2004–05 and 2005–06 reviews were consistent and are as follows:

- all programs reviewed experienced an increase in membership
- all national sporting organisations achieved a range of milestones in the development and delivery of their programs
- significant sponsorship was raised by the national sporting organisations for these programs
- most programs were considered sustainable.

Further reviews will be conducted as sports complete their third and final year of funding.

The program has resulted in many other tangible benefits to sports, including bringing stakeholders at all levels of the sport together to work towards common objectives, improving communication within the sport and challenging traditional strategies for delivering sport development programs.

During the year, a successful program launch was held in conjunction with Football Federation Australia.

All national sporting organisations involved in the Targeted Sports Participation Growth Program attended the Club Development and Membership Growth workshops organised by the ASC.
**Coaching and Officiating**

**Coaching and officiating delivery networks**

With the ASC providing financial assistance, state delivery networks were maintained during the reporting period through annual sport development service agreements with each state and territory department of sport and recreation.

During 2005–06, a total of 101 active coaching and officiating agencies (schools, TAFEs, universities and local councils) were registered with the ASC to deliver Coaching and Officiating General Principles courses across Australia.

**Community coach and official program**

Three key initiatives — the Tools and Tips web pages, the online Beginning Coaching General Principles course, and state-based community coaches and officials workshops — were undertaken to develop and support community-level coaches and officials.


The online Beginning Coaching General Principles course has been in development since December 2005 and is expected to be completed by September 2006. This course will cover the five modules of the Beginning Coaching course. It is aimed at beginner-level coaches who are seeking their first step into the accreditation process.

The state-based community coaches and officials workshops were conducted in partnership with state and territory departments of sport and recreation in the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory from April to June 2006.

**National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and National Officiating Accreditation Scheme**

The National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and the National Officiating Accreditation Scheme are the industry-standard accreditation programs for coaches and officials. National sporting organisations that have their training programs registered with the schemes provide approved education and training for their coaches or officials in accordance with ASC guidelines.
Coaches or officials who are assessed as meeting the standards set by the sport are registered on the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme or National Officiating Accreditation Scheme database, maintained by the ASC.

National sporting organisations continued to utilise the flexible framework offered by the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme to develop coach education programs that meet the needs of their sport (note that sports are no longer required to adhere to a Level 1 to 3 structure, but are free to determine the number, name and level of accreditation that best suits their sport).

The ASC continued to provide quality advice and support to recognised national sporting organisations to assist them to improve the quality of their education and training programs for coaches and officials within the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and National Officiating Accreditation Scheme. A national course design workshop was conducted in 2005–06, in addition to the individual course design assistance provided by ASC staff to national sporting organisations.

New support materials were developed for the Coaching and Officiating General Principles courses. These include new manuals (Beginning Coaching Fourth Edition, Introductory Level Officiating: general principles manual and Advanced Level Officiating: general principles manual), presenter’s kits and assessment workbooks. In addition, a new Assessor Training Program was developed, including a curriculum, manual and presenter’s kit.

A major review of the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and National Officiating Accreditation Scheme database, service system and support infrastructure was completed during the year. As a result of the review, a new database will be developed during 2006–07 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of data collection and future servicing of accredited coaches and officials.

The number of coaches and officials recorded on the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and National Officiating Accreditation Scheme database is constantly changing as new coaches and officials are accredited and others allow their accreditation (normally four years duration) to lapse. A total of 114,934 coaches were registered as being accredited at 30 June 2006. A total of 66,470 officials were registered as being accredited at 30 June 2006.

**National coaching and officiating scholarships**

The National Coaching Scholarship Program aims to prepare identified coaches for a career in high performance coaching. The program was modified during 2004–05 to better meet the needs of potential high performance coaches and national sporting organisations. There is now more flexibility in the level of coach that is eligible, the time frame of the scholarship and the education component of the program. Scholarships can be for one or two years and the program is open to coaches already working in a high performance environment. There is now a stronger requirement for national sporting organisations to provide a commitment to support the future role of the scholarship coach within the sport. The stipend for the coach was also increased.

Twenty coaching scholarships were provided under the National Coaching Scholarship Program for 2006. Of these, five were for a two-year period and three were for coaches already employed in a high performance program. Many national sporting organisations have taken advantage of the more flexible arrangements this year.

Coaches in this program undertake a full or part-time coaching apprenticeship, usually placed within an AIS or state or territory institute or academy of sport program, with the head coach acting as a mentor.
Postgraduate education was again an integral and flexible element of the National Coaching Scholarship Program. This included the University of Queensland postgraduate courses in sports coaching, a Master of Business Administration through the University of New England, a range of courses through the Sunshine University, and international sport-specific education programs.

Through the National Officiating Scholarship Program, financial support was provided to 20 officials from 16 sports in 2006. The program provides these potential high performance officials with an opportunity to learn in a mentored environment over a 12-month period.

The officials participated in hands-on officiating as well undertaking professional development courses that assist with updating or upgrading their National Officiating Accreditation Scheme level. The ASC also held induction and professional development workshops to support and enhance the program for both the scholarship official and their mentors.

**Disability Sport**

**Classification**

In order to create a structure for competition, athletes with a disability need a classification. Classifications are carried out by accredited classifiers. Having experienced classifiers is crucial in providing pathways for athletes with a disability. The classification project aims to design and deliver a national classifier training program for targeted sports in partnership with the Australian Paralympic Committee. The project is a four-stage practical and theoretical-based training system designed to educate and support a network of sport classifiers up to the national level. The first three stages of the project are the responsibility of the ASC. The first stage is a general principles practical training session titled ‘What is Disability Sport?’, and is delivered via the Disability Education Program. In 2005–06, the second phase of this innovative national training scheme was progressed with the development of the What is Disability Sport? CD-ROM. The CD-ROM will be finalised in early 2006–07. The third stage involves the development of sport-specific theoretical training packages and this commenced in 2005–06 with the recording of sport-specific footage at appropriate events and training sessions. The fourth stage, which is the responsibility of the Australian Paralympic Committee and the relevant national sporting organisation, is the development of practical training and assessment workshops for classifiers.

**Disability Education Program**

The Disability Education Program, a national initiative operating since 1994, supports the promotion of a physically active lifestyle for all Australians, including Australians with a disability. The Disability Education Program provides training, education and resource material to a range of sport and physical activity providers to help them include people with a disability. Over 5000 attendances were recorded at Disability Education Program courses in 2005–06.

**National Sport Plan for People with a Disability**

During 2005–06, an initiative to develop a national plan for disability sport began. A reference group reflecting the diverse nature of the disability sector was established to advise on the development of a framework to address the inclusion of people with a disability into sport at all levels. By the end of June 2006, the state and territory audits, a literature review and a public consultation process had been completed.
Project CONNECT

Project CONNECT (Creating Opportunities Nationally through Networks in Education, Classification and Training) aims to create more opportunities for people with a disability to participate in sport. In early 2005–06, a review of the management arrangements was completed, which resulted in the establishment of an advisory committee, introduction of a ‘green’ or preparatory year and an increase in the time available — to two years — to achieve the required outcomes at each level.

The sports of athletics, swimming, tennis, tenpin bowling, yachting and basketball worked with the ASC to further develop their disability action plans from silver to gold level during 2005–06. These sports now retain their gold status and continue to improve the provision of opportunities for people with a disability in their sport.

Additionally, the sports of softball, table tennis, surfing and baseball further developed their disability action plans from bronze to silver level. New sports to enter Project CONNECT in 2005–06 were cricket, bowls, riding for the disabled/pony clubs, golf, netball, cycling and gymnastics. These sports are working with the ASC to develop disability action plans that not only meet their legislative requirements under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992, but also provide them with an opportunity to ensure that current programs and services are inclusive of people with a disability and that planning for inclusion becomes an accepted practice within their sport.

Sports Ability

Sports Ability is a national inclusive activities program aimed at young people with high support needs in special education settings. The program was delivered nationally through state and territory departments of education and the Disability Education Program network. In 2005–06, 254 Sports Ability kits were distributed to schools.

Indigenous Sport

The Indigenous Sport Program aims to:

- encourage the active participation and skill development of Indigenous people in sport
- promote and provide support for development opportunities and pathways for elite Indigenous sportspeople
- deliver flexible, effective sport programs that are focused on whole-of-government outcomes.

The Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts provided $2.2 million to the ASC through a memorandum of understanding to fund the employment of 28 Indigenous Sport Development Officers in state and territory departments of sport and recreation, and to provide financial assistance for Indigenous sportspeople selected at national and international level. The ASC value adds to this by:

- providing program support funding to Indigenous Sport Development Officers
- funding national sporting organisations to deliver mainstream sporting expertise in Indigenous communities and to build the capacity of Indigenous people to organise, deliver and manage future sporting activities
- supporting Indigenous women to acquire leadership skills and promoting opportunities for Indigenous people with a disability in sport
- supporting Indigenous sportspeople to achieve their sporting goals through the Indigenous Sporting Excellence Scholarship Program.
Cross-cultural Awareness Training Package

The sport-specific Cross-cultural Awareness Training Package aims to improve the understanding and appreciation of Indigenous cultures. The training package was developed in 2000 and although it has been received positively within the sports industry, it will be significantly enhanced during 2006–07 to make it contemporary.

Elite Indigenous Travel and Accommodation Assistance Program

A total of 820 Indigenous people (438 males and 382 females) accessed funding through the Elite Indigenous Travel and Accommodation Assistance Program during 2005–06, a significant increase on the 2004–05 figure of 614 recipients (315 males and 299 females).

Indigenous Athletes at the Australian Institute of Sport

On 12 September 2005, Senator Rod Kemp, Minister for the Arts and Sport, launched the ASC’s publication Indigenous Athletes at the Australian Institute of Sport. This publication celebrated the rich history of Indigenous sportspeople and their contribution to the AIS and various sports programs.

Indigenous Sporting Excellence Scholarships

The ASC Indigenous Athlete Development Program continued with the allocation of 100 Indigenous Sporting Excellence Scholarships to athletes, coaches and officials. The range of sports in which scholarship holders were involved increased from 24 in 2004–05 to 28 in 2005–06.

National sporting organisation funding

The ASC has continued to work with 16 national sporting organisations to enhance links with the national network of Indigenous Sport Development Officers. This approach has resulted in an increase in programs specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people being conducted during 2005–06. The majority of these programs have resulted in the development of regular organised competition and club structures that provide pathways and opportunities for Indigenous Australians to be retained in sport in the longer term.

Traditional Games

The ASC’s Traditional Games resource provides participants with the opportunity to learn about, appreciate and experience aspects of Aboriginal culture. It also provides essential training in social interaction. During 2005–06 traditional games were included in the Active After-school Communities program’s Playing for Life Resource Kit, which resulted in regional coordinators training people in communities to deliver the games.

Women and Sport

Implementation of the women and sport analysis framework and performance report card pilot — Building a Better Sport: better management practices — commenced in 2005–06 with Swimming Australia and Bowls Australia. The pilot is expected to take about three years and involves elements of capacity building, performance management, service delivery, and measurement and evaluation within a strategic planning, gender-based framework. The outcome is to provide national sporting organisations with a business development tool to assist with increasing the participation and involvement of women in sport in all areas and at all levels.
The ASC continued to deliver the Sport Leadership Grants for Women initiative with the Australian Government Office for Women. In 2005–06, leadership grants totalling $400,000 were distributed to 168 projects throughout Australia. Grants were made available in five key areas: high performance coaching and officiating, Indigenous women in rural and remote communities, women in disability sport, women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, and women in general sport leadership. The funds have been distributed throughout the states and territories of Australia to meet the leadership development and education needs of women in sport.

In March 2006, the Senate initiated an inquiry into women in sport and recreation in Australia. The ASC made a written submission to the inquiry in June 2006.

**Sport Services**

*Business Support Centre*

The ASC Business Support Centre successfully completed its three-year pilot in June 2005. Based on an independent review of the program, the centre was established as an ongoing unit within the Sport Services section.

The centre’s key objective — to provide leadership, advice and support to national sporting organisations — remained unchanged. The key difference is that the service was extended to provide a tiered level of support to all national sporting organisations with a view to improving their operational capacity and business practices to ensure their continued viability.

The ASC recognises it is critical for the continued viability of national sporting organisations to ensure that effective communication strategies are in place, good governance structures exist and financial stability is managed, as well as providing effective policy development and national leadership. The ASC expanded the role of the centre to provide additional specialist services in the area of financial analysis and advice.
Outcome 2

Excellence in sports performance by Australians

TOTAL PRICE: $124 623 000

Maintaining Australia’s level of success in international sport remains a challenge. The ASC is committed to strengthening Australia’s high performance sports system and backing Australia’s sporting ability to enable Australian athletes to excel at international competition.

Each AIS program has a unique role in the international elite sport pathway with programs focused at either the elite senior or developmental level. Through the AIS, the ASC provides a world-class training environment to support AIS athletes and coaches, including services such as planning and evaluation, athlete education and welfare, and sports science and sports medicine.

The High Performance Success Program, delivered through the ASC, underpins the sustained success of Australian athletes through continued international competition and exposure to world-class coaches. The High Performance Success Program provides essential funding to national sporting organisations based on individual strategic plans with emphasis on high performance.

Mathew Helm and Robert Newbery in competition during the men’s synchronised ten-metre platform final, Commonwealth Games, Melbourne, March 2006.
### Table 2  Output 2.1: national elite athlete development

**Cost to Government: $110 965 000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 2.1: AIS programs, services and national leadership</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Variance (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>AIS scholarship programs in 26 sports. 35 sport programs’ annual plans, including service commitments, jointly agreed to by national sporting organisations and the AIS</td>
<td>25 sports 34 annual plans</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality</strong></td>
<td>80 per cent of national sporting organisation and AIS satisfaction with sport program performance and service delivery effectiveness</td>
<td>Athletes: 97% AIS/NSO: 83%</td>
<td>17.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quality</strong></td>
<td>Annual reviews conducted for all AIS programs</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quality</strong></td>
<td>80 per cent of national sporting organisation and AIS satisfaction with national team service delivery effectiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quality</strong></td>
<td>60 per cent of eligible AIS athletes annually chosen to represent Australia in international competition</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Provide service provision for up to 20 national teams on a commercial basis</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Conduct four national programs: Athlete Career and Education, Talent Search, Laboratory Standards Assistance Scheme, and National Elite Sports Research Program</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Conduct two technical benchmarking projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Conduct 20 approved applied research projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Activity 2.2: High Performance Success Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 2.2: High Performance Success Program</th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Review the status of national sporting organisation high performance programs under the nationally coordinated approach to high performance planning for the 2005–09 quadrennium</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>20 high performance management committees implemented to oversee the high performance programs of targeted sports leading into the Beijing Olympics and Paralympics</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Four sport-specific workshops to improve high performance planning and implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td>–75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Selected national sporting organisations supported to conduct high performance activities as outlined in the national sporting organisation’s planning documents</td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Conduct anti-doping assessment processes against the ASC’s Terms and Conditions of Funding for all high performance funded national sporting organisations (in conjunction with the Australian Sports Drug Agency) to ensure national sporting organisations understand and are able to implement their anti-doping roles and responsibilities</td>
<td>NSO assessment round 7 conducted and completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity</strong></td>
<td>Medal-potential athletes provided with direct financial support for their training and competition environment in the lead-up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Variance from targets

1 The AIS Golf program was suspended from 1 July 2005 pending the outcome of the amalgamation process between the Australian Golf Union and Women’s Golf Australia.

2 Ninety-seven per cent (404) of the 417 AIS athletes who completed the AIS athlete survey indicated their expectations for their AIS scholarship were either being met (203 athletes) or exceeded (201 athletes). At the November/December 2005 Performance Enhancement Framework review meetings, the AIS and national sporting organisations agreed that 29 of the 35 programs (83 per cent) reviewed were meeting or exceeding agreed expectations in terms of program performance and service delivery effectiveness.

3 Of the 688 athletes who held an AIS scholarship during 2005–06 that were eligible to represent Australia, 541 (79 per cent) were selected to represent Australia in international competition.

4 The AIS provides for 22 national sporting organisations under a quadrennium agreement (for each year or to 31 December 2008).

5 Four additional sports with particular links to the region were added to the Beijing Athlete Program to ensure those national sporting organisations maximised the opportunities associated with creating greater ties with Asian countries in the lead-up to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.

6 Due to the different nature of a number of the reviews and interventions undertaken, sport-specific workshops were reduced in number; however these were replaced by reviews entailing research, interviews and submissions as opposed to the workshop format.

7 Sixty-one of the 69 funded national sporting organisations and national sporting organisations for people with a disability were allocated high performance funding. Each of these organisations accessed funding to conduct high performance activities as outlined in their respective sport operational plans.

8 The Australian Sports Drug Agency has been replaced by the Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority.

9 Direct Athlete Support was allocated to 494 Australian athletes to support their training and competition environment in the lead-up to the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games.

National sports performance highlights

Athletics
The year started very strongly, with the best results ever for Australia in a world youth championships. Australia placed fifth out of 180 nations competing in Marrakesh in July 2005, winning seven medals. In August, Craig Mottram won a bronze medal in the 5000 metres at the 2005 World Championships in Helsinki, with four Australians placing in the top eight and ten Australian athletes achieving top-16 results. The Commonwealth Games in Melbourne saw Australia’s biggest team ever — 122 athletes in all — win 16 gold, 12 silver and 13 bronze medals.

Basketball
Australia ranks as the third most successful basketball nation in the world according to FIBA rankings. In a successful year, Australia’s Boomers and Opals were both successful in their respective qualifications for the 2006 World Championships. Basketball Australia hosted a
Boomers 4-Nations Tournament, involving Australia, Lithuania, China and New Zealand, with the Boomers progressing through the tournament undefeated. Basketball made an impressive debut at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games with both the men’s and women’s teams winning gold medals. This was followed by the Opals World Challenge, which included matches against the United States, China and Chinese Taipei. The Opals achieved wins against China, Chinese Taipei and the United States, with one loss to the United States resulting in a second place for the tournament.

The Rollers and Gliders (men’s and women’s wheelchair teams) both had success throughout 2005. Both teams qualified for the 2006 World Championships in Amsterdam by progressing through their respective qualifying tournaments in Korea undefeated.

**BMX**

Australian athletes continued their build-up to the Beijing 2008 Olympics with impressive performances at the 2005 World BMX Championships with Renee Junga winning a silver medal in the women’s elite category and Jamie Gray making the final of the elite men. At a junior level, Nicole Callisto won the Junior World Championship with Melissa Mankowski picking up the bronze medal.

**Bowls**

The Australian combined men’s and women’s team set a new Commonwealth Games medal haul, winning three gold, one silver and one bronze medal. The men’s team went on to defeat Wales to win the International Tri Series at the Pine Rivers Memorial Bowls Club in Brisbane.

**Boxing**

The Australian boxing team had a busy and successful competition year with notable performances commencing with the Norway Box Cup in Oslo. The highlight of the tournament was when Lenny Zappavigna (60 kilograms) was judged best male boxer of the tournament, receiving a gold medal. Other boxers to feature were Todd Kidd (64 kilograms) with a silver medal and Jarrod Fletcher (75 kilograms), Gerard O’Mahony (69 kilograms) and Ben McEachran (81 kilograms) all with bronze medals.

Following this was the Hungarian Bocskai Memorial Tournament where Bradley Hore (51 kilograms) won a silver medal and McEachran and Steve Rudic (91+ kilograms) won bronze medals.

Australia then had a successful tournament against Croatia in Melbourne in preparation for the 2006 Commonwealth Games. At the Games, Brad Pitt (91 kilograms) and Fletcher had great success, both winning gold medals and a further four bronze medals went to Luke Jackson (57 kilograms), Zappavigna, Rudic and McEachran.

With only one month’s rest after the Commonwealth Games, Pitt went on to compete at the Arena Cup in Croatia and brought home a bronze medal.

**Canoe/kayak**

Australia won two canoe/kayak world championships in 2005–06, including a first-ever world championship gold medal in slalom canoe to Robin Bell. Bell claimed victory when he edged out Olympic champion Tony Estanguet of France to take out the men’s C1 World Championship in October. The result was particularly special for Bell and the Australian canoeing community as he won the prestigious event on ‘home turf’ at the Penrith Whitewater Stadium.
Cricket
After losing the Ashes in England, the Australian men’s team played 12 test matches, winning 11 and drawing one. In the same period, the team played 25 one-day international matches with 18 wins and seven losses. The team has won every one-day international series and test tour it has played, with the exception of the away one-day international series with South Africa.

The Australian women’s team — the Southern Stars — competed in a series against the Indian women’s team and won all matches (three one-day internationals and one test).

Cycling
The year 2005–06 was another big one for Australian cyclists. The outstanding performance of the Australian cycling team at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games in winning 24 medals, including 11 gold, surpassed the record haul from Manchester four years earlier.

On the road, Australian cyclists continued to perform well. Robbie McEwen won three stages in the 2005 Tour de France and was runner-up in the Green sprinters jersey competition, while Cadel Evans finished in the top ten of the general classification on his tour debut. At the World Road Cycling Championships, Australian cyclists finished on top of the medal count with three medals, including one gold to Michael Rogers for his win in the individual time trial.

On the track, Australian athletes struggled to achieve the outstanding results of recent years, due in large to the tight scheduling of the world championships soon after the Commonwealth Games. Australia still managed nine medals, including a gold medal to the team of Peter Dawson, Matthew Goss, Mark Jamieson and Stephen Wooldridge in the men’s team pursuit.

At the Mountain Bike World Championships, Australian downhill athletes secured three medals, while at the IPC European Championships, Australian athletes won 13 medals, including five gold.

Diving
The Australian diving team continued its strong performance in major competitions with 15 medals at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. The medal haul of five gold, five silver and five bronze medals represents Diving Australia’s best-ever Commonwealth Games performance. Loudy Tourky won gold on the women’s platform, ahead of her women’s synchronised platform partner, Chantelle Newbery, who collected silver. The pair then teamed up for a gold-medal performance in the women’s synchronised platform with Alexandra Croak and Melissa Wu winning silver. Newbery took her medal haul to three, with silver in the women’s three-metre springboard. Sharleen Stratton and Bree Cole achieved gold in the women’s synchronised three-metre, Stratton also winning silver in the one-metre springboard. Kathryn Blackshaw received bronze in both the one-metre and three-metre springboard events.

The men’s divers were shown the way by Mathew Helm, who won gold in the individual platform and gold again with platform synchronised partner Robert Newbery. Newbery went on to collect silver in the men’s three-metre springboard and a bronze in the men’s three-metre synchronised with partner Steve Barnett. Barnett went on to win bronze in the one-metre and three-metre springboard events.

Equestrian
The year 2005–06 was superb for Australian equestrian. It started with a great result for Australian eventing with Clayton Fredericks winning the 2005 FEI World Cup Eventing final in Malmö, Sweden. Fredericks, Andrew Hoy and Olivia Bunn demonstrated the Australian strength in the eventing discipline by finishing among the minor placings.
Hoy’s remarkable year continued with a second at the British Open Championship before completing a very rare double in May when he won two of eventing’s equivalent of the Grand Slam: CCI 4-Star competitions at Kentucky and Badminton.

Hoy partnered with Master Monarch to win the Kentucky International Three-day Event in the United States and then a week later won the 2006 Badminton Horse Trials on Olympic mount Moonfleet in the United Kingdom. Hoy’s victory at Badminton was the first by an Australian since 1961.

Australia’s Edwina Alexander secured the biggest win that any Australian jumping rider has achieved in recent years in international jumping competition by winning the CCI 5-Star Valkenswaard VDL Groep Grand Prix in the Netherlands.

**Football (soccer)**

During the reporting period, the Australian men’s football team — the Socceroos — participated in a number of international matches. In a momentous struggle, the Socceroos qualified for the 2006 FIFA World Cup by defeating Uruguay 4–2 in a penalty shoot-out in Sydney. The team went on to complete their World Cup campaign with an inspiring performance, progressing to Round 16, and were unlucky not to progress further within the competition. In other international matches, the Socceroos secured a confidence-boosting 5–0 victory over Jamaica; came from behind to defeat Bahrain 3–1 in the opening Asian Cup qualifying match; and in their World Cup preparations defeated Greece 1–0 and Liechtenstein 3–1, and drew with the Netherlands 1–1.

The Australian women’s team — the Matildas — had a successful tour of Asia in July 2005, competing against China, Japan and Korea. The team then toured the United States later in the year, achieving a scoreless draw against Olympic champions the United States and a 2–0 victory over Mexico. The Matildas went on to play three return internationals against China on home soil, resulting in a 3–1 win and two 0–0 draws. The Matildas featured in a historic double header in May this year when they defeated Mexico 2–1 prior to the Socceroos versus Greece game. The Matildas went on to claim a clean sweep over Mexico in their three-match series. China has recently hosted the Matildas for training and practice matches in Shanghai, further enhancing the strong relationship between the two federations. Such matches represent an important part of the Matilda’s build-up to the 2007 Women’s World Cup and the Beijing 2008 Olympics.

The men’s under-23 Olympic team commenced their 2008 campaign at the 4-Nations Tournament played in Vietnam. After being held to a scoreless draw by Vietnam and Iran, the Olyroos went on to defeat Uzbekistan 1–0 to finish second behind Iran, courtesy of goal difference.

**Golf**

The year 2005–06 was the most successful ever for Australian male amateur golf teams. Australian teams were undefeated in all the international events they played in, including the Asia-Pacific Team Championships and Southern Cross Cup. Won Joon Lee won the Korean Amateur and the individual title at the Asia-Pacific Team Championships. Rick Kulacz won the Bay of Plenty Open and Waikato Strokeplay in New Zealand, Andrew Dodt won the Malaysian Amateur, Stephen Dartnall the Saujana Amateur and Mitchell Brown was a semifinalist at the British Amateur.

On a professional note, Australian male golfers continued to achieve outstanding results around the world in the past 12 months, most notably 29-year-old Victorian, Geoff Ogilvy. Ogilvy became the first Australian in 11 years to win a major golf championship when he won the US Open. Twelve Australians are now ranked inside the world’s top 100 players, including Adam Scott, who is ranked sixth and Ogilvy, who is ranked eighth. Australians won six times on the USPGA Tour in
2005–06, with both Stuart Appleby and Ogilvy winning twice. Other winners on the world’s biggest tour were Rod Pampling and Aaron Baddeley. In addition to the prestigious USPGA Tour, the past 12 months have seen four winners on the feeder tour to the US Tour — the Nationwide Tour — and six winners on the European, Asian and Japanese tours.

The year 2005–06 also saw seven Australian females turn professional and a total of 30 women competing in overseas professional tours. Notable results for the year were Nikki Campbell winning her first event on the Japanese LPGA Tour and finishing sixth at the ANZ Australian Ladies Masters; Karrie Webb winning her seventh major in the Kraft Nabisco Championship, as well as winning the Michelob ULTRA Open and finishing in second place twice; Shani Waugh finishing third in the Tenerife Ladies Open; Anna Rawson finishing seventh in the Swiss Open; Leah Hart finishing third in the KLM Ladies Open; and Sarah Kemp finishing third in the Portuguese Open.

On a female amateur level, Australia won the Junior Girls Tasman Cup and finished fourth in the Queen Sirikit Cup. Kristie Smith finished fifth in the Malaysian Ladies Open and Emma Bennett reached the quarter finals of the British Women’s Amateur Championship.

**Gymnastics**

It was a memorable year for Gymnastics Australia with the sport hosting the 2005 World Individual Artistic Championships, in which Monette Russo created history for Australia by winning the bronze medal in the women’s all around event.

Philippe Rizzo continued his international success on the horizontal bar with a gold-medal win in the Glasgow World Cup. Russo also had World Cup success at the DTB World Cup in Germany with a bronze medal on the vault. Ashleigh Brennan received a bronze medal on the beam at the Marseille Cup.

Artistic gymnasts capped off a successful year with outstanding performances at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. The men’s artistic gymnastics team won ten medals with a team silver medal; all around gold medal (Joshua Jefferis) and silver medal (Rizzo); rings gold medal (Jefferis) and silver medal (Damien Istria); high bar gold medal (Istria); pommel silver medal (Prashanth Sellathurai); parallel bars silver medal (Rizzo) and bronze medal (Jefferis); and a vault bronze medal (Sam Offord).
The women’s artistic gymnastics team achieved seven medals with a team gold medal; all around gold medal (Chloe Simms) and bronze medal (Hollie Dykes); floor gold medal (Dykes) and silver medal (Ashleigh Brennan); beam silver medal (Dykes); uneven bars bronze medal (Russo); and a vault bronze medal (Naomi Russell). Finally the rhythmic gymnastics team won a team bronze medal and two further bronze medals in balls and clubs (Kimberley Mason).

Sport aerobics continued to fly the flag overseas with Kieran Gorman achieving outstanding results at the IAF Suzuki World Cup (bronze medal) and ANAC International Championships (gold medal), all in his first year of senior competition.

**Hockey**

The 2005 Champions Trophy for men in Chennai saw a gold-medal performance for the Kookaburras. Canberra hosted the 2005 Champions Trophy for women where the Hockeyroos placed second to the Netherlands. At the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, both teams produced gold-medal results with the Hockeyroos defeating India 1–0 and the Kookaburras following with a 3–0 win against Pakistan.

The Australian under-21 men’s team — The Burras — finished second against Argentina at the 2005 World Championships in Rotterdam, while the Australian under-21 women’s team — The Jillaroos — finished fourth at the world championships in Santiago, Chile.

**Indoor cricket**

Australia’s men’s and women’s teams participated in the 2005 Trans Tasman Test Series in New Zealand, with both teams winning the series 3–0.

**Judo**

Judo achieved success in a number of competitions, with the highlights being a bronze medal to Morgan Endicott–Davies at the Pacific Rim Championships, followed with another bronze medal by Semir Pepic at the Qingdao Tournament in China. A further six gold, six silver and eight bronze medals were won at the Oceania Judo Union Open World Cup. Additional to these medal performances, Australia had numerous judokas finishing in the top five at these and other key international events.

**Motor cycling**

The year 2005–06 proved to be exceptional for Australian motorcycle racers on the international stage, with nine Australians recording wins at world championship events and Australian riders again dominating the various end-of-year podiums for 2005. Troy Corser finished the year as world champion, two Australians finished third, and six Australians finished second in various classes. In addition, Australia also finished second in the world championship team event, Trial des Nations.

**Motor sport**

Australian motor sport again provided many highlights over the past 12 months, most notably Mark Webber in Formula One placing third at the Monaco Grand Prix and Chris Atkinson finishing third in Japan in the World Rally Championship.

**Netball**

The highlight of the year was the long-anticipated showdown for netball gold at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, with world champion New Zealand defeating the reigning Commonwealth champions Australia, 60–55.
Earlier in 2005–06, New Zealand had beaten Australia in two one-off tests prior to Australia’s tour to Jamaica, where the Australians beat the host country 3–0.

In July 2005, the Australian under-21 team won bronze at the World Youth Netball Championships, after losing the semifinal to New Zealand.

Paralympics
At the 2006 Winter Paralympics, Australia’s biggest-ever Winter Paralympic Games team maintained Australia’s standing as one of the leading alpine skiing nations in Paralympic sport. Australia met its target of two medals (Michael Milton, silver medal in downhill and Toby Kane, bronze medal in super G) and recorded a further three top-ten finishes. Additionally, the 29 elite athletes with a disability who competed at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games collected four gold, two silver and three bronze medals for a total of nine medals out of the 36 on offer in the 12 elite athlete with a disability events.

Rowing
Australian rowers performed exceptionally well at the 2005 World Championships in Gifu, Japan, emerging as the number-one ranked rowing nation at the event. Australia won gold medals in the women’s eight, women’s four, men’s coxed pair and the men’s single fixed seat adaptive sculls, and won minor medals in the women’s pair and women’s double scull.

Rugby league
At the conclusion of the domestic season, the Kangaroos participated in the Tri-nations Tournament between Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. The Kangaroos finished the tournament with a win and two losses to New Zealand and two wins against Great Britain. However Australia lost the overall tournament to New Zealand. While on tour, Australia also recorded a win against an improving French side.

Australia reaffirmed its dominance of the sport by defeating New Zealand in the 2006 Anzac Test, 50–12. Furthermore, a Prime Minister’s XIII toured and defeated Papua New Guinea as part of Papua New Guinea’s thirtieth anniversary of independence celebrations.

Rugby union
Australia contested the Rugby Sevens at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. After a tough series of matches, Australia was defeated by Fiji in the bronze-medal play-off, 27–17. Later in the year, Australia dominated each of its series matches against England, with victories of 34–3 and 43–18 to retain the Cook Cup.

Sailing
The Australian sailing team had a successful World Sailing Games in June 2006, winning three gold medals plus one silver and one bronze medal. Australian Head Coach Victor Kovalenko also claimed the coveted King’s Trophy for the first time ever for Australia. The 470 class continued its winning form, with a gold for the men and silver for the women, a gold in men’s laser and hobie tiger, and a bronze in the women’s laser radial.
**Shooting**

Australia fielded a strong and experienced team at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. All but one of the 11-member team had represented Australia at a previous Olympic or Commonwealth Games. Australia finished second behind ever-improving India, with 23 medals — nine gold, nine silver and five bronze. Lalita Yauhleuskaya finished the year as Australia’s highest-ranked shooter, fourth in 25-metre pistol, while four others finished in the top 16: Dina Aspandiyarova was ranked twelfth in ten-metre pistol, Michael Diamond tenth and Adam Vella thirteenth in men’s trap, and Suzie Balogh eleventh in women’s trap.

**Skate**

In speed skating, Australia won a bronze medal and finished second overall in the senior male division at the world championships in China. In the artistic discipline, Australia won two gold medals and one bronze medal at the world championships in Rome.

**Ski and snowboard**

Australia enjoyed its most successful Winter Olympics ever, fielding the biggest team of 25 athletes across more disciplines than ever before. Leading the charge were Dale Begg-Smith, winning a gold medal in moguls, and defending Olympic champion Alisa Camplin, who defied all odds to come back from a career-threatening knee injury to win the bronze medal in aerials. In a sign of the growing strength of snow sports in Australia, the team achieved five top-eight results in Torino, while World Cup podium performances in the lead-up to Torino came from four different disciplines with three of these producing gold-medal results.

**Softball**

The national team — the Aussie Spirit — defeated the United States 3–0 to win the prestigious 2005 Canada Cup.

**Squash**

The Australian squash team achieved unprecedented success at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, winning three gold, three silver and two bronze medals. This achievement by the ten-strong Australian team was the best-ever result by an Australian squash team at a Commonwealth Games. A feature of the tournament was the success of the Grinham sisters: Natalie won gold in the women’s singles, beating her sister Rachael who took the silver medal. Natalie and Rachael teamed up to win the women’s doubles and finally Natalie partnered with Joseph Kneipp to win the mixed doubles gold medal, while Rachael partnered with David Palmer to win the bronze medal in the mixed doubles.

Rachael Grinham and Palmer made the respective singles finals at the World Open Squash Championship in Hong Kong in December 2005. Top-seed Grinham, contesting her first World Open final, lost to world number-three Nicole David, while third-seed Palmer fell to Egyptian fifth-seed Amr Shabana in the men’s final.

The World Doubles Championships, held in Melbourne, saw Australians Anthony Ricketts and Stewart Boswell defeat fellow Australians Dan Jenson and Joseph Kneipp to win the men’s doubles gold medal. Kneipp then teamed with Rachael Grinham to win the mixed doubles gold, defeating Amelia Pittock and Cameron Pilley in another all-Australian final.
Surfing

The Australian junior surfing team reclaimed the world championship crown in Brazil in May 2006. During the event, the dominant Australian team also claimed individual world titles in the under-18 boys and under-16 boys divisions, as well as a second place in the under-18 girls and a third in the under-18 boys final.

Surf lifesaving

Australia continued its dominance of world lifesaving by defending its title of World Champion National Lifesaving Team in Geelong and Lorne in Victoria at the 2006 World Lifesaving Championships. Australia finished well ahead of its nearest rivals, New Zealand and South Africa. Australian athletes won both the men’s and women’s ironman titles, with Kirsty Munroe winning six gold medals including that of the women’s ironman.

Swimming

2005 World Championships

The Australian swimming team finished its 2005 world championship campaign in Montreal with a medal tally of 22, including 13 gold, making this the most successful-ever swim team to represent Australia at a world championships.

Grant Hackett, Leisel Jones and Jade Edmistone all collected coveted world records and Jodie Henry became the first Australian woman to win the 100-metre freestyle event at a world championships.

Australian team captain Hackett was named Male Swimmer of the Meet. His gold medal in the 1500-metre freestyle was his fourth consecutive win in that event at the world championships.

The Australian women’s team won an astounding ten out of a possible 20 gold medals on offer, and was also able to sweep the 50-metre events and the breaststroke events.

2006 Commonwealth Games

The Commonwealth Games campaign in Melbourne delivered a record haul of 54 medals — 19 gold, 18 silver and 17 bronze — as well as smashing four world records and 17 Commonwealth Games records.

Leisel Jones took breaststroke to a new level, clocking the fastest split in history to help the women’s medley relay team to victory in a new world record and winning an unprecedented three breaststroke gold medals. Her training partner, Libby Lenton, was also part of the victorious medley relay team and she too posted the fastest-ever split for the freestyle leg in a week that saw Lenton claim five gold and two silver medals and swim 14 races.

Seventeen-year-old Matthew Cowdrey confirmed he is the best male elite athlete with a disability swimmer in the world with two gold medals and two world records.

Jessicah Schipper won three gold and one silver medal, Sophie Edington won three gold and rookie 17-year-old Stephanie Rice won two gold medals in the women’s individual medley events.

Danni Miatke followed up her 2005 World Championship victory with a win in the 50-metre butterfly and Joanna Fargus, in her Australian debut, won gold in the 200-metre backstroke.

Retiring veteran Brett Hawke finished an extraordinary international career that began in 1995 with a bronze medal in the 50-metre freestyle and a silver in the 4x100-metre freestyle relay.
2006 World Short Course Championships

Australia won 12 gold, nine silver and four bronze medals to top the medal tally with 25 at the eighth FINA World Short Course Championships in Shanghai.

Libby Lenton won five world titles in China, including a golden double in the 100-metre butterfly and 50-metre freestyle on the final night of the five-day competition. Lenton’s other medals included victories in the 100-metre freestyle, 4x200-metre freestyle relay and world-record breaking 4x100-metre medley relay, and silver in the 4x100-metre freestyle relay.

Matt Welsh had his best international performance of his ten-year international career, winning gold in the 50-metre and 100-metre backstroke, 50-metre butterfly and with team-mates Brenton Rickard, Adam Pine and Ashley Callus in the 4x100-metre medley relay.

Gold was also won by Jessica Schipper (200-metre butterfly), Jade Edmistone (50-metre breaststroke) and Brooke Hanson (100-metre individual medley), along with relay wins to the women’s 4x200-metre freestyle relay and 4x100-metre medley relay and the men’s 4x100-metre medley relay.

Table tennis

At the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, William Henzell won a silver medal in the men’s singles, while Australia won silver in the women’s team event. In the women’s doubles event, Australia’s Miao Miao and Jian Fang Lay claimed bronze.

Taekwondo

The year 2005–06 proved to be strong for Australian taekwondo athletes, with Daniel Jukic and Cameron Marton both winning bronze medals at the 2005 World Championships in Spain. In addition to these performances, other Australian athletes to record excellent results were Tina Morgan, who won gold at the Korean and Belgium Open, and Adam Corrigan who won silver at the Asian Championships in May.

Tennis

During the reporting period, the most notable performances for Australian senior tennis players were Lleyton Hewitt reaching the semifinals in the men’s singles of the US Open, and Paul Hanley and Samantha Stosur reaching the semifinals in the mixed doubles of the Australian Open.
**Touch**

Australia continues to be ranked the top country in international touch football. The benchmark event for senior national teams in 2005 was the All Nations tournament held in New Zealand. Australia sent men’s, women’s and mixed open and senior division sides to the tournament and featured in ten out of the 11 finals, winning both the men’s and women’s open divisions.

**Transplant**

The Australian team placed third overall in the medal tally out of 51 countries represented at the World Transplant Games. A record number of medals were awarded to the Australian team — 54 gold, 35 silver and 33 bronze. Australian competitors were responsible for seven world records in swimming and three in track and field.

**Triathlon**

Australian triathletes finally delivered on years of expectations at a major multi-sport event by dominating the triathlon at the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games. Victories to Emma Snowsill and Brad Kahlefeldt as well as a bronze medal to Peter Robertson capped a memorable day.

Australia also dominated at the 2005 Triathlon World Championships in Gamagori, Japan, with Snowsill and Robertson both winning world titles, and Kahlefeldt and Anabelle Luxford picking up minor medals. Melanie Sexton also won a bronze medal at the junior level.

**Volleyball**

For the first time ever, an Australian men’s team earned a place in the top three on the Federation Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB) world beach tour rankings in June 2006. The team of Andrew Schacht and Josh Slack achieved this milestone after solid performances in the first two events of the 2006 Swatch–FIVB Beach Volleyball World Tour.

Volleyball Team Australia Men won its way to the 2006 World Championships in Japan through the Asian Zone Qualification Tournament held in Chennai in July 2005.

**Water skiing**

The Australian team finished third at the World Wakeboard Championships held in Moscow, with individual skiers winning two silver and two bronze medals.

The Australian disabled water ski team won the team bronze, winning a number of individual gold medals and setting two world records. Kevin Murfitt (vision impaired 1) won gold and set a new world record in the jump, also winning gold in tricks and the overall. Jamie McDonald (arm and leg) won gold and set a new world record in the jump, also winning gold in the overall. Darryl Hoyle (multiple plegics 3) won gold in the jump and Christopher Edwards (multiple plegics 2) won gold in the jump.

**Weightlifting**

At the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, Australia finished on top of the weightlifting medal tally with 11 medals. Gold medals were won by Deborah Lovely, Chris Rae, Alex Karapetyan and Ben Turner. Simon Heffernan, Valerie Sarava and Damon Kelly won silver, while Nadine Latif, Natasha Barker, Erika Yamasaki and Darren Gardiner won bronze.
Australian Institute of Sport sports performance highlights

During the reporting period, the AIS provided facilities and assistance for elite athletes, including access to world-class coaches, leading sports science support and an unrivalled career and education program. Through this approach, the AIS provided integrated support services to AIS sports programs, which contributed to the successful achievement of Outcome 2 — excellence in sports performance by Australians — in 2005–06.

During 2005–06, the AIS conducted 34 programs in 25 sports. As of May 2006, the AIS provided 540 scholarships to athletes in these programs. As agreed with national sporting organisations, the AIS plays one of two roles in the organisation’s elite athlete pathway by conducting sports programs targeted at either:

- elite or senior international programs (23 sports programs)
- pre-elite or developmental programs (11 sports programs).

The AIS conducts residential programs, where the athletes live in one location to train under the direction of an AIS head coach. The AIS also conducts camps-based programs, where the athlete’s daily training is conducted in their home environment and the AIS brings the athletes together for training camps throughout the year. As of May 2006:

- 14 residential programs were based in Canberra. There were 181 scholarship holders in the Canberra-based programs (33 per cent of all AIS scholarships)
- six residential programs were based in state locations. Diving, Cricket and Squash were based in Brisbane, and Tennis was based in Melbourne. Hockey was located in Perth.
  There were 72 scholarship holders in these state-based programs
- a component of the AIS under-23 Road Cycling program is based in Italy for nine months of the year. There were 14 scholarship holders in this program
- there were 273 scholarship holders in the 14 camps-based programs
- there was a total of 345 scholarship holders (67 per cent of all AIS scholarship holders) who were in either state-based or camps-based programs.

Some of the highlights of AIS athlete and coach performances in 2005–06 follow.

2005 AIS Athlete and Coach Awards

Peter Robertson (Triathlon) and Robin Bell (Slalom Canoe) were named joint winners of the 2005 AIS Athlete of the Year Award.

Robertson’s tally of three gold and two silver medals from five world championships makes him Australia’s most successful triathlete at that level. His gold medal at the 2005 World Triathlon Championships gained him selection in the Commonwealth Games team, the only Australian to be selected in all Commonwealth and Olympic Games triathlon teams since the sport’s inclusion. Robertson won bronze at the Commonwealth Games.

In 2005, Bell became the first Australian to win a gold medal at the World Canoe Slalom Championships. He also topped last year’s C1 World Cup standings.

Renae Camino won the 2005 AIS Junior Athlete of the Year Award. Camino was selected in the Australian under-20 basketball team for the world championships in 2005. She excelled at this tournament, recording the highest average points per game of all competitors. Camino was also named in the All Star 5. She was then selected in the Australian senior team for the Oceania qualification series.
World champion sailors Malcolm Page and Nathan Wilmot were named 2005 AIS Team of the Year. The pair won their second consecutive gold medal in the 470 men's class at last year's world championships held in San Francisco. It was the first time a male crew had won back-to-back world championships in 22 years and was the fourth world championship medal for the pair since they began sailing together in 2001.

Lyall McCarthy was the winner of the 2005 AIS Coach of the Year Award. In addition to coaching the AIS Women's Rowing squad, in 2005 McCarthy also took on the role as national women's coach. In both roles he developed and implemented a number of initiatives aimed at raising the technical and physical standards of women's rowing and continually challenged his athletes and support staff to strive for excellence. In 2005 at the world championships he coached the women's pair to silver, the women's double sculls to bronze and co-coached the women's eight to the gold medal.

The AIS Triathlon program won the 2005 AIS Program of the Year Award. During the year this program achieved outstanding results. The program won three medals at the world championships, including gold in the men's event. In the World Cup series, it finished with the number-one female and number-two male and for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, AIS athletes won three of the six medals on offer. Focused on providing a team environment around individual athletes, the program is a world leader within the sport of triathlon. The results in 2005 reflect the dedication of the athletes, coaches and support personnel.

**2005 AIS Education Achievement and Vocation Achievement Awards**

Lachlan Milne (Slalom Canoe) was awarded a 2005 AIS Education Achievement Award. Milne successfully completed the third year of the Sydney University Graduate Medical Program full time while training and competing domestically and internationally in the Australian slalom canoe team. He also spent two months in Papua New Guinea as a volunteer doctor in a remote community.
Nigel Panagopka (Volleyball) was also awarded a 2005 Education Achievement Award. Panagopka achieved the top UAI score of all 2005 AIS residential athletes. He was also awarded an Academic Excellence Award in Accounting from Lake Ginninderra College and topped the class in business accounting and in mathematical applications during Semester 1.

Kate Forgione (Sprint Canoe) was awarded a 2005 AIS Vocational Achievement Award. Forgione was selected in the Australian sprint kayak team and competed at the world championships while working full time with the Department of Treasury and Finance as a consultant in organisational development. Forgione is also continuing to study for her Masters in organisational psychology.

Kerrie Taurima (Track and Field) was awarded a 2005 AIS Vocational Achievement Award. Taurima completed her Diploma in Children’s Services from the Canberra Institute of Technology in 2005 while working at the Miles Franklin Out-of-School-Hours Care Centre. During the year she was promoted to Acting Director of the centre. Taurima is also completing a teaching degree.

2005 AIS memorial scholarship winners

Brenton Rickard was awarded the Brent Harding Memorial Scholarship Award for Swimming.

Bree Cole was awarded the Nathan Meade Memorial Scholarship Award for Diving.

Simon Clark was awarded the Darren Smith Memorial Scholarship Award for Road Cycling.

In 2005–06, the two sections of the AIS contributed to the Institute achieving its annual objectives. A summary of the activities of each of these sections during the reporting period is set out below.

**AIS Sport Programs**

The AIS Sport Programs section is responsible for the implementation of the AIS Performance Enhancement Framework across all AIS sport programs, and the ongoing effective management of these programs. This includes overall management of the programs, the implementation of the AIS Performance Enhancement Framework, coordinating all AIS sport programs projects, and coordinating planning and reporting functions across the AIS.

In 2005–06, AIS Sport Programs also became responsible for the management of the AIS Athletes’ Residence and Athlete Welfare. The AIS Athletes’ Residence provides a homely environment for 140 live-in athletes. There are four live-in houseparents and four full-time live-in house supervisors providing a high standard of welfare, services, recreation and supervision. The Residential Athletes’ Committee continued to address any concerns and issues relating to life in the AIS Athletes’ Residence and to formulate ideas for the new AIS residence, which is presently being constructed, with completion scheduled in early 2007.

Medal-winning performances by Australian Institute of Sport athletes during the reporting period include:

- Toby Kane (AIS/NSWIS) (Australian Paralympic Committee Skiing) won the bronze medal in the men’s super G at the Torino 2006 Paralympic Winter Games.
- Michael Milton (AIS/NSWIS) (Australian Paralympic Committee Skiing) was awarded the silver medal in the men’s downhill at the Torino 2006 Paralympic Winter Games. Michael also broke the Australian able-bodied speed skiing record at the Speed Skiing World Championships.
- Jarrod Fletcher (Boxing) won gold in the 75-kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.
Luke Jackson (AIS/TIS) (Boxing) won bronze in the 57-kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.

Ben McEachran (Boxing) was awarded bronze in the 81-kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.

Brad Pitt (Boxing) won gold in the 91-kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.

Steven Rudic (AIS/ACTAS) (Boxing) was awarded a bronze medal in the 91+ kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.

Lenny Zappavigna (Boxing) won bronze in the 70-kilogram category at the Commonwealth Games.

Robin Bell (AIS/WAIS) (Slalom Canoe) was the first Australian to win a gold medal at a world championships in slalom canoe. He also won the World Cup series.

Katherine Bates (AIS/NSWIS) (Track Cycling) won gold in the 25-kilometre points race at the Commonwealth Games as well as silver in the 3000-metre individual pursuit.

Ryan Bayley (AIS/WAIS) (Track Cycling) won three medals at the Velodrome during the Commonwealth Games. These medals were: gold (men’s keirin; men’s sprint) and bronze (team sprint). At the 2006 World Championships, Bayley was also part of the bronze-medal winning team sprint.

Peter Dawson (AIS/WAIS), Mark Jamieson (AIS/TIS), Stephen Wooldridge (AIS/NSWIS) and Matthew Goss (AIS/TIS) (Track Cycling) won silver in the men’s 4000-metre team pursuit at the Commonwealth Games. The team also won the gold medal in the same event at the 2006 World Championships.

Sean Finning (AIS/VIS) (Track Cycling) won the men’s 40-kilometre points race at the Commonwealth Games.

Ashley Hutchinson (AIS/QAS) (Track Cycling) was awarded silver in the men’s 20-kilometre scratch race at the Commonwealth Games.

Shane Kelly (AIS/VIS) (Track Cycling) was part of the bronze-medal winning team in the team sprint at the Commonwealth Games and the 2006 World Championships.

Katie Mactier (AIS/VIS) (Track Cycling) was awarded gold in the women’s 3000-metre individual pursuit at the Commonwealth Games. Mactier also won the bronze medal in the same event at the 2006 World Championships.

Anna Meares (AIS/QAS) (Track Cycling) won gold in the women’s 500-metre time trial at the Commonwealth Games and silver in the women’s sprint. Meares also won the silver medal in the 500-metre time trial at the 2006 World Championships.

Kerrie Meares (AIS/QAS) (Track Cycling) won double bronze at the Commonwealth Games in the 500-metre time trial and women’s sprint.

Shane Perkins (AIS/VIS) (Track Cycling) was part of the bronze-medal winning team in the team sprint at the Commonwealth Games and the 2006 World Championships.

Mathew Helm (Diving) won gold in the men’s platform, and with Robert Newbery, the synchronised platform at the Commonwealth Games.

Chantelle Newbery (AIS/VIS) (Diving) won three medals at the Commonwealth Games: gold (synchronised platform), and silver (platform and three-metre springboard). At the 2005 World Championships Newbery won the silver medal in the synchronised platform.

Robert Newbery (Diving) won gold in the men’s synchronised platform event with Mathew Helm, then went on to win silver in the three-metre springboard and bronze in the three-metre synchronised springboard at the Commonwealth Games.
Bree Cole (Diving) won gold in the synchronised three-metre springboard with Sharleen Stratton at the Commonwealth Games.

Sharleen Stratton (Diving) won gold with Bree Cole in the synchronised three-metre springboard as well as silver in the one-metre springboard event at the Commonwealth Games.

Ashleigh Brennan (AIS/VIS) (Gymnastics) won the silver medal on the women’s floor and was part of the gold-medal winning artistic team at the Commonwealth Games.

Hollie Dykes (Gymnastics) won four medals at the Commonwealth Games: gold (women’s floor, women’s artistic team), silver (beam), and bronze (all around).

Damien Istria (AIS/QAS) (Gymnastics) was awarded the gold medal on the men’s horizontal bar, and the silver medal on the men’s rings at the Commonwealth Games. Istria was also part of the silver-medal winning artistic team.

Joshua Jefferis (Gymnastics) won double gold at the Commonwealth Games in the men’s all round and the men’s rings events. Jefferis was also part of the silver-medal winning artistic team.

Sam Offord (AIS/SASI) (Gymnastics) won bronze on the men’s vault and was part of the silver-medal winning artistic team at the Commonwealth Games.

Philippe Rizzo (Gymnastics) won double silver at the Commonwealth Games. Rizzo was part of the men’s artistic team and won an individual medal on the men’s parallel bars. He also won the bronze medal in the men’s all around.

Naomi Russell (AIS/QAS) (Gymnastics) won bronze on the women’s vault and was part of the gold-medal winning artistic team at the Commonwealth Games.

Monette Russo (AIS/VIS) (Gymnastics) won bronze on the women’s uneven bars and was part of the gold-medal winning artistic team at the Commonwealth Games. Russo also won Australia’s first-ever all around medal at a world championships by winning the bronze.

Prashanth Sellathurai (AIS/NSWIS) (Gymnastics) won the silver medal on the men’s pommel and was part of the silver-medal winning artistic team at the Commonwealth Games.

Chloe Simms (AIS/QAS) (Gymnastics) won gold in the women’s all round and was part of the women’s artistic team that won gold at the Commonwealth Games.

The women’s hockey team won gold at the Commonwealth Games and the silver medal at the 2005 Championships Trophy.

The men’s hockey team won gold at the Commonwealth Games and the 2005 Championships Trophy.

Amber Bradley (AIS/WAIS) and Sally Kehoe (AIS/QAS) (Rowing) won the women’s double skull bronze medal at the world championships.

Fleur Chew (AIS/VIS), Sarah Heard (AIS/VIS), Sonia Mills (AIS/QAS) and Lizzie Patrick (AIS/VIS) (Rowing) were all part of the gold-medal winning women’s eight at the 2005 Rowing World Championships.

Pauline Frasca (AIS/VIS), Kate Hornsey (AIS/TIS), Emily Martin (AIS/VIS) and Robyn Selby Smith (Rowing) were part of the gold-medal winning women’s eight and women’s four at the world championships.

Sarah Outhwaite (AIS/WAIS) (Rowing) was part of the gold-medal winning women’s eight at the 2005 World Championships. Outhwaite also paired with Natalie Bale (AIS/WAIS) in the women’s pair to win silver.
Sarah Blanck (AIS/VIS) (Sailing) won bronze at the ISAF World Sailing Games in Lake Neusiedl, Austria.

Darren Bundock (AIS/NSWIS) and Glenn Ashby (AIS/VIS) (Sailing) won gold at the ISAF World Sailing Games in Lake Neusiedl, Austria.

Malcolm Page (AIS/NSWIS) and Nathan Wilmot (AIS/NSWIS) (Sailing) were the first male crew to win the world championship gold medal back to back in 22 years by winning the 470 class in 2005. They also won gold at the ISAF World Sailing Games in Lake Neusiedl, Austria.

Elise Rechichi and Tessa Parkinson (AIS/WAIS) (Sailing) won silver at the ISAF World Sailing Games in Lake Neusiedl, Austria.

Tom Slingsby (AIS/NSWIS) (Sailing) won gold at the ISAF World Sailing Games in Lake Neusiedl, Austria.

Stuart Boswell and Anthony Ricketts (AIS/NSWIS) (Squash) won the silver medal in the men’s doubles at the Commonwealth Games. The pair also won the gold medal at the World Doubles Championships in 2006.

Natalie Grinham (Squash) won triple gold at the Commonwealth Games. These were in the mixed doubles event with Joseph Kneipp, the women’s doubles event and the women’s singles.

Joseph Kneipp (Squash) won gold in the mixed doubles event with Natalie Grinham at the Commonwealth Games. At the 2006 World Doubles Championships Kneipp finished with a silver medal in the men’s event and a gold medal in the mixed event.

Amelia Pittcock (Squash) won the silver medal at the 2006 World Doubles Championships in the mixed event.

Grant Brits (Swimming) was part of the silver-medal winning 4x200-metre freestyle relay team at the 2006 World Short Course Championships.
Matthew Cowdrey (AIS/SASI) (Swimming) won double gold at the Commonwealth Games. These medals were in the elite athlete with a disability events of 50-metre freestyle and 100-metre freestyle.

Jade Edmistone (Swimming) won double silver at the Commonwealth Games in the 50-metre and 100-metre breaststroke. Edmistone also won the gold medal in the 50-metre breaststroke at the 2005 World Championships, setting a new world record. She then went on to break the world record again at the Commonwealth Games Selection Trials in Melbourne.

Nick Ffrost (Swimming) was part of the bronze-medal winning 4x200-metre freestyle relay team at the Commonwealth Games, and silver-medal winning team in the same event at the 2006 World Short Course Championships.

Jodie Henry (Swimming) won individual silver medals in the 50-metre and 100-metre freestyle at the Commonwealth Games. Henry was also part of the women’s team that won gold in the 4x100-metre freestyle relay at the Commonwealth Games and at the 2005 World Championships.

Josh Krogh (Swimming) was awarded the bronze medal in the 200-metre butterfly at the Commonwealth Games. Krogh was also part of the bronze-medal winning 4x200-metre freestyle relay team.

Linda Mackenzie (Swimming) was part of the silver-medal winning 4x200-metre freestyle relay at the 2005 World Championships.

Alice Mills (Swimming) won three individual bronze medals at the Commonwealth Games. These were in the events of 50-metre butterfly, 50-metre freestyle and 100-metre freestyle. Alice was also part of the women’s team that won gold in the 4x100-metre freestyle relay at the Commonwealth Games and at the 2005 World Championships.

Adam Pine (Swimming) was part of the gold-medal winning 4x100-metre medley relay team at the 2006 World Short Course Championships.

Brenton Rickard (Swimming) won four medals at the Commonwealth Games: gold (4x100-metre medley relay), silver (200-metre breaststroke), and bronze (50-metre breaststroke and 100-metre breaststroke). At the 2006 World Short Course Championships, Rickard won the silver medal in the 100-metre and 200-metre breaststroke events and was part of the gold-medal winning 4x100-metre medley relay team.

Tarnee White (Swimming) won the bronze medal in the women’s 50-metre breaststroke at the Commonwealth Games.

Annabel Williams (Swimming) won the bronze medal in the 50-metre freestyle for elite athletes with a disability at the Commonwealth Games.

Nathan Deakes (Track and Field) won double gold at the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne, winning both the 20-kilometre and 50-kilometre walk events.

Heath Francis (Track and Field) won the men’s 200-metre event for elite athletes with a disability at the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne.

Stuart Rendell (Track and Field) won the men’s hammer event in Melbourne at the Commonwealth Games.

Jared Tallent (Track and Field) was awarded the silver medal in the men’s 20-kilometre walk at the Commonwealth Games.

Kerrie Taurima (Track and Field) was awarded the silver medal in the women’s long jump at the Commonwealth Games.
Katrina Webb (Track and Field) won the silver medal in the women’s 100-metre event for elite athletes with a disability at the Commonwealth Games.

Brad Kahlefeldt (AIS/NSWIS) (Triathlon) won the bronze medal at the world championships and the gold medal at the Commonwealth Games. Kahlefeldt also finished the year ranked as the number-two athlete in the World Cup series.

Annabel Luxford (AIS/QAS) (Triathlon) won the silver medal at the world championships and finished the World Cup series as the number-one ranked athlete after six podium finishes.

Peter Robertson (Triathlon) won gold at the world championships and the bronze medal at the Commonwealth Games.

The women’s water polo team finished the 2005 World League competition with the bronze medal.

Dale Begg-Smith (Winter Sports) won gold at the Torino 2006 Olympic Games in the men’s moguls. This was Australia’s only gold medal at the Winter Olympics in 2006. Begg-Smith also won the World Cup series by a record-breaking margin.

Alisa Camplin (AIS/VIS) (Winter Sports) won bronze at the Torino 2006 Olympic Winter Games in the women’s aerial skiing.

Science, Medicine, Education and Technology
(formerly Athlete and Coach Services, and Technical Direction)

Prior to 2005–06 the servicing and technical areas of the AIS were known as Athlete and Coach Services. However, with the incorporation of education and technology departments and functions, the section became known as Science, Medicine, Education and Technology. In addition, there was recognition of the level and complexity of AIS research activities, involvement and collaboration with other groups. This recognition was formalised with the establishment of the AIS Applied Research Centre.
The major responsibilities of Science, Medicine, Education and Technology are:

- the delivery of integrated support services in the areas of clinical disciplines and sports science, athlete career and education, and athlete welfare to AIS sport programs. These services were delivered during the reporting period as agreed between the coach and the service provider in the AIS Performance Enhancement Framework planning process.

- to provide leadership to Australia’s high performance sport through national programs in athlete career and education, elite sports research, talent identification and laboratory standards, in addition to benchmarking services and facilitating discussion on topics of current interest. The section also oversees international partnerships with elite training institutions and universities.

**AIS Applied Research Centre**

The AIS Applied Research Centre was established during 2005–06 to increase the capacity for relevant research across the disciplines that comprise the Science, Medicine, Education and Technology section. A key component of its activities is the formation and support of collaborative arrangements that provide the AIS with increased access to specialist scientific expertise and other research resources. Its responsibilities include the coordination, integration and wider application of several existing programs that previously operated in some Science, Medicine, Education and Technology areas. For example, the National Elite Sports Research Program, which for many years has offered and administered competitive research grants, now forms one element of the centre. Other constituents include an expanded sport-based PhD scheme, a program enabling a select group of post-doctoral scientists to work intensively on sport-specific projects, and a small technologies initiative that during 2005–06 was again pursued primarily through ASC membership of the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology. The small technologies initiative is aimed at facilitating scientific monitoring of athletes in field as opposed to laboratory environments, thereby allowing increases in the frequency, sensitivity and immediate relevance of the observations. In addition to supporting interaction with many external scientists and technologists, arrangements with the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology have provided half of the required funding for the Applied Sensors unit.

New activities introduced by the AIS Applied Research Centre during 2005–06 included a weekly seminar series run in conjunction with the High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems area (see below). The centre also played a major role in proposing, establishing and supporting a new program of talent identification and development for rowing — now being administered through Talent Search but involving multiple Science, Medicine, Education and Technology departments.

To increase ASC access to external research expertise and resources, the AIS Applied Research Centre negotiated collaborative agreements with universities, national sporting organisations, government agencies, research institutions and various industry groups. These negotiations constituted a major aspect of its work. The centre also assisted AIS and external researchers with the preparation of relevant research grant applications, and provided short-term funding to support researchers awaiting availability of grants.

**AIS Athlete Career and Education**

AIS Athlete Career and Education staff provide a high-quality and innovative career and education service, study hall program and ongoing education assistance to both residential and non-residential athletes. Services to non-Canberra-based residential athletes were delivered on behalf of the AIS through the state and territory institute and academy of sport network.
The AIS Athlete Career and Education program reviewed and developed research and assistance material to support scholarship holders during and following their scholarship period. Employment opportunities reflecting the scholarship holder’s action plan have increased both in Canberra and in the states. The implementation of a specialist tutor program during the January to June period has provided high-quality support for AIS residential scholarship holders.

**Applied Sensors**

The Applied Sensors department designs and develops advanced sport-specific software for coaches and scientists, typically utilising sensor and video technology. Projects completed during the year include systems for rowing telemetry, gymnastics judging, measurement of force exerted by triceps, and ongoing work with the new miniMaxX sensor package designed with the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology.

Projects commenced during the reporting period covered real-time analysis of sailing performance, swimming start analysis using equipment in the new pool, boxing punch force measurement and swimmer tracking during races.

**Biomechanics**

The year 2005–06 saw the formation of a new department at the AIS. Biomechanics and Performance Analysis merged to provide a range of quantitative and qualitative services to coaches and athletes. Biomechanics service to AIS sports is organised into four streams, with each stream concentrating on a group of sports. Each stream is staffed by a senior biomechanist, a biomechanist and a postgraduate scholarship holder. Cricket Australia funds a program within the department and this includes a biomechanist and a postgraduate scholarship.

The department has a research and development technical officer, a maintenance technical officer and an office administrator. During the reporting period, Biomechanics had four postgraduate scholars. One member of staff completed her PhD during the year.

**Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology**

The year 2005–06 was the final year of operation of the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology. It also saw the refinement of several devices to the point where much interest has been shown by not only AIS coaches and athletes, but also by external organisations. The tracking device known as Rover was originally developed to assist AIS and Australian rowers through the monitoring of inter-stroke acceleration, boat pitch, yaw, roll and velocity. However, its versatility has been recognised by its use in a multitude of sports such as rugby union, football, Australian football, sailing, basketball, snowboarding, mogul skiing, skeleton and athletics, with the likelihood that other sports will also come on board.

The other device that has shown significant development is the instrumented boxing system. This system consists of instrumented gloves, vests and protective headwear that record the number, placement, timing and force of each punch. The system will provide AIS boxers and their coach with valuable data on athlete performance and rate of fatigue. Additionally, it affords a degree of protection to boxers, enabling them to increase training volume. It is also possible that the system may be used as a judging system, thereby overcoming the potential for implied bias.

Other devices developed by the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology include an elite rowing telemetry system, an instrumented shoe innersole and a miniature waterproof athlete tracking device called Mini-Traqua.
Officially, the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology ceased operation on 30 June 2006. However, the AIS is keen to continue the development of microtechnologies to enhance the monitoring of athletes in training and competition environments (as opposed to a full reliance on laboratory testing) and negotiations are well underway with similarly interested parties.

High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems
(formerly Benchmarking, Best Practice and Innovation)

The High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems department takes a national leadership role in identifying future directions for innovation and world-leading practice for the AIS. It achieves this by researching emerging technologies, innovative service delivery methods, operating strategies and management systems within Australia and overseas. In 2005–06 a new benchmarking initiative was undertaken — to benchmark program practices within AIS sports programs. Following a pilot study with the Australian Rugby Union, AIS Triathlon was the first AIS sport to be benchmarked in this fashion. The purpose of the study was to examine the processes, pathways and practices relevant for ensuring effective and efficient provision of support services to athletes, and subsequently to recommend better practices for supporting athletes and coaches in the AIS program. During the year High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems worked with the AIS Boxing program, AIS Men’s Gymnastics program and Australian Canoeing.

High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems hosted its first international workshop in August 2005 — Applied Sport Expertise and Learning in Sport. Over 150 people attended the two-day workshop that was officially opened by Senator Rod Kemp and attracted many high-calibre international sport expertise researchers as well as a broad representation of Australian elite coaches.

Weekly Smart Talk seminars are another new initiative from High Performance Innovation, Management and Systems and the AIS Applied Research Centre. Smart Talk is proving to be very successful, with staff from various AIS and ASC programs volunteering to speak at the Monday lunchtime seminar, as well as many visiting scientists and representatives from overseas sports institutes.

National Athlete Career and Education

During the reporting period, National Athlete Career and Education provided advice and support to 31 national sporting organisations on the integration of athlete career and education programs into their high performance plans. University student athletes have been supported by 30 Australian universities participating in the Elite Athlete Friendly University Network. An interactive web site — aceonline — provides a powerful tool enabling athletes to profile their interests, use their own unique profile to explore possible career options and finally to build and despatch a résumé online.

National Elite Sports Research Program

During 2005–06, through the National Elite Sports Research Program, the AIS Sports-based PhD Scholarship Program received over 50 applications from around the world. A total of 11 scholarships were offered (and accepted) involving nine universities and seven sports. Scholarships were filled within the disciplines of physiology, biomechanics and physiotherapy. During 2005–06, two additional scholarships were offered in the area of skill acquisition.
Through the National Elite Sports Research Program and the AIS/National Elite Sports Council’s discretionary research program, the AIS continued to deliver research outcomes that are recognised for their contribution to scientific knowledge and their practical application to the preparation of Australia’s elite athletes. The AIS Research Publications Database (www.ais.org.au/research) provides information on research outcomes presented at conferences and/or published by AIS researchers.

**National Sport Science Quality Assurance Program**
(formerly National Laboratory Standards Assistance Scheme)

The National Sport Science Quality Assurance Program takes a national leadership role in overseeing quality assurance in the delivery of services to athletes and coaches through the institute and academy network. The main aim of the program is to promote continuous improvement in testing standards and assist programs to establish and maintain an environment of national standard.

During 2005–06, the Victorian Institute of Sport and New South Wales Institute of Sport applied for accreditation under the exercise physiology accreditation program. Two organisations outside of the institute and academy of sport network also applied for exercise physiology accreditation — Exercise Research Australia and the University of the Sunshine Coast. Interest in the exercise physiology accreditation program continued from both national and international organisations.

Following the initiation of a national accreditation program for strength and conditioning facilities in 2004–05, all institute and academy strength and conditioning facilities were awarded accreditation during the reporting period.

The AIS, New South Wales Institute of Sport, Queensland Academy of Sport, South Australian Sports Institute and Western Australian Institute of Sport submitted applications for accreditation under the biomechanics accreditation and best-practice program.

During the reporting period, the National Sport Science Quality Assurance Program was also responsible for the facilitation, organisation and hosting of a team sports conference focused on sport science issues relating to team-sport performance. This conference was attended by scientists and coaches from the institute and academy of sport network, national sporting organisations, tertiary institutions and professional sport.

**National Talent Search**

During 2005–06, the National Talent Search program reviewed its business model and shifted the emphasis of program delivery to a projects-based model. This resulted in the employment of sport-specific coordinators in rowing, cycling and canoeing and the establishment of four-year prioritised work plans for talent identification and development in partnership with the national sporting organisation. In keeping with the project’s approach, a tiered funding model was introduced to extend support to all 24 Beijing Athlete Program sports through the opportunity to apply for funding assistance. A total of 43 applications were received from 17 sports, with determinations to be made in the next reporting period.

The talent transfer skeleton research program reached a climax with two former beach sprint athletes successfully transferring to the novel winter sport in less than 18 months. Highlights for the reporting period included the achievement of four top-six World Cup performances, Torino Olympic Games representation, and an under-23 world championship title.
Talent Search funding was provided to the Tasmanian Institute of Sport, ACT Academy of Sport, Western Australian Institute of Sport and the South Australian Sports Institute.

**Nutrition**

The Nutrition department commenced its involvement with the IOC Diploma of Sports Nutrition in January 2006, assisting with the delivery of the program to the 36 inaugural students. The previous contract to deliver sports nutrition programs for Deakin University finished in December 2005, although Professor Louise Burke continues to have an honorary Chair in Sports Nutrition from this institution. The AIS Sports Supplement Program, managed by the Nutrition department, has increased its recognition at the national and international level, with licences being extended to several national sporting organisations and the state institutes and academies of sport to allow these bodies to frame their own programs based on the AIS model. The Gatorade and Nestlé Fellowships in Nutrition continued to be successfully conducted, with the fellowships being extended to two-year terms.

**Performance Analysis**

Performance Analysis supports coaches in their observations and analyses of athlete performance in training and competition. Staff work with coaches to identify how innovations in information and communications technology can improve their effectiveness as coaches. Staff also work closely with colleagues in Science, Medicine, Education and Technology to develop integrated approaches to performance excellence. During the reporting period, Performance Analysis worked with all AIS sports to deliver a variety of services. During 2005–06, Performance Analysis was also involved in developing a corporate digital repository to store and share digital resources around the AIS Canberra campus.

**Performance Psychology and Skill Acquisition**

With a greater emphasis on evidence-based practice in service delivery, the Performance Psychology department has completed a number of projects with sports that quantify the impact that mental skills have on performance. An independent Athlete Counselling Service has now been introduced that provides support services to deal with the complex psychological demands associated with high performance sport and aims to enhance the psychological wellbeing of all athletes.

Skill Acquisition servicing focused primarily on team sports due to their strong interest in the services offered. Servicing and research activity was targeted towards two key areas:

- supporting coaches in the scheduling and organisation of their skill training sessions through practice auditing
- identifying avenues to further develop athlete perceptual-motor skills outside of the usual practice environment.

To this end, a number of systematic learning tools were developed and implemented that are either based on the latest cutting-edge technology, such as the interactive video-based simulation program, or alternatively through technology poor but theoretically rich approaches, such as progressive sport-specific skill cards that promote athletes taking ownership of their skill learning. Skill Acquisition also had a strong educational role through the supervision of sport-based PhD scholars and ongoing involvement in a variety of coach education programs.
Physical Therapies

The Physical Therapies department continued to deliver an excellent service to AIS sports in their daily training environment and at competitions at various locations both within Australia and overseas. The department’s benchmarking process was completed in late 2005. The restructure of the department was implemented with more defined roles for the Clinical Manager and Manager, Research Innovation and Technology. Staff were heavily involved with Commonwealth Games preparation and servicing. Andrew Chapman completed his PhD research project on neuromuscular control of the leg during cycling and running in triathletes. Three more collaborative PhD students have recently commenced their research projects.

Research within Physical Therapies in 2005–06 focused on pain characteristic testing of tendonopathy, a groin study, injury surveillance recording system, back strengthening in rowers and further testing of new swimming suits.

Physiology

Physiology staff members assisted in the preparation of Australian athletes for the Torino 2006 Winter Olympics and the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games, both as members of official scientific support groups travelling with national teams and through the completion of special projects. These projects included quantifying the complexity of snowboard tricks as a unique training aid in the lead-up to Torino, and intensive analysis of boxing matches during the Commonwealth Games. The Physiology department also provided support to a range of AIS sports and national sporting organisations, with the sport-based PhD scheme continuing to provide a vehicle for high levels of direct interaction with coaches and athletes. Of the nine PhD scholars in the first intake (2001), all have submitted their theses for assessment. In an exciting development, one of the 12 PhD scholars currently enrolled in the second intake (2005) is focusing her research on Australia’s Paralympic swimmers.

Major areas of applied research include exercise immunology, enhancement of recovery from exercise-induced fatigue, environmental physiology and refinement of methods for athlete assessment. During 2005–06, Physiology staff and PhD students published over 30 peer-reviewed articles in sports science and medicine journals and were invited speakers at a number of international conferences. They also delivered appropriate educational material to coaches and athletes on a variety of topics, especially related to recovery techniques.

The capacity for effective monitoring of individual and team-sport athletes in their normal training and competition environments was enhanced by the delivery of over 100 new GPS-based devices developed jointly with the Cooperative Research Centre for MicroTechnology. These devices were also provided to staff from AIS Biomechanics as well as collaborators from the New South Wales Institute of Sport, South Australian Sports Institute and Western Australian Institute of Sport.

Sports Medicine

The Sports Medicine department continued to deliver outstanding sports medicine services to AIS and other elite athletes. Research within Sports Medicine in 2005–06 focused on fatigue in elite athletes, haematological and biochemical screening of athletes, the interpretation of blood test results in elite athletes, tendon injuries and osteitis pubis. PhD-level research was conducted on the effects of a range of alternative therapies on muscle soreness and inflammation. The department forged strong links with the new ANU Medical School, which will lead to increased research opportunities in the future.
**Strength and Conditioning**

Strength and Conditioning continued its proactive coordination of, and quality-assurance role for, all AIS sports programs, both residential and camps based. The implementation of national protocols for testing and exercise prescription to provide consistency for elite athlete development was formalised this year with the establishment of both facility and individual accreditation levels within the state and national institutes and academies. This process was driven by the Strength and Conditioning department in association with the National Sport Science Quality Assurance Program. The department continued its role of service delivery for all Canberra-based sports programs and provided management of all service providers for state-based programs.

**Technical Research Laboratory**

There are three Technical Research Laboratory (Workshop) staff: two electronic and one machinist. These staff provide a high level of expertise for all departments within Science, Medicine, Education and Technology, as well as working with AIS coaches and athletes.

To date the main priority has been finalising the technical aspects of the new AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre. This has included the mounting system for the force-measuring turn wall, a video trolley system and a new force-measuring start block.

Some of the other projects that the workshop has been involved with in 2005–06 include:

- helmet mount camera with video RF transmitter for Performance Psychology
- remote squash audio tone RF feedback device for Performance Psychology
- prototype swimming start block parts for the AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre
- vertical force wall frames for the AIS Recovery and Swimming Centre
- casings for magnetic sensors for Biomechanics
- multi-axial artificial bowling arm for Cricket
- remote safety cut-out and alarm system for the Technical Workshop
- portable stadiometer parts machining for Physiology
- plato occlusion goggles RF remote trigger system for Performance Psychology
- ultrasound head/knee adaptor interface for Physical Therapies (PhD research project)
- custom-made plasma screen hinged mounting unit for Swimming.

**High Performance Success Program**

(formerly Sports Excellence Program)

Under the High Performance Success Program, the ASC provides integrated and targeted funding and services to national sporting organisations based on individual strategic plans with emphasis on high performance. The High Performance Success Program is managed by the Sport Services section of Sport Performance and Development.

National sporting organisations have carriage of their own high performance programs, with the assistance of partners such as the AIS, the state and territory institute and academy of sport network, and their own member associations. National bodies are effectively responsible for the
identification, development and preparation of their elite athletes and coaches, as well as the management of their high performance programs.

In 2005–06, the ASC provided high performance grants of $43 742 000 to national sporting organisations, $6 131 000 to national sporting organisations for people with a disability, as well as a further $18 085 000 investment through the AIS elite sports programs. The ASC’s principal point of contact for national sporting organisations with respect to this funding is the Sport Services section. The nature of this relationship was integral in strengthening national sporting structures so that Australian athletes, coaches and support personnel had the support systems and programs to sustain and build international sporting success.

Through the provision of strategic advice and assistance, the ASC challenged national sporting organisations to strive to achieve higher organisational, participation and athlete performance targets. With an in-depth knowledge of each of their sport’s high performance programs, governance, management and financial structures, Sport Services consultants administered ASC funding and services in a coordinated way such that the sports achieved improved efficiency and effectiveness. Through the combined efforts of Sport Services and the quality-assurance role provided by the Planning and Reporting section, the ASC also monitored agreed national sporting organisation high performance targets and outcomes.

The Business Support Centre complemented this role by providing leadership, advice and support to selected national sporting organisations with a view to improving their operational capacity, business practices and sustainability.

Results of Australian performances in international events were tracked and analysed by the ASC’s Sport Innovation and Best Practice section with a clear focus on Winter Olympic and Paralympic, and Commonwealth Games performances. Analysis was undertaken of the results, providing an assessment of the performance of Australia and its major competitors, particularly in relation to Australia’s performance in major medal-winning sports.

**Winter Olympic Games**

Australia sent its largest-ever teams to both the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Torino, Italy, in February and March 2006, respectively.

In the Winter Olympics, Australia was represented by 40 athletes and competed in 11 of the 15 sports on the program. Australia won two medals — one gold and one bronze — to finish seventeenth on the medal table (of 84 countries). This represents a drop of two places from the fifteenth-position finish achieved in 2002, where Australia achieved its best-ever result of two gold medals. Injuries to Australia’s aerial skiers in the lead-up to, and during, the Torino Games hindered a repeat of the record performance of 2002. In addition to the medal results there were also three top-eight performances in aerials and snowboard (half pipe and snowboard cross).

Twenty-six countries won medals at the Games, more than at any previous Winter Olympic Games. This indicates the emerging threat from countries not traditionally known as winter sport nations. Some are embracing programs similar to Australia’s skeleton program in an effort to fast track athletes to Olympic success. Despite impressive performances prior to the Games, Australia’s skeleton representative did not achieve the top-ten performance targeted by the program (she achieved a thirteenth place).
### Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games medal table

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<tr>
<th>Rank by gold</th>
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### Winter Paralympic Games

Australia won two medals at the Winter Paralympic Games. Both medals were won in alpine skiing — one silver (downhill) and one bronze (super G). This placed Australia in thirteenth position overall on the medal table. Initial comparisons with performances in 2002, where Australia won seven medals (six gold and one silver) and placed eighth on the medal table, suggest a downward trend. However, changes in the classification system for alpine skiing for the Torino Games meant that for the first time at Paralympic level, races were conducted as multi-classification events, that is, athletes in different classification groups race against each other for one set of medals. A ‘factor’ system, similar to handicapping in horse racing, was introduced to ensure that no classification had an advantage. In previous Paralympic Games, athletes competed within their own classification with each classification competing for its own set of medals. Consequently there were fewer alpine skiing medals on offer and they were more difficult to win.

Australia’s team of ten athletes competed in two of the four sports on the program: alpine skiing and nordic (biathlon and cross-country). Australia was not represented in the team sports of wheelchair curling or ice sledge hockey.

There were four top-ten finishes in addition to the medal-winning runs and all four occurred in alpine skiing: downhill (standing), super G (sitting) and slalom (standing). This was a great achievement for a relatively inexperienced team where six of the ten team-members made their Paralympic debuts.
Torino 2006 Winter Paralympic Games medal table

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<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commonwealth Games

Australia retained its position at the top of the Commonwealth Games medal table, winning a record haul of 221 medals: 84 gold, 69 silver and 68 bronze. Australia was represented by its largest-ever Commonwealth Games team (422 athletes) and contested each of the 18 sports on the program, winning medals in 16 and leading the medal table in 11 sports. Australia won an impressive 30 per cent of the total medals on offer and doubled the tally of the nearest rival, England (110 medals).

Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games medal table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank by gold</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Bronze</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=9</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=9</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Australian Commonwealth Games Association had set two ambitious targets for the team:

- to win 208 or more medals (surpassing the record of 207 set in Manchester in 2002)
- to win 88 or more gold (surpassing the record of 87 set in Victoria in 1994).

With a number of high-profile withdrawals from the team through injury, illness or professional contract obligations, the gold-medal target was a challenging one, with the ASC’s performance tracking leading into the Games predicting 83 gold medals. Australia finished with 84 gold, two more than in Manchester in 2002, and only three short of the record — a significant achievement.
The record haul of 221 medals (14 more than in Manchester) was a great result, especially considering that there were 149 fewer medals on offer in Melbourne (in comparison to Manchester).

Swimming (54 medals), athletics (41), cycling (24), shooting (23) and gymnastics (21) were the major medal-producing sports, collectively winning 74 per cent of Australia's total medals. Despite the excellent overall performance and some world-record performances in the pool, the success experienced in several sports would not have translated to similar success at a world championship or Olympic Games level.

ASC performance tracking also indicates that there is a growing threat from Great Britain (reinforced by the huge injection of funding since the London 2012 Olympic Games announcement) and other Commonwealth countries (New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and Jamaica), which may soon challenge Australia's supremacy in sports in which it has traditionally performed well. England, Canada and New Zealand all failed to meet their stated medal targets for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games but their performances continue to improve in other major international events.

These Commonwealth nations, together with countries such as China and Japan, are poised to challenge Australia's sporting success in the near future.
Budget

The Australian Government appropriation to the ASC for the 2005–06 financial year was $168.631 million. In addition, the ASC generated in the order of $21.895 million in revenue from corporate sources such as sponsorship, hire of facilities and interest, from external sources such as Government departments and agencies, and from national sporting organisations.

The independent audit report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2006 are at Appendix 1. The disbursement of funds across the ASC is depicted below.

Through its sports grants program, the ASC provides financial assistance to 70 sports. Details of grant allocations to sports are at Appendix 3.

Figure 1  Disbursement of the budget across the Australian Sports Commission, 2005–2006

Planning and accountability framework

The ASC has in place a planning and accountability framework that is based on the Government’s outcomes and outputs framework. The framework is designed to ensure the ASC meets its legislative responsibilities as described in the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989 and effectively meets its objectives, which are:

- to secure an effective national sports system that offers improved participation in quality sports activities by Australians
- to secure excellence in sports performance by Australians.

The Operational Plan 2005–2006 stems from the Strategic Plan 2002–2005, and reflects these outcomes to ensure consistent reporting on performance measures identified in the Government’s budget papers.

The planning and accountability framework is continually being reviewed and refined to take account of emerging needs and better-practice approaches.
Internal and external scrutiny

The Audit Committee, which is a standing committee of the ASC Board, develops and delivers the ASC’s financial-management and accountability framework (for more information see ‘The Australian Sports Commission Board’). It helps the ASC to fulfil its accountability responsibilities by reviewing audits conducted by the Australian National Audit Office and internal auditors (KPMG), and by monitoring the adequacy of the ASC’s administrative, operational and accounting controls.

There were three Audit Committee meetings in 2005–06. Attendance by committee members was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Meetings attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roy Masters</td>
<td>Chairperson/member</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cory Bernardi</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margot Foster</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2005–06, the Audit Committee considered the report from the Australian National Audit Office on the financial statements audit for 2004–05 (for which an unqualified appraisal was obtained).

In addition, the committee was informed of the ASC’s actions against the recommendations of ten across-agency Australian National Audit Office reports, tabled in Parliament in 2005–06.

The committee reviewed the following internal audit reports:

- IT Backup and Recovery
- Asset Management
- Payments and Payables Review.

The committee also reviewed and approved an updated fraud risk assessment for the ASC and made note of the ASC’s transition to Australian Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards.

The committee adopted a revised ASC Audit Committee Charter consistent with better-practice guidelines for Public Sector Audit Committees.
APPENDIXES

1 Financial report
   - Independent audit report
   - Financial statements

2 Staffing statistics

3 Grant allocations to sports, 2005–2006

4 Summary of compliance

5 Australian Institute of Sport program locations

6 Contact officers

7 Corporate partners
1 September 2006

Mr Roy Masters  
Chairman  
Audit Committee  
Australian Sports Commission  
PO Box 176  
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

Dear Mr Masters

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION  
2005-06 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audit of the 2005-06 financial statements of the Australian Sports Commission has now been completed. Please find attached a copy of the unqualified audit report together with an original set of financial statements. I have also enclosed a separate version of the audit report specifically for the inclusion with your financial statements on your website.

The Independent Audit Report on the financial statements and a copy of the financial statements will be forwarded to the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and the Minister for the Arts and Sport.

In closing, I would like to thank the Australian Sports Commission’s staff for the courtesy and cooperation provided to the audit team during the course of the audit.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca Reilly  
Executive Director
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts

Scope

The financial statements and Directors' responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Director and Chief Executive;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Cashflows;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements


The Commissioners are responsible for preparing the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Australian Sports Commission, and that comply with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and Accounting Standards and mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Commissioners are also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit Approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.
I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister’s Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Sports Commission’s financial position, and of its financial performance and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Commissioners of the Australian Sports Commission.

**Independence**

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

**Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Sports Commission:

(a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister’s Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the Australian Sports Commission’s financial position as at 30 June 2006 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with:

(i) the matters required by the Finance Minister’s Orders; and

(ii) applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office

[Signature]

Rebecca Reilly
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
31 August 2006
In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the Australian Sports Commission for the year ended 30 June 2006 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commission will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This Statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Signed……………………

P. BARTELS
Chairman

August 2006

Signed……………………

M. PETERS
Chief Executive

August 2006

Signed……………………

L. FORDHAM
Chief Financial Officer

August 2006
INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from Government</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>168,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>19,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>4C</td>
<td>2,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>190,526</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>50,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>46,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>9,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>82,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>5E</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down and impairment of assets</td>
<td>5F</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss from disposal of assets</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>189,633</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING RESULT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>893</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
# BALANCE SHEET

**as at 30 June 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006 $’000</th>
<th>2005 $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>45,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>4,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>6C</td>
<td>4,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financial Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>54,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Financial Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and buildings</td>
<td>7A, D</td>
<td>150,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>7B, D</td>
<td>11,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>7C, D</td>
<td>1,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>7E</td>
<td>824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other non-financial assets</td>
<td>7F</td>
<td>3,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non-Financial Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>168,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>223,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payables</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>7,859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>8B</td>
<td>4,826</td>
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<td><strong>Total Payables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,685</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Bearing Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest bearing liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employee provisions</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>10,991</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,991</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<td>27,675</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>195,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed equity</td>
<td></td>
<td>132,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained surpluses or (accumulated deficits)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,474)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>195,593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash received</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services</td>
<td>20,421</td>
<td>20,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>2,648</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net GST received from ATO</td>
<td>13,076</td>
<td>9,102</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash received</strong></td>
<td>204,550</td>
<td>177,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash used</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>49,221</td>
<td>40,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>41,635</td>
<td>43,038</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>94,107</td>
<td>78,481</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash used</strong></td>
<td>184,963</td>
<td>162,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from or (used by) operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash received</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>4,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash received</strong></td>
<td>986</td>
<td>4,962</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cash used</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>40,095</td>
<td>16,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash used</strong></td>
<td>40,295</td>
<td>16,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from or (used by) investing activities</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(39,309)</td>
<td>(11,311)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash received</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital injections</td>
<td>20,672</td>
<td>11,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash received</strong></td>
<td>20,672</td>
<td>11,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash used</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash used</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from or (used by) financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,672</td>
<td>11,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase or (decrease) in cash held</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>950</td>
<td>16,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash at the beginning of the reporting period</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44,665</td>
<td>28,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash at the end of the reporting period</strong></td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>45,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44,665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY TYPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital commitments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and buildings</td>
<td>27,156</td>
<td>23,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capital commitments</strong></td>
<td>27,725</td>
<td>23,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other commitments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating leases</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other commitments</td>
<td>87,953</td>
<td>67,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other commitments</strong></td>
<td>89,814</td>
<td>68,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commitments Receivable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(12,264)</td>
<td>(8,888)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net commitments by type</strong></td>
<td>105,275</td>
<td>82,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY MATURITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital commitments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>27,725</td>
<td>22,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capital commitments</strong></td>
<td>27,725</td>
<td>23,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating lease commitments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating lease commitments</strong></td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other commitments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>87,034</td>
<td>64,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>2,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other commitments</strong></td>
<td>87,953</td>
<td>67,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>(11,171)</td>
<td>(8,384)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>(1,093)</td>
<td>(504)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td>(12,264)</td>
<td>(8,888)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net commitments by maturity</strong></td>
<td>105,275</td>
<td>82,782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1. Outstanding contractual payments for building under construction
2. Amounts payable under grant agreements in respect of which the recipient is yet to either perform the services required or meet eligibility conditions, and other contracts for service in progress.
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

as at 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contingent liabilities</th>
<th>Guarantees</th>
<th>Claims for damages/costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from previous period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-measurement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities crystallised</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations expired</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contingent Liabilities</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contingent assets</th>
<th>Guarantees</th>
<th>Claims for damages/costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance from previous period</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-measurement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets crystallised</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contingent Assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Contingent Liabilities | -    | -    | -     | -     | 55    | 170   |

Details of each class of contingent liabilities and assets, including those not included above because they cannot be quantified or are considered remote, are disclosed in Note 12: Contingent Liabilities and Assets.

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated Results</th>
<th>Asset Revaluation Reserve</th>
<th>Contributed Equity/Capital</th>
<th>Total Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006 $'000</td>
<td>2005 $'000</td>
<td>2006 $'000</td>
<td>2005 $'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>(3,367)</td>
<td>(8,576)</td>
<td>65,778</td>
<td>66,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation adjustment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(712)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Result</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>5,209</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income and expenses</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>5,209</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with Owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations (equity injection)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transactions with Owners</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance at 30 June</td>
<td>(2,474)</td>
<td>(3,367)</td>
<td>65,778</td>
<td>65,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies
Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP
Note 3: Events occurring after the Balance Sheet Date
Note 4: Income
Note 5: Operating expenses
Note 6: Financial assets
Note 7: Non-financial assets
Note 8: Payables
Note 9: Interest bearing liabilities
Note 10: Provisions
Note 11: Cash flow reconciliation
Note 12: Contingent Liabilities and Assets
Note 13: Director Remuneration
Note 14: Related Party Disclosures
Note 15: Executive Remuneration
Note 16: Remuneration of Auditors
Note 17: Staffing Levels
Note 18: Financial Instruments
Note 19: Appropriations
Note 20: Assets Held in Trust
Note 21: Reporting of Outcomes
Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and are a general purpose financial report.

The continued existence of the Australian Sports Commission (the Commission) in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Australian Sports Commission's administration and programs.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:
- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMO's, being the Financial Management and Accountability Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 01 July 2005)) ;
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period; and
- Interpretations issued by the AASB and UIG that apply for the reporting period.

This is the first financial report to be prepared under Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The impacts of adopting AEIFRS are disclosed in Note 2.

The Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities, which as noted, are at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 12).

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the Commission has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements:
- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the depreciated replacement cost as determined by an independent valuer because Commission buildings are purpose built and may in fact realise more or less in the market price.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.
### Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

Australian Accounting Standards require the Commission to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards, these amendments are denoted by year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table below illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for the Commission in the future. The nature of the impending change within the table, has been out of necessity abbreviated and users should consult the full version available on the AASB’s website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on the Commission’s initial assessment at this date, but may change. The Commission intends to adopt all of the standards upon their application date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Standard affected</th>
<th>Application date*</th>
<th>Nature of impending change</th>
<th>Impact expected on financial report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-1</td>
<td>AASB 139</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-4</td>
<td>AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-5</td>
<td>AASB 1 and AASB 139</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends AASB 1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-6</td>
<td>AASB 3</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends the scope to exclude business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-9</td>
<td>AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 112</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amended standards in regards to financial guarantee contracts.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-10</td>
<td>AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023, and AASB 1038</td>
<td>1 Jan 2007</td>
<td>Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-1</td>
<td>AASB 121</td>
<td>31 Dec 2006</td>
<td>Changes in requirements for net investments in foreign subsidiaries depending on denominated currency.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</td>
<td>1 Jan 2007</td>
<td>Revise the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB 132 requirements.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Application date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date shown.
1.4 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
- The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- The seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:
- The amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- The probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139.

Revenues from Government
Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Resources Received Free of Charge
Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as revenue at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.5 Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity Injections
Amounts appropriated which are designated as ‘equity injections’ for a year (less any formal reductions) are recognised directly in Contributed Equity in that year.

Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements
Net assets received from or relinquished to another Commonwealth agency or authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Other distributions to owners
The FMOs require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend.
1.6 Employee Benefits

As required by the Finance Minister's Orders, the Commission has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the Commission is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including the Commission's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2006. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments.

Superannuation

Employees of the Commission are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course.

The Commission makes employer contributions to the Australian Government at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the Commission's employees.

From 1 July 2005, new employees are eligible to join the PSSap scheme.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June is included in the salary accrual and represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.
1.7  Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.8  Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.9  Cash

Cash means notes and coin held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.10  Financial Risk Management

The Commission’s activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the Commission’s business and internal and Australian Government policies, dealing with the management of financial risk, the Commission’s exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

1.11  Investments

Investments are initially measured at their fair value.

After initial recognition, financial assets are to be measured at their fair values except for:

a) loans and receivables which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method;

b) held-to-maturity investments which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method; and

c) investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, which shall be measured at cost.
1.12 Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Commission has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the asset is transferred to another entity. In the case of a transfer to another entity, it is necessary that the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

For the comparative year, financial assets were derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash no longer existed. Financial liabilities were derecognised when the contractual obligation to pay cash no longer existed.

1.13 Impairment of Financial Assets

As prescribed in the Finance Minister's Orders, the Commission has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and 139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

*Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in profit and loss.

*Financial Assets held at Cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because it cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar assets.

*Available for Sale Financial Assets*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on an available for sale financial asset has been incurred, the amount of the difference between its cost, less principal repayments and amortisation, and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit and loss, is transferred from equity to the profit and loss.

*Comparative Year*

The above policies were not applied for the comparative year. For receivables, amounts were recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for doubtful debts based on an estimate made when collection of the full amount was no longer probable. Bad debts were written off as incurred.

Other financial assets carried at cost which were not held to generate net cash inflows, were assessed for indicators of impairment. Where such indicators were found to exist, the recoverable amount of the assets was estimated and compared to the assets carrying amount and, if less, reduced to the carrying amount. The reduction was shown as an impairment loss.
1.14 Interest Bearing Loans and Borrowings

Government loans are carried at the balance yet to be repaid. Interest is expensed as it accrues.

1.15 Trade Creditors

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.16 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities and Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed in the relevant schedule and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Remote contingencies are part of this disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) or reliable measurement becomes possible.

1.17 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor authority’s accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

1.18 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of land and buildings are recognised originally at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than $2,000 which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a set of similar items which are significant in total).

Purchases of infrastructure, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than $2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than personal computers, laser printers or where they form part of a set of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to ‘makegood’ provisions in property leases taken up by the Commission where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the Commission’s leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the ‘makegood’ taken up.
Revaluations

Basis
Land, buildings, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different, at reporting date, from its fair value. Valuations undertaken in each year are as at 30 June.

Fair Values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset class</th>
<th>Fair value measured at:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; equipment</td>
<td>Market selling price, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following initial recognition at cost, valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets’ fair values at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement to the same asset class that was previously recognised through profit and loss. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through profit and loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Commission using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset class</th>
<th>2006 20-40 years</th>
<th>2005 20-40 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land improvements</td>
<td>3-75</td>
<td>3-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>4-25</td>
<td>4-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, fittings, plant and equipment</td>
<td>4-15</td>
<td>4-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer hardware</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>2-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine fleet</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5C.
Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2006. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the Commission were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets at fair value.

1.19 Intangibles

The Commission's intangibles comprise only purchased software. These assets are carried at cost.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the Commission's software is 3 to 5 years (2004-05: 3 to 5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2006.

1.20 Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

All the Commission's inventories are held for resale.

1.21 Taxation

The Commission is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax (FBT) and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:
- except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.
Note 2: The impact of the transition to AEFRS from previous AGAAP

The transition to AEFRS from previous AGAAP has had no impact on the accounts of the Commission, including the cash flow statement which is equivalent under AEFRS or previous AGAAP.

Reconciliation of total equity as presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEFRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity under previous AGAAP</td>
<td>174,028</td>
<td>157,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity translated to AEFRS</td>
<td>174,028</td>
<td>157,899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 3:  Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There are no events occurring after the reporting date which would significantly affect the ongoing structure or financial activities of the Commission.
### Income

#### Revenues

**Note 4A: Revenues from Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 (’000)</th>
<th>2005 (’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations for outputs</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenues from Government</strong></td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 4B: Goods and Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 (’000)</th>
<th>2005 (’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>17,852</td>
<td>16,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sales of goods and services</strong></td>
<td>19,182</td>
<td>17,653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provision of goods to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 (’000)</th>
<th>2005 (’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related entities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External entities</td>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sales of goods</strong></td>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rendering of services to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 (’000)</th>
<th>2005 (’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related entities</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>3,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External entities</td>
<td>14,482</td>
<td>12,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total rendering of services</strong></td>
<td>17,852</td>
<td>16,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 4C: Interest**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 (’000)</th>
<th>2005 (’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposits</td>
<td>2,376</td>
<td>2,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest revenue</strong></td>
<td>2,713</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 5: Operating Expenses

### Note 5A: Employee Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>42,541</td>
<td>34,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>4,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave and other entitlements</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>1,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and redundancies</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,953</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Commission contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees. Contributions to the schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. Current contribution rates are 27.2% of salary (CSS), 14.6% of salary (PSS) and 14.6% of salary (PSSap). An additional average 3% is contributed as Employer Productivity Superannuation Contributions.

### Note 5B: Suppliers

| Provision of goods - external entities | 4,092 | 2,856 |
| Rendering of services - related entities | 1,807 | 1,274 |
| Rendering of services - external entities | 38,716 | 33,305 |
| Operating lease rentals* | 1,457 | 893 |
| Workers compensation premiums | 702   | 556   |
| **Total supplier expenses** | **46,774** | **38,884** |

* These comprise minimum lease payments only.

### Note 5C: Depreciation and Amortisation

| Depreciation of other infrastructure, plant and equipment | 9,581 | 9,659 |
| **Total depreciation and amortisation** | **9,581** | **9,659** |

The aggregate amounts of depreciation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

| Land and buildings | 6,153 | 6,376 |
| Infrastructure, plant and equipment | 3,110 | 3,037 |
| Intangibles | 318 | 246 |
| **Total depreciation and amortisation** | **9,581** | **9,659** |

Note: Land includes Land Improvements which is a depreciable asset.

### Note 5D: Grants

| Grants to non-profit institutions | 82,750 | 70,702 |
| **Total grants** | **82,750** | **70,702** |

### Note 5E: Finance Costs

| Loans | 334 | 379 |
| **Total finance costs expense** | **334** | **379** |

### Note 5F: Write down and impairment of assets

| Computer hardware - revaluation decrement | - | 40 |
| **Total write down of assets** | **-** | **40** |
### Note 5G: Net Loss from Sale of Assets

#### Land and buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proceeds from disposal</th>
<th>Net book value of assets disposed</th>
<th>Net loss from disposal of land and buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Infrastructure, plant and equipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proceeds from disposal</th>
<th>Net book value of assets disposed</th>
<th>Net loss from disposal of infrastructure, plant and equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>897</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>979</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total proceeds from disposals

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>897</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total value of assets disposed and selling expenses

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>4,781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total net loss from disposal of assets

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>104</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Note 6: Financial Assets

### Note 6A: Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and on hand</td>
<td>11,862</td>
<td>5,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits at call</td>
<td>33,753</td>
<td>38,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,615</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,665</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 6B: Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services</td>
<td>2,297</td>
<td>2,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Allowance for doubtful debts</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receivables (net)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,265</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,335</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- All receivables are current assets
- Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:
  - Overdue by:
    - Less than 30 days: 4,159 3,152
    - 30 to 60 days: 215 764
    - 60-90 days: 59 44
    - More than 90 days: 238 153
  - Total receivables (gross): 4,671 4,113

- The provision for doubtful debts is aged as follows:
  - Less than 30 days: -
  - 30 to 60 days: -
  - 60-90 days: -
  - More than 90 days: (32) (8)
  - Total provision for doubtful debts: (32) (8)

### Note 6C: Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan - National Sporting Organisation</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total loans</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The balance of loans is aged as follows:
  - Less than one year: 3,290 1,250
  - One to two years: 1,040 2,000
  - More than two years: 120 1,000
  - **Total** | **4,450** | **4,250** |
### Note 7: Non-Financial Assets

#### Note 7A: Land and Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold land at fair value</td>
<td>6,760</td>
<td>6,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Improvements at fair value</td>
<td>9,038</td>
<td>6,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(4,640)</td>
<td>(4,442)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>2,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings at fair value</td>
<td>220,372</td>
<td>214,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(112,380)</td>
<td>(107,430)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>107,992</td>
<td>107,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements at fair value</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation</td>
<td>(71)</td>
<td>(61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Buildings - assets under construction</td>
<td>31,716</td>
<td>9,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land &amp; buildings</strong></td>
<td>150,955</td>
<td>125,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land and Buildings assets were revalued at 30 June 2004 at fair value.

#### Note 7B: Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, fittings, plant and equipment at fair value</td>
<td>15,095</td>
<td>14,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(9,022)</td>
<td>(8,262)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,073</td>
<td>5,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers at fair value</td>
<td>6,354</td>
<td>5,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(3,728)</td>
<td>(3,123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,626</td>
<td>2,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Fleet at fair value</td>
<td>1,424</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(893)</td>
<td>(575)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>531</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles at fair value</td>
<td>3,637</td>
<td>3,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(882)</td>
<td>(1,038)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,755</td>
<td>2,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td>11,985</td>
<td>11,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment assets were revalued at 30 June 2005 at fair value.

#### Note 7C: Intangible Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer software:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased software - at cost</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation</td>
<td>(824)</td>
<td>(661)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>936</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software - assets under construction</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total intangibles</strong></td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Software is valued at cost.
Note 7D: Summary of Assets at Valuation as at 30 June 2006

Table A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

**MOVEMENT SUMMARY 2005-06 FOR ALL ASSETS IRRESPECTIVE OF VALUATION BASIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land $'000</th>
<th>Buildings $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, Plant &amp; Equipment $'000</th>
<th>Intangibles $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2005</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>13,896</td>
<td>223,605</td>
<td>24,785</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>263,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation/amortisation</td>
<td>(4,442)</td>
<td>(107,559)</td>
<td>(12,998)</td>
<td>(661)</td>
<td>(125,660)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening net book value</td>
<td>9,454</td>
<td>116,046</td>
<td>11,787</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>138,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by purchase</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,615</td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>36,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net revaluation increment/(decrement)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation/amortisation expense</td>
<td>(6,153)</td>
<td>(3,110)</td>
<td>(318)</td>
<td>(9,581)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposals:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disposals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(994)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 30 June 2006</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Book Value</td>
<td>13,896</td>
<td>255,213</td>
<td>28,093</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>299,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing net book value</td>
<td>9,454</td>
<td>141,501</td>
<td>11,985</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>163,976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Land includes Land Improvements which are a depreciable asset.

Table B - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles under Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Land $'000</th>
<th>Buildings $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, Plant &amp; Equipment $'000</th>
<th>Intangibles $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount at 30 June 2006</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>31,366</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>31,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount at 30 June 2005</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>8,793</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 7E: Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory held for resale</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inventories</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All inventories are current assets.

### Note 7F: Other Non-Financial Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>4,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other non-financial assets</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>4,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 8: Payables

#### Note 8A: Suppliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>7,022</td>
<td>3,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant creditors</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supplier payables</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,859</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,173</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All supplier payables are current liabilities.

#### Note 8B: Other Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue in advance</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>2,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST payable to the Australian Taxation Office</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Expenses</td>
<td>2,939</td>
<td>2,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other payables</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,826</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,208</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other payables are current liabilities.

### Note 9: Interest Bearing Liabilities

#### Note 9A: Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan from Department of Finance</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total loans</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The balance of loans is aged as follows:

- Less than one year: 3,000 | 1,000
- One to two years: 1,000 | 2,000
- More than two years: - | 1,000

**Total loan liability**: 4,000 | 4,000

### Note 10: Provisions

#### Note 10A: Employee Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Leave</td>
<td>4,019</td>
<td>3,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Service Leave</td>
<td>4,310</td>
<td>4,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and redundancies</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee provisions</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,991</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,420</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employee provisions are categorised as follows:

- Current: 9,497 | 3,372
- Non-current: 1,494 | 6,048

**Total employee provisions**: 10,991 | 9,420

Liabilities for which a legal right to payment within 12 months exists are reported as a current liability, even where payment within 12 months is not expected. Current employee provisions have increased as a result.
### Note 11: Cash Flow Reconciliation

#### Reconciliation of cash per Income Statement to Statement of Cash Flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 '000</th>
<th>2005 '000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows</td>
<td>45,615</td>
<td>44,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Sheet items comprising above cash:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Financial Asset - Cash'</td>
<td>45,615</td>
<td>44,665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating result</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>5,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>9,581</td>
<td>9,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net write down of non-financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of assets</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in net receivables</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable</td>
<td>(291)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in net GST receivable</td>
<td>3,309</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in inventories</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>(3,792)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in revenue in advance</td>
<td>(603)</td>
<td>1,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in grant creditors</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>(645)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors</td>
<td>3,243</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in employee provisions</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(Decrease) in lease incentive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</strong></td>
<td>19,587</td>
<td>15,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 12: Contingent Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2006 '000</th>
<th>2005 '000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other guarantees</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims for damages/costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total contingent liabilities</strong></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Commission has provided a bank guarantee in respect of office accommodation under lease. This guarantee expires in June 2008.

**Unquantifiable Contingent Liabilities**

The Australian Sports Commission has no unquantifiable contingent liabilities at 30 June 2006.

**Remote Contingencies**

The Australian Sports Commission has no remote contingencies at 30 June 2006.
Note 13: Director Remuneration

The following were members of the Commission during 2005-06:

Mr P Bartels, Chairman
Ms H Williams (Ex-officio)
Ms M Foster
Mr R Masters
Mr K Perkins
Mr A Jones
Ms P Tye
Ms M Ford-Eriksson
Mr C Bernardi
Mr J Eales
Mr G Hartung
Mr G Stooke

Total remuneration paid or payable to the Commissioners during 2005-06 was $273,777 ($240,278 in 2004-05). The number of Commissioners included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$Nil</th>
<th>$14,999</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$29,999</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$44,999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of members of the Commission 12 13

Commissioners of the Commission are appointed by the Federal Minister for the Arts and Sport.

Superannuation payments:

A total of $79,893 was paid into superannuation funds for Commissioners during 2005-06 ($80,503 in 2004-05).
Note 14: Related Party Disclosures

Commissioners and Commissioner-related entities

At 30 June 2006 the following Commissioners were directors of the Australian Sports Foundation: Mr J Eales, Mr G Hartung, Mr G Stooke, Ms P Tye and Ms M Ford-Eriksson.


A list of Commissioners is provided at Note 13. There were no loans advanced to or outstanding with the Commissioners during either 2005-06 or 2004-05. The aggregate amounts brought to account in respect of the following types of transactions with Commissioner related entities were (only transactions occurring during the term of the Commissioners are recorded):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTITY</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations to related entities:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of National Sport Program expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Department of Sport and Recreation</td>
<td>Mr A Jones</td>
<td>86,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics Australia</td>
<td>Ms M Foster</td>
<td>13,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey Australia</td>
<td>Ms P Tye</td>
<td>8,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Australia</td>
<td>Mr K Perkins</td>
<td>134,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms M Ford-Eriksson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Paralympic Committee</td>
<td>Mr G Hartung</td>
<td>1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants to National Sporting Organisations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Dept of Sport &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>Mr A Jones</td>
<td>604,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics Australia</td>
<td>Ms M Foster</td>
<td>1,479,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey Australia</td>
<td>Ms P Tye</td>
<td>4,479,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Australia</td>
<td>Mr K Perkins</td>
<td>4,710,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms M Ford-Eriksson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Paralympic Committee</td>
<td>Mr G Hartung</td>
<td>6,281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of services:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library of Australia</td>
<td>Ms H Williams</td>
<td>22,794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Ms H Williams is an ex-officio Director appointed on behalf of the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts. Transactions with these entities are based on normal items and conditions.

Funding received by Commission programs:

There were also payments of a domestic nature to Commissioners and related entities to reimburse costs incurred on behalf of the Commission. These and the transaction referred to above were conducted with conditions no more favourable than would be expected if the transactions occurred at arms length.
Note 15: Executive Remuneration

The value of remuneration to executive officers is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income received or due and receivable by officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>1,055,056</td>
<td>907,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of officers included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remuneration Band</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$130,000 to $144,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$145,000 to $159,999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$160,000 to $174,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$175,000 to $189,999</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$190,000 to $204,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$205,000 to $219,999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$220,000 to $234,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$235,000 to $249,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000 to $264,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$265,000 to $279,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$280,000 to $294,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$295,000 to $309,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of officers of the Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The officer remuneration for 2006 includes all officers concerned with or taking part in the senior management of the Commission during 2005-06.

In 2005 the Commission had four executive officers. However, one of these officers resigned from the Commission mid year. Their remuneration, and that of the replacement executive officer, is not included in the number of officers shown above because it falls below the $130,000 threshold. However, their remuneration is included in the total amount.

Performance based pay is included in the calculation of the above remuneration.
### Note 16: Remuneration of Auditors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Sports Commission</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

### Note 17: Staffing Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>689</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 18: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Note 18 A: Terms, conditions and accounting policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial instruments</th>
<th>Accounting policies and methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)</th>
<th>Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Note 6A</td>
<td>Items included in cash are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.</td>
<td>Cash on hand, cash held on account including; 11am call accounts, fixed term deposits and other bank deposits. Interest is earned on daily balances of funds held with the banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables for goods &amp; services Note 6B</td>
<td>Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provision for bad and doubtful debts is made when collection is unlikely.</td>
<td>Credit terms are 30 days net (04-05: 30 days).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable Note 6B</td>
<td>Interest is accrued as it is earned.</td>
<td>The interest rates range is 2.38% to 5.68% and the frequency of payments range from monthly to quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Note 6C</td>
<td>Loans are recognised at the amount loaned. Provision is made for bad and doubtful debts when collection of the loan, or part thereof, is judged to be less likely than more likely. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.</td>
<td>Interest bearing loans are made on commercial terms with variable interest rates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade creditors Note 8A</th>
<th>Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).</th>
<th>Settlement is usually made net 30 days.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable Note 8A</td>
<td>This payable is recognised as the amount outstanding on the amount to be paid in accordance with the terms of the grants.</td>
<td>Amounts are payable when the conditions of the grant are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Note 9A</td>
<td>The loan is recognised at the amount borrowed. Interest is debited to expenses as it accrues.</td>
<td>Repayments of principal are six-monthly from 31 July 2006. Interest rate is variable. Interest payments are due annually.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 18B: Interest Rate Risk

The Commission’s exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>Effective Interest Rate</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
<th>Effective Interest Rate</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating interest rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>45,615</td>
<td>44,665</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>45,615</td>
<td>44,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>6C</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8.87%</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>6C</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.85%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non interest bearing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>4,639</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4,639</td>
<td>4,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>6C</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54,704</td>
<td>53,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Effective interest rate equals the weighted average interest rate of all cash holdings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Liabilities</th>
<th>Effective Interest Rate</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
<th>Effective Interest Rate</th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non interest bearing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>10,811</td>
<td>6,998</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>10,811</td>
<td>6,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating interest rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8.87%</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net financial assets (liabilities)</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,611</td>
<td>10,998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 18C: Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The net fair value of all financial assets and liabilities of the Commission approximate their carrying value. Financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the related notes.

Note 18D: Credit risk exposures

The Commission’s maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Income Statement.

The Commission does not have significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.
**Note 19: Appropriations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Departmental Outputs</th>
<th>Loans</th>
<th>Equity</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006 $'000</td>
<td>2005 $'000</td>
<td>2006 $'000</td>
<td>2005 $'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year Ended 30 June 2006</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Acts 1 and 3</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Acts 2 and 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payment of CRF</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made out of CRF</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward to next year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for payment to the Commission. When received by the Commission, the payments made are legally the money of the Commission and do not represent any balance remaining in the CRF.
Note 20: Assets Held in Trust

The Commission operates the following trust funds:
* The Gary Knoke Memorial Scholarship Trust
* Promoters Trust
* Australian College of Sport Education Trust

Monies received under these trusts are placed into a special bank account and expended in accordance with the terms of the trusts. These monies are not available for the purpose of the Commission and are not recognised in the financial statements other than by note disclosure.

GARY KNOKE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP TRUST

The Gary Knoke Memorial Scholarship Trust is to be used for the provision of scholarships to eligible persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROMOTERS TRUST

The Commission operates a Promoters Trust account into which it deposits monies received in the course of conducting events at the Commission. These monies are held until such time as the events are completed and all costs associated with the events have been finalised. The remaining funds are then apportioned between the Promoter and the Commission in accordance with the terms of each agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takings for events</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,284</strong></td>
<td><strong>873</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoters</td>
<td>(1,006)</td>
<td>(730)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Sports Commission</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>(75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to suppliers</td>
<td>(177)</td>
<td>(68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1,284)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(873)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>379</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monies held</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Sports Commission</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoters</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to Suppliers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>379</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF SPORT EDUCATION TRUST

The trust receives monies from fees for courses related to sport and from contributions from the University of Canberra and the Commission. The trust incurs costs associated with the development and presentation of these courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006 $'000</th>
<th>2005 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 21: Reporting of Outcomes

Note 21A: Outcomes of the Australian Sports Commission

The Commission is structured to meet two outcomes:

Outcome 1: An effective national sports system that offers improved participation in quality sports activities by Australians.

Outcome 2: Excellence in sports performances by Australians.

Only one Output is identified for each outcome.

Note 21B: Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental Expenses</td>
<td>64,698</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>124,936</td>
<td>116,419</td>
<td>189,633</td>
<td>160,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>64,698</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>124,936</td>
<td>116,419</td>
<td>189,633</td>
<td>160,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other external revenues</td>
<td>8,237</td>
<td>6,663</td>
<td>13,658</td>
<td>13,671</td>
<td>21,895</td>
<td>20,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of goods and services</td>
<td>7,216</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>11,966</td>
<td>11,869</td>
<td>19,182</td>
<td>17,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>2,713</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other external revenues</td>
<td>8,237</td>
<td>6,663</td>
<td>13,658</td>
<td>13,671</td>
<td>21,895</td>
<td>20,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cost of outcome</td>
<td>56,461</td>
<td>37,837</td>
<td>111,278</td>
<td>102,748</td>
<td>167,738</td>
<td>140,585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 21C: Revenues and Expenses by Output Groups and Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>17,096</td>
<td>11,381</td>
<td>32,994</td>
<td>29,572</td>
<td>50,090</td>
<td>40,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>15,964</td>
<td>10,817</td>
<td>30,810</td>
<td>28,107</td>
<td>46,774</td>
<td>38,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>6,311</td>
<td>6,974</td>
<td>9,581</td>
<td>9,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>28,243</td>
<td>19,650</td>
<td>54,507</td>
<td>51,052</td>
<td>82,750</td>
<td>70,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Costs</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net losses from asset sales</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(138)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>64,698</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>124,935</td>
<td>116,419</td>
<td>189,633</td>
<td>160,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from Government</td>
<td>57,666</td>
<td>42,129</td>
<td>110,965</td>
<td>103,665</td>
<td>168,631</td>
<td>145,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods and services</td>
<td>7,216</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>11,966</td>
<td>11,869</td>
<td>19,182</td>
<td>17,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>2,713</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenues</td>
<td>65,903</td>
<td>48,792</td>
<td>124,623</td>
<td>117,336</td>
<td>190,526</td>
<td>166,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the members of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited

Scope

The financial report and Directors' responsibility

The financial report comprises:

- Directors' Declaration;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statements of Cash Flows and Changes in Equity; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements


The Australian Sports Foundation Limited's Directors are responsible for preparing a financial report that gives a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company, and that complies with the Corporations Act 2001 and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Australian Sports Foundation's Directors are also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit Approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited's financial position, and of its financial performance and cash flows.
The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management.

**Independence**

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I have given to the Directors of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited a written Auditor’s Independence Declaration.

**Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial report of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited’s financial position as at 30 June 2006 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Australian National Audit Office

[Signature]

Rebecca Reilly

Executive Director

For the Auditor-General

Canberra

22 September 2006
Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2006, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001; and

(ii) no contravention of any applicable code of professional conduct.

Australian National Audit Office

[Signature]
Rebecca Reilly
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
22 September 2006
**DIRECTORS’ REPORT**

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited ("ASF") for the year ended 30 June 2006 and the auditors report thereon.

**Directors**

The Directors of the ASF at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and qualifications</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Experience and special responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Peter Bartels AO, FAISM, FRSA</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Peter was formerly a chief executive officer and managing director of a number of leading public companies. He is currently the Chairman of Starpharma Limited and AusBio Limited. He is the immediate past Chairman of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Committee for Sport and the Royal Women’s and Children’s hospitals and was formerly a Director of the Melbourne Business School (Melbourne University). Peter is Patron of the Australian Cycling Federation and was a Director of the organising committee for the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games Pty Ltd. In his youth, Peter was an outstanding cyclist, an Australian team member for many years and a Commonwealth Games cycling gold medallist at the Perth Games in 1962. Peter was appointed to the ASF in April 2005 and granted leave of absence by the Chairman until July 2005. He has served as Chairman of the ASC since November 1997. Appointment ceased on 26 July 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Cory Bernardi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Cory was an Equity Portfolio Manager for a major Australian financial planning and investment firm but was subsequently appointed to fill a casual vacancy in the Senate as a Senator for South Australia, which was created by the resignation of Senator Robert Hill. Cory submitted his resignation to the ASF Board from 10 April 2006 when his pre-selection was confirmed. Cory attended the four Board meetings held between July and December 2005 but sought and was granted leave of absence by the acting Chairman of the ASF Ltd upon his decision to seek pre-selection for the Senate position. Prior to that, Cory continued in his role as an ASF Audit Committee member. Cory was also a member of the Board of the Australian Sports Commission prior to resigning on 10 April 2006. Resigned 10 April 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr John Eales AM, BA</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>John participated in two successful World Cup rugby campaigns, led Australia through three Bledisloe Cup wins and two successful seasons of Tri-nations fixtures. He is the most capped forward in Australia’s test rugby history (96 caps), has captained Australia on 55 occasions and is one of the most respected figures in world rugby. John is a Director of the Mettle Group, International Quarterback and QM Technologies and consults to BT Financial Group. He was appointed to the Board of the ASF in May 2006 and is also a member of the Board of the Australian Sports Commission. Appointed to 6 February 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and qualifications</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Experience and special responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Michelle Ford-Eriksson MBE, MA, BA</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>As an Australian representative in swimming for ten years, Michelle won a gold medal in the 800 metres freestyle and a bronze medal in the 200 metres butterfly events at the Moscow Olympics in 1980. A dual world record holder for the 800 metres freestyle, Michelle also won Commonwealth Games gold medals in the 200 metres butterfly event in 1978 and 1982. Michelle was an inaugural member of the International Olympic Committee Athletes Commission and a member of the International Olympic Academy for the International Olympic Committee. For the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, she was a regional manager for the National Olympic Committee services. Previously, Michelle was a consultant on the Olympic campaign bids for Sydney (2000), Brisbane (1992) and Melbourne (1996). She spent a number of years in Switzerland as a director of sport and a manager of sport science unit at the University and Polytechnic College of Lausanne. Recently Michelle has worked extensively in the Oceania region coordinating programmes between the IOC and National Olympic Committees. Michelle is a member of the Board of Swimming Australia Ltd and a Director of the 2009 Masters Games Sydney. Michelle is currently working as General Manager of International sales and marketing for a Swiss based IT company, specializing in Security and Response management systems. Michelle’s appointment to the Board was renewed for a further year from July 2006. She attended four of the five ASC Board meetings for which she was eligible during 2005/06 and was granted a leave of absence on the other occasion. Throughout the past year, she has served as a member of the Active After-school Communities sub-committee and the Australian Sports Commission Board. Appointed to 5 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Margot Foster BA, LLB</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Margot is a practising lawyer in Melbourne but maintains a considerable involvement in sports administration. Margot was a successful athlete, winning bronze in the women’s coxed four at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and gold in the women’s eights at the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. Margot has served on numerous boards and committees since she ended her competitive career in the late 1980s, including membership the Australian Olympic Committee Athletes’ and Education Commissions, Melbourne’s 1996 Olympic Bid Committee and Secretary General of Rowing Australia. Currently she serves on the Boards of Gymnastics Australia, World Gymnastics Melbourne 2005 Ltd., the Melbourne University Sports Association and the Australian Boating &amp; Skating Association Inc. Margot’s appointment concluded on 11 May 2006 but prior to that she attended all scheduled Board meetings during 2005-06. She served on the Audit Committee throughout the year and was a member of the Australian Sports Commission Board until 7 May 2006. Appointment ceased on 11 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and qualifications</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Experience and special responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Greg Hartung OAM, BA, Dip Journ, MA</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Greg has had an extensive career in sports administration, spanning 25 years. He is currently President of the Australian Paralympic Committee and the Oceania Paralympic Committee and is on the governing board of the International Paralympic Committee. He was Deputy Chair of the Sydney Paralympic Games Organising Committee. Greg was the inaugural Chief Executive of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) from 1984 – 88 and was a member of the interim committee of the ASC in 1983. He was also President of the Confederation of Australian Sport from 1989 to 1995 and is a life member of that organisation. He was formerly a member of the ASF Board. Greg has held a number of directorships with sporting organisations including the Australian Coaching Council and is currently serving on the ASC Board. Outside sport, Greg has pursued a career in business and media. Appointed to 10 May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Geoff Stooke OAM, CIt WA</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Geoff is the Managing Director and Chairman of Standard Wool Australia Group of Companies and holds a number of other directorships. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management and brings proven leadership and business management skills to the Board. Geoff is the Chairman of RugbyWA and the Emirates Western Force and has a depth of experience in rugby as a player, coach and administrator. He has played over 850 grade games and represented at State and National level. He has coached at Club, State and National level and has been Chairman of RugbyWA since 1988. In 2004 Geoff chaired the Committee that successfully secured a Super 14 team for Perth. Geoff is also active in various other sports and in 1987 he was a grinder in the Kookaburra Crew that competed in the America's Cup Defence. Geoff was appointed to the ASF Board in May 2006 and has attended each scheduled meeting since then. He was appointed as Chair of the ASF Audit Committee in May 2006. Geoff is also a member of the Board of the Australian Sports Commission Appointed to 6 November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Pamela Tye OAM, Grad Dip ECE, Grad Dip Man Admin</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Pamela had a long association with the Australian Women's Hockey Association before her appointment as the inaugural president of Hockey Australia, the amalgamated body representing men's and women's hockey. Until December 2004 she was a Vice-president and member of the Executive Board of the Federation of International Hockey (FIH) and was the recipient of the FIH Award of Merit in 2001. In 2004 Pamela was awarded The Women and Sport Diploma by the International Olympic Committee, 'in recognition of her outstanding contribution in promoting the development and participation of women and girls in sport'. Pamela was a Director of the Board of the Sydney Paralympic Games and a member of the Sydney Youth Olympic Festival Committee. She has been a member of the State Sport Centre Trust in Sydney since 1984.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 068 613 858

Pamela attended all six of the scheduled Board meetings during
2005/06. Following Mr Bernardi’s resignation, Pamela was
appointed to chair the ASF Board. She is also a member of the
Board of the Australian Sports Commission

Appointed to 6 February 2008

Directors’ meetings

Seven Directors’ meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) were held during the financial
year. The number of meetings attended by each Director of the ASF during the financial year is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Board Meetings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Bartels</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cory Bernardi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Estes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle Ford-Eriksson</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margot Foster</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greg Hartung</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoff Stooke</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Tye</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A - Number of meetings attended
B - Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

P Bartels had been granted a leave of absence by the Board in July 2005.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the ASF during the course of the financial year was to support the development
of sport in Australia. Specifically the ASF increased opportunities for Australians to participate in sport
activities and excel in sports performance. To achieve this, the ASF receives donations from individuals
and businesses and makes discretionary grants to eligible organisations with a sporting project
registered with the ASF. The administration of the ASF is supported by the Australian Sports
Commission.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Enabling legislation, objectives and functions inherent in that legislation

The ASF’s enabling legislation is the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989. The objectives and
functions of the ASF inherent in the Act are that:

- The purpose of the company is to raise money for the development of sport in Australia
- Except to the extent necessary for the performance of its functions in relation to the
  Commission, the company is not empowered to do anything that the Commission is not
  empowered to do.

Organisational structure

Since reintegration within the administrative support of the Australian Sports Commission from 1 August
2001, the ASF operates from Canberra with five staff (4.7 full time equivalents - FTE), those being the
General Manager and Company Secretary, Business Manager, Client Services Manager, two Client
Services Officers and casual staff. The Business Manager position is currently vacant.

Location of major activities and facilities

The ASF assists incorporated sporting, community, educational and government non-profit
organisations throughout Australia and operates from an office located in Canberra.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 008 613 858

Factors, events or trends influencing performance

The ASF receives administrative and operational support from the Australian Sports Commission in order to maximise its capacity to support the development of sport in Australia.

Risks and opportunities in future years.

The reintegration within the administrative support of the Australian Sports Commission’s has enabled the cost of administration to the ASF to be reduced and hence enable a greater return to sport in the form of discretionary grants. A focus on involving relevant state and national sporting stakeholders in promoting the services offered by the ASF has significantly increased project activity. Activity is expected to continue to trend upwards as a result of business development initiatives including referrals from state sport and recreation departments and agencies. Rural and regional Australia remains a development target.

State of Affairs

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the ASF during the financial year were as follows:

The ASF continued implementation of a range of business development activities to sustain and increase its client base. A temporary increase in the hours of appointment of the Client Services Manager was maintained to manage business growth and enhanced governance. This appointment will be full time from 1 July 2005. A simplified Application form to complement the Guidelines for the Sport Incentive Program was published in September 2005.

The Sport Development project category was reviewed and enhanced in February 2006 as were the governance procedures relating to the acquittal of ASF grants received by project organisations.

As approved by the Minister in May 2006, Pamela Tye was appointed as Chair until 6 February 2008 following the resignation of Cory Bernardi.

Review and results of operations

The net operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2006 was $1,099,689 (an operating loss of $999,299 was made in the year ended 30 June 2005). The variation in the operating results is due to the time delay between donations being received and discretionary grants being issued.

The company is exempt from income tax but is liable for Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax.

Dividends

No dividends are paid as the company has no shareholders.

Significant developments since the end of the financial year

There have been no significant developments since the end of the financial year. No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected the operations of the economic entity, the results of operations or the state of affairs of the economic entity in future years.

Likely developments in the operation of the economic entity and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the economic entity.

The economic entity’s operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Directors, the Audit and Remuneration Committees

With the resignation of Cory Bernardi and cessation of the appointment of Margot Foster in April 2006, the Board appointed Geoff Stocke as Chair of the Audit Committee and John Eales and Greg Hartung as members of the Audit Committee on 18 May 2006. The Federal Minister for the Arts & Sport is responsible for appointing the Board of Directors.
Indemnities and Insurance Premiums for Officers

The Australian Sports Commission maintains Directors’ and Officers’ Liability and Civil Liability Professional indemnity insurance policies for Directors of the ASF.

The ASF indemnifies the retiring Directors to the maximum extent permitted by law, against legal costs reasonably incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as a Director of the ASF, unless the costs are incurred by the Director in defending or resiling proceedings brought against the Director by the ASF. Each indemnity is a continuing obligation, separate and independent from the other obligations of the parties.

If the retiring Director becomes liable to pay any amount for which the Director is entitled to be indemnified, the ASF must pay that amount at the direction of the Director within 30 days of the date on which the Director provides evidence satisfactory to the foundation that the Director is liable to pay that amount and is entitled to be indemnified.

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors’ benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors) by reason of the contract made by the company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he or she is a member, or with a company in which he or she has a substantial financial interest. Directors fees ceased to be payable from 1 August 2001.

Dated at Bank (city) this 20th Day of September 2006

Signed in accordance with the resolution of the Directors

[Signature]
Director

[Signature]
Director
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 086 613 856

DIRECTORS’ DECLARATION

The Directors of the Australian Sports Foundation Limited (ASF) declare that:

a) the financial statements and notes, as attached, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the ASF as at 30 June 2006 and its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date, and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the ASF will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Dated at .................................. (city) this ................ day of .................................. 2006.

[Signatures]

Director

This declaration is made in accordance with the resolution of the Directors.
## INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue from ordinary activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,853,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources received free of charge</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>476,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>91,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,431,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses from ordinary activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee expenses</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>398,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers expenses</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>187,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>6c</td>
<td>8,745,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,331,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (Loss)/Profit from ordinary activities</strong></td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total changes in equity other than those relating from transactions with owners as owners</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 008 613 956

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash assets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,575,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>116,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,690,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,690,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>227,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>227,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>227,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,463,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,463,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained profits</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,463,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received</td>
<td>10,263,018</td>
<td>8,749,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>87,243</td>
<td>87,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST received from ATO</td>
<td>871,966</td>
<td>939,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues received</td>
<td>16,947</td>
<td>9,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants paid</td>
<td>(5,589,240)</td>
<td>(10,595,499)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers paid</td>
<td>(160,566)</td>
<td>(90,613)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST paid to ATO</td>
<td>(8,372)</td>
<td>(1,618)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,480,998</strong></td>
<td><strong>(906,348)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from financing activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (decrease)/increase in cash held</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,480,998</strong></td>
<td><strong>(906,348)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at the beginning of the financial year</td>
<td>5,094,016</td>
<td>4,000,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at the end of the financial year</td>
<td>7,575,014</td>
<td>3,994,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
ACN 068 613 858

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Accumulated Results</th>
<th>Contributed Equity/Capital</th>
<th>Total Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>$3,363,773</td>
<td>$4,063,072</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income and Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Result</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income and expenses</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with Owners</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transactions with Owners</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance at 30 June</td>
<td>4,463,462</td>
<td>3,363,773</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
ACN 008 613 858  

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Statement of significant accounting policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economic dependency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Segment reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Revenue from ordinary activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Profit from ordinary activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cash assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Payables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Retained profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Employee entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Directors' remuneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Members' funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Auditor's remuneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Related parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Financial instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Commitments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Contingent liabilities and assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Events subsequent to balance date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Additional Company Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

1. Statement of significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with historical cost convention. Except where stated the report does not take into account money values or fair value of non-current assets. These accounting policies have been consistently applied and are consistent with those of the previous year.

1.2 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.3 Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AASFRS).

Australian Accounting Standards require the Foundation to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards, these amendments are denoted by year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table below illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for the Foundation in the future. The nature of the impending changes within the table, has been out of necessity abbreviated and users should consult the full version available on the AASB’s website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on the Foundation’s initial assessment at this date, but may change. The Foundation intends to adopt all of the standards upon their application date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Standard affected</th>
<th>Application date</th>
<th>Nature of Impending change</th>
<th>Impact expected on financial report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-1</td>
<td>AASB 139</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-4</td>
<td>AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1C23 and AASB 1038</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-5</td>
<td>AASB 1 and AASB 139</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends AASB 1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIXES

**AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
ACN 008 613 558

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Standard affected</th>
<th>Application date*</th>
<th>Nature of impending change</th>
<th>Impact expected on financial report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-6</td>
<td>AASB 3</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amends the scope to exclude business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-9</td>
<td>AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139, AASB 132</td>
<td>1 Jan 2006</td>
<td>Amended standards in regards to financial guarantee contracts.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-10</td>
<td>AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023, and AASB 1038</td>
<td>1 Jan 2007</td>
<td>Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-1</td>
<td>AASB 121</td>
<td>31 Dec 2006</td>
<td>Changes in requirements for net investments in foreign subsidiaries depending on denominated currency.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AASB 7</td>
<td>1 Jan 2007</td>
<td>Revise the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB 132 requirements.</td>
<td>No expected impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Application date is for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the date shown

#### 1.4 Income tax

The Australian Sports Foundation Limited (ASF) is a non-profit organisation and as such is exempt from income tax under section 23 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* and sub section 51(1) of the *Australian Sports Commission Act 1989*. The ASF is not exempt from fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

#### 1.5 Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of GST payable to the taxation authority. Exchanges of goods and services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration are not recognised as revenue.

**Administrative services provided free of charge**

At the direction of the Government, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) provides financial support for the administration of the ASF by way of staff, administration expenses and accommodation. These services are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of these resources is recognised as an expense.

**Interest revenue**

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)  
ACN 008 513 858

Donations revenue

Donations are recognised in the year they are received subject to meeting criteria determined by the ASF. Donations not supported by required documentation are treated as unearned revenue and shown as unclaimed donations in the Balance Sheet.

1.6 Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is included as a current asset or liability in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flow arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

1.7 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.8 Receivables

The collectibility of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts.

1.9 Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

1.10 Grants

The ASF makes grant payments to sporting and community non-profit organisations to facilitate the development of sport in Australia. They are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors and only after criteria set out in the ASF guidelines have been met. Grants are recognised as a liability upon approval for payment by the ASF Board.

1.11 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these Financial Statements where required.

2. The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP

The transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP has had no impact on the accounts of the ASF, including the cash flow statement which is equivalent under AEIFRS or previous AGAAP.

Reconciliation of total equity as presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total equity under previous AGAAP</td>
<td>3,383,773</td>
<td>4,083,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity translated to AEIFRS</td>
<td>3,383,773</td>
<td>4,083,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Economic dependency

The ASF was established by Section 10 of the Australian Sports Commission ACT 1989, and is controlled by the Commonwealth of Australia.

The ASF is dependent on the ASC to provide staff and other overheads to meet its operational expenditure.

4. Segment reporting

The ASF was established by the Australian Government to support the development of sport in Australia. It is therefore considered that for segment reporting, the ASF operates in one industry and one geographical location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Revenue from ordinary activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>9,863,824</td>
<td>9,005,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources provided to ASF by ASC</td>
<td>476,924</td>
<td>482,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>91,994</td>
<td>86,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration revenue</td>
<td>8,572</td>
<td>6,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,431,314</td>
<td>9,581,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Value of ASF administrative operations funded from the ASC.

6. Profit from ordinary activities

Profit from ordinary activities has been arrived at after charging the following:

(a) Employee expenses

Salaries and related expenses | 399,403 | 370,994 |

(b) Suppliers expenses

| Provision of goods and services | 70,934 | 100,487 |
| Contribution by ASF towards administration | 74,771 | 92,437 |
| Banking fees                      | 34,746 | 46,711 |
| Rental charges                    | 6,286  | 9,702  |
| Other expenses                    | 300    | 1,600  |
|                          | 187,037| 250,937|

(c) Grants

| Grants issued                  | 8,745,185| 9,658,719|

7. Cash assets

| Cash at bank and on hand        | 4,675,014| 3,094,016|
8. Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>10,733</td>
<td>5,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade debtors</td>
<td>103,780</td>
<td>469,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST receivables</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>11,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>115,699</td>
<td>477,172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable</td>
<td>7,850</td>
<td>3,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed donations</td>
<td>128,417</td>
<td>75,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditors and accruals</td>
<td>90,974</td>
<td>128,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>227,251</td>
<td>207,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future grants</td>
<td>3,363,773</td>
<td>4,026,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to/from</td>
<td>1,099,089</td>
<td>(892,551)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,462,862</td>
<td>3,133,773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Movements during the year:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>3,363,773</td>
<td>4,026,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred in</td>
<td>4,050,777</td>
<td>3,042,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred out</td>
<td>(2,986,050)</td>
<td>(3,759,541)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from retained earnings</td>
<td>46,962</td>
<td>54,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>4,463,462</td>
<td>3,363,773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nature and purpose of reserves**

The future grants reserve includes amounts received from donors for which grants will be made in the following year. The ASF Board approved grants totalling $3,887,046 for payment on 13 July 2006, whilst the ASF Board approved grants totalling $3,146,702 for payment at the corresponding time in 2005 on 13 July 2005.

11. Retained profits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retained profits at beginning of year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(899,299)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from/to future reserves</td>
<td>(1,099,689)</td>
<td>692,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retained profits at end of year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 008 613 858

12. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank. Cash as at the end of financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash assets</td>
<td>$4,575,014</td>
<td>$3,094,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Reconciliation of (loss)/profit from ordinary activities to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/Profit from ordinary activities</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add/(loss) items classified as investing activities</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities before change in assets and liabilities</td>
<td>1,099,689</td>
<td>(699,299)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in assets and liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in receivables</td>
<td>361,473</td>
<td>(267,294)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in grants liability</td>
<td>3,921</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities</td>
<td>15,915</td>
<td>19,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</td>
<td>1,480,958</td>
<td>(808,348)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Employee entitlements1

Aggregate liability for employee entitlements including on-costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees at year end</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The ASC had provided 4 employees to assist in the administration of the ASF as at 30 June 2008.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 008 613 858

14. Directors' remuneration

The number of ASF Directors whose income from the ASF or any related party falls within the following bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$nil - $15,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total income paid or payable, or otherwise made available to all Directors of the ASF or related party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Members' funds

The ASF is incorporated under the Corporations Act, 2001 and is a public company limited by guarantee. Every member of the ASF undertakes to contribute to the property of the ASF in the event of winding up to an amount not exceeding $100.

The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the company and not for distribution in any way to the members of the company, except for Directors' remuneration as detailed in Note 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Auditor's remuneration

Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial statements for the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

17. Related parties

The names of each person holding the position of Director of the ASF during the financial year are as follows: Peter Bartels, Cory Bernardi, John Eales, Michelle Ford-Erikson, Greg Hartung, Megan Foster, Geoff Stoker and Pam Tye.

Details of Directors' remuneration and retirement benefit are set out in Note 14. Apart from the details enclosed in this note, no Director has entered into a contract with the ASF since the end of the previous financial year and there are no contracts involving Director's interest existing at year-end.

The ASC has provided funding and has been recognised as administration services provided free of charge in calculating the operating result. For the 2005-06 financial year, these services totalled $475,926 (2004-05 totalled $462,784). The operating result of the ASF for the 2005-06 financial year also takes into account a contribution to the ASC towards administration totalling $74,771 (2004-05 totalled $92,437).

As at 30 June 2006 the following 5 Directors were also Board Members of the ASC, John Eales, Michelle Ford-Erikson, Greg Hartung, Geoff Stoker and Pam Tye.

Discretionary grants paid to related party projects during the 2005-06 and 2004-05 financial years totalled $Nil and $35,000 respectively, representing payments to the Australian Institute of Sport Gymnastics Program.
AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ACN 008 613 858

18. Financial instruments

(a) Terms, conditions & accounting policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Financial Liabilities</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Note 7</td>
<td>Items included in cash are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.</td>
<td>Cash on hand &amp; cash held on account at two banks. Interest is earned on daily balances of funds held with the banks.</td>
<td>Credit terms are 30 days net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables for goods &amp; services Note 8</td>
<td>Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provision for bad and doubtful debts is made when collection is unlikely.</td>
<td>Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).</td>
<td>Settlement is usually made not 30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Interest rate risk

The ASP’s exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial asset and liability is set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>Weighted Average Interest rate 2006 $</th>
<th>Weighted Average Interest rate 2005 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash assets</td>
<td>4,575,014 5.25%</td>
<td>3,094,016 4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>115,699 -</td>
<td>477,172 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,690,713</td>
<td>3,571,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effective interest rate equals the weighted average interest rate of all cash holdings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Liabilities</th>
<th>Effective Interest rate 2006 $</th>
<th>Effective Interest rate 2005 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>227,251</td>
<td>207,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The net fair value of all financial assets and liabilities of the ASF approximate the carrying value. Financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the related notes.

(d) Credit risk exposures

The ASF's maximum exposure to the credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Balance Sheet. The ASF does not have significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

19. Commitments

There are no capital or other commitments identifiable for the 2005-06 financial year.

20. Contingent liabilities and assets

There are no quantifiable, unquantifiable or remote contingencies identifiable for the 2005-06 financial year (2004-05:Nil).

21. Events subsequent to balance date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date.

22. Additional Company Information

Australian Sports Foundation Limited is a public company limited by guarantee incorporated and operating in Australia.

Registered Office
C/- Australian Sports Commission
Bruce ACT 2617

Principal Place of Business
Australian Sports Commission
Leverrier Crescent
Bruce ACT 2617
Appendix 2

Staffing statistics

The statistics in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are measures of full-time equivalent jobs as at 30 June 2006. Table 4 is a profile of the workforce as at 30 June 2006.

Table 1  Total job establishment, Australian Sports Commission, 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Type</th>
<th>Full Time</th>
<th>Part Time</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing employment — full time and part time</td>
<td>362.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-ongoing employment — fixed term (full time and part time) and casual employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>326.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>689.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  Jobs by employment type, Australian Sports Commission, 30 June 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Type</th>
<th>Executive Directors Office and Government and Board Services</th>
<th>Australian Institute of Sport</th>
<th>Corporate Services</th>
<th>Commercial and Facilities</th>
<th>Sport Performance and Development</th>
<th>Active After-school Communities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing (full time)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88.27</td>
<td>53.66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>341.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing (part time)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed term (full time)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>283.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed term (part time)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual employment</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>193.26</td>
<td>102.96</td>
<td>123.75</td>
<td>63.65</td>
<td>187.5</td>
<td>689.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3  Jobs by location, Australian Sports Commission, 30 June 2006 (excluding casual employment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
<td>464.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>41.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>43.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>28.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>653.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4  Staffing profile by level and gender, Australian Sports Commission, 30 June 2006 (excluding casual employment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Officer Grade 4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Officer Grade 3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Officer Grade 2</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Officer Grade 1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff separation rate

The voluntary separation rate for the ASC in 2005–06 was 11.1 per cent. This comprises voluntary employee-initiated separations including cessations within fixed-term employment. Casual employment is also excluded.
# Appendix 3

## Grant allocations to sports, 2005–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Australian Institute of Sport</th>
<th>High Performance</th>
<th>Sport Development</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>658 000</td>
<td>369 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 053 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>1,215 000</td>
<td>3,349 000</td>
<td>140 000</td>
<td>63 000</td>
<td>4,767 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian football</td>
<td>200 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>208 000</td>
<td>58 000</td>
<td>466 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>197 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>223 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,259 000</td>
<td>140 000</td>
<td>67 000</td>
<td>1,466 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>1,246 000</td>
<td>2,413 000</td>
<td>208 000</td>
<td>143 000</td>
<td>4,010 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle motocross</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>156 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bocce</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>51 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowls</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>402 000</td>
<td>135 000</td>
<td>268 600</td>
<td>805 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>363 000</td>
<td>118 000</td>
<td>53 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>534 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>678 000</td>
<td>1,494 000</td>
<td>104 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,276 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>430 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>208 000</td>
<td>325 000</td>
<td>963 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>1,290 000</td>
<td>3,599 000</td>
<td>115 000</td>
<td>53 000</td>
<td>5,057 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving</td>
<td>551 000</td>
<td>743 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,320 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,373 000</td>
<td>83 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,456 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>32 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>58 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>1,213 000</td>
<td>1,342 000</td>
<td>141 000</td>
<td>3,213 667</td>
<td>5,909 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>460 000</td>
<td>116 000</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td>736 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>1,123 000</td>
<td>1,061 000</td>
<td>208 000</td>
<td>76 167</td>
<td>2,468 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handball</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>953 000</td>
<td>3,508 000</td>
<td>156 000</td>
<td>176 667</td>
<td>4,793 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice hockey</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice racing</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>72 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>72 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice skating</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor cricket</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>70 000</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>220 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judo</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>447 000</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>463 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>45 000</td>
<td>80 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>125 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacrosse — men</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacrosse — women</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
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<td>Vision impaired</td>
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<td>30 325</td>
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Summary of compliance

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Australian Institute of Sport program locations

**Sydney**
AIS/Australian Paralympic Committee Alpine Skiing
PO Box 596
SYDNEY MARKETS NSW 2129
Tel: (02) 8736 2600
Fax: (02) 9746 0189

**Rugby League**
AIS/ARL Rugby League
GPO Box 4415
SYDNEY NSW 2001
Tel: (02) 9232 7566
Fax: (02) 9232 7242

**Rugby Union**
Australian Rugby Union Ltd
Rugby House
Level 7
181 Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060
Tel: (02) 9956 3480
Fax: (02) 9929 7966

**Sailing**
Yachting Australia
Locked Bag 806
MILSONS POINT NSW 2061
Tel: (02) 9902 2155
Fax: (02) 9906 2366

**Slalom Canoe**
Sydney International Regatta Centre
PO Box 4246
PENRITH NSW 2750
Tel: (02) 4729 4256
Fax: (02) 4729 4257

**Melbourne**
Australian Football
AIS/AFL Academy
GPO Box 1449N
MELBOURNE VIC 3001
Tel: (03) 9643 1973
Fax: (03) 9643 1878

**Golf**
Moonah Links Golf Course
Peter Thomson Drive
FINGAL VIC 3939
Tel: (03) 9588 5520
Fax: (03) 9588 5521

**Olympic Winter Institute of Australia**
Level 1
1-3 Cobden Street
SOUTH MELBOURNE
VIC 3205
Tel: (03) 9686 2977
Fax: (03) 9686 2988

**Tennis**
c/- Melbourne Park
Private Bag 6060
RICHMOND SOUTH VIC 3121
Tel: (03) 9286 1534
Fax: (03) 9654 6867

**Brisbane**
Cricket (men and women)
1 Bogan Street
BREAKFAST CREEK QLD 4010
Tel: (07) 3624 8300
Fax: (07) 3624 8310

**Diving**
PO Box 91
CARINA QLD 4152
Tel: (07) 3823 1444
Fax: (07) 3823 1363

**Softball**
PO Box 280
WILSTON QLD 4051
Tel: (07) 3357 1577
Fax: (07) 3357 2081

**Squash**
Office 9, Sports House
Cnr Castlemaine and Caxton Streets
MILTON QLD 4064
Tel: (07) 3367 3200
Fax: (07) 3367 3320

**Perth**
Hockey
PO Box 478
COMO WA 6952
Tel: (08) 9458 5355
Fax: (08) 9458 9747

**Adelaide**
Beach Volleyball
PO Box 219
BROOKLYN PARK SA 5032
Tel: (08) 8416 6681
Fax: (08) 8416 6755

**Cycling**
PO Box 646
ENFIELD PLAZA SA 5085
Tel: (08) 8360 5888
Fax: (08) 8360 5800

**Canberra**
AIS/Australian Paralympic Committee Swimming
Archery
Athletics
Basketball
Boxing
Football (Soccer)
(men and women)
Gymnastics
Netball
Triathlon
Swimming
Volleyball (men)
Water Polo (women)
PO Box 176
BELCONNN ACT 2616
Tel: (02) 6214 1111
Fax: (02) 6251 2680

**Gold Coast**
Flatwater Canoe/Kayak
PO Box 190
ROBINA QLD 4226
Tel: (07) 5576 4386
Fax: (07) 5535 1325
Appendix 6

Contact officers

**The Chairman/Chief Executive Officer**
Australian Sports Commission
Leverrier Crescent
BRUCE ACT 2617
or
PO Box 176
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Tel: (02) 6214 1111
Fax: (02) 6251 2680

**Distribution Officer**
Shirley Jones
Corporate Communications
Australian Sports Commission
PO Box 176
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Tel: (02) 6214 1795
Fax: (02) 6214 1995
Email: pubs@ausport.gov.au

**Annual Report Information**
**Contact Officer**
Barbara Walsh
Corporate Communications
Australian Sports Commission
PO Box 176
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Tel: (02) 6214 1134
Fax: (02) 6214 1794

**Freedom of Information Officer**
Legal Unit
Australian Sports Commission
PO Box 176
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

Members of the public may make requests in writing to the Minister for the Arts and Sport, Senator Rod Kemp, or to officers of the ASC regarding a range of policy and other matters.

Enquiries for access to documents under the *Freedom of Information Act* can be made to:

Freedom of Information Officer
Australian Sports Commission
PO Box 176
BELCONNEN ACT 2616
Email: FOI_Officer@ausport.gov.au

Each request must be in writing, must specify an address for return mail to be sent and be accompanied by a $30 application fee. The ASC’s policy on charges and fees is that they should be imposed for processing requests. Fees and charges may be remitted, reduced or not imposed for any reason, including if grounds of financial hardship or general public interest can be established.

Documents that are available free of charge can be found on the ASC web site at www.ausport.gov.au.
## Appendix 7

### Corporate partners

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<td>AND 1 (Basketball)</td>
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<td>Gerflor Australasia (Volleyball)</td>
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<td>Speedo (Swimming)</td>
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<td>Sports Science and Sports Medicine</td>
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