

**Reprint
as at 1 March 2017**



Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006

Public Act 2006 No 58
Date of assent 7 November 2006
Commencement see section 2

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Note

Changes authorised by subpart 2 of Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 have been made in this official reprint.
Note 4 at the end of this reprint provides a list of the amendments incorporated.

This Act is administered by Sport New Zealand.

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1 Title

This Act is the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006.

2 Commencement

- (1) Sections 52, 53, and 54 come into force on the day after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.
- (2) The rest of this Act comes into force on 1 July 2007.

Part 1 Preliminary provisions

3 Purposes of this Act

The purposes of this Act are to—

- (a) give effect to the Code in New Zealand in order to achieve the Code's purposes of—
 - (i) protecting athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and in this way promote health, fairness, and equality for athletes worldwide; and
 - (ii) ensuring harmonised, co-ordinated, and effective anti-doping programmes at an international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence, and prevention of doping; and
- (b) continue Drug Free Sport NZ as an independent body charged with implementing the Code in New Zealand; and
- (c) continue the Tribunal as an independent body charged with—
 - (i) implementing the Code in New Zealand; and
 - (ii) hearing, considering, and determining other sports-related matters.

4 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

board means the board of Drug Free Sport NZ

Code means the World Anti-Doping Code 2003 adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen; and includes any amendments to the Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency from time to time

Drug Free Sport NZ means Drug Free Sport New Zealand, a Crown entity continued by section 6 and previously known as the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency

Minister means the Minister who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

national sporting organisation means a body that represents members involved in a particular type of sporting event or activity in New Zealand and, if

a national organisation does not exist for a sport, includes a local, regional, or other sporting organisation

rules means the rules made under section 16

Tribunal means the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand continued by section 29 and previously known as the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand

World Anti-Doping Agency means the body founded by the International Olympic Committee and constituted as a foundation in Lausanne by an instrument of foundation signed on 10 November 1999, and named in that instrument as the Agence Mondiale Antidopage, World Anti-Doping Agency.

5 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

Part 2 Drug Free Sport New Zealand

Subpart 1—Continuation and membership of Drug Free Sport NZ

6 Drug Free Sport New Zealand continued

- (1) There continues to be an organisation to be called Drug Free Sport New Zealand.
- (2) Drug Free Sport NZ is the same body as the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency established under the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994.
- (3) Drug Free Sport NZ continues under this Act with the functions, powers, and duties specified in this Act, but otherwise without any change in its continuity, assets, rights, liabilities, contracts, or members.
- (4) Section 51 overrides subsection (3).

7 Drug Free Sport NZ is Crown entity

- (1) Drug Free Sport NZ is a Crown entity for the purposes of section 7 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.
- (2) The Crown Entities Act 2004 applies to Drug Free Sport NZ except to the extent that this Act expressly provides otherwise.

8 Drug Free Sport NZ must act independently

Except as expressly provided otherwise in this or any other Act, Drug Free Sport NZ must act independently in performing its statutory functions and duties and in exercising its statutory powers under—

- (a) this Act; and
- (b) any other Act that expressly provides for the functions, powers, or duties of Drug Free Sport NZ (other than the Crown Entities Act 2004).

9 Membership of Drug Free Sport NZ

- (1) Drug Free Sport NZ consists of no more than 5 members.
- (2) The members of Drug Free Sport NZ are the board for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

10 Eligibility for appointment as member of Drug Free Sport NZ

- (1) When considering whether to recommend a person for appointment as a member of Drug Free Sport NZ, the Minister must have regard to the need to ensure that the membership includes a mix of knowledge and experience in matters relevant to the functions of Drug Free Sport NZ, including knowledge of and experience in 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) law:
 - (b) sports medicine:
 - (c) sports participation and administration.
- (2) This section does not limit section 29 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

11 Superannuation fund or retiring allowances

- (1) For the purpose of providing a superannuation fund or retiring allowances for any of its members, Drug Free Sport NZ may pay sums of money by way of a subsidy or a contribution into any retirement scheme (within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013).
- (2) Any person who, immediately before becoming an employee of Drug Free Sport NZ, is a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund under Part 2 or Part 2A of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 is deemed, for the purposes of that Act, to be employed in the Government service so long as he or she continues to be an employee of Drug Free Sport NZ.
- (3) The Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 applies to the person in all respects as if that person's service as an employee of Drug Free Sport NZ is Government service.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not entitle a person to become a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund if that person has ceased to be a contributor.
- (5) For the purpose of applying the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956, Drug Free Sport NZ is the controlling authority.

Section 11(1): amended, on 1 December 2014, by section 150 of the Financial Markets (Repeals and Amendments) Act 2013 (2013 No 70).

Subpart 2—Functions and powers of Drug Free Sport NZ**12 Functions of Drug Free Sport NZ**

The functions of Drug Free Sport NZ are to—

- (a) make rules in accordance with sections 16 to 23; and

- (b) do all things necessary to comply with and implement the rules; and
- (c) do all things necessary to comply with and implement any Article of the Code that—
 - (i) is not required to be reflected in the rules; but
 - (ii) requires Drug Free Sport NZ to do something; and
- (d) ensure New Zealand complies with all international agreements and arrangements concerning doping in sport to which New Zealand is a party; and
- (e) test athletes who are not citizens or residents of New Zealand, and notify the test results, in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into with foreign governments, foreign anti-doping organisations, or other signatories to the Code, and enter into reciprocal testing agreements in relation to athletes who are citizens or residents of New Zealand; and
- (f) consult with, advise, and assist—
 - (i) government departments, local authorities, Sport and Recreation New Zealand, the New Zealand Olympic Committee Incorporated, national sporting organisations, athletes, and other bodies or persons on any matters concerned with doping in sport, and related matters; and
 - (ii) government and non-government organisations and other persons overseas, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of uniform international testing procedures for doping in sport; and
- (g) advise the Minister on any matters related to doping in sport, and related matters; and
- (h) generally take all steps necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act; and
- (i) perform any other functions that—
 - (i) are conferred on Drug Free Sport NZ by this or any other enactment; or
 - (ii) the Minister may direct in accordance with section 112 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

13 Powers of Drug Free Sport NZ

- (1) Without limiting Drug Free Sport NZ's powers under sections 16 and 17 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, it may—
 - (a) take all steps necessary to comply with and implement the rules; and
 - (b) take all steps necessary to comply with and implement the Code in accordance with this Act; and

- (c) subject to section 14, charge any fees, or impose any charges, that are reasonable in respect of the provision of services, information, or advice requested from Drug Free Sport NZ, other than information supplied to an athlete relating to the athlete.
- (2) The amount or rate of a fee or charge must be reasonably related to the expenses incurred or to be incurred in relation to the provision of services, information, or advice to which the fee or charge relates.

14 Charges for testing

- (1) Drug Free Sport NZ must not make any charge to a national sporting organisation for testing conducted under a testing programme established under the rules.
- (2) Drug Free Sport NZ may, at the request of a national sporting organisation, conduct testing not provided for under a testing programme established under the rules, and may charge the national sporting organisation fees for that testing.
- (3) If Drug Free Sport NZ conducts testing under subsection (2), athletes are entitled to the same rights to which athletes are entitled under a testing programme established under the rules.

15 Performing Drug Free Sport NZ's functions and exercising Drug Free Sport NZ's powers

- (1) Drug Free Sport NZ's functions may be performed, and its powers may be exercised, within and outside New Zealand.
- (2) Drug Free Sport NZ may perform any of its functions in co-operation with any person, body, association, or organisation.
- (3) In the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers, Drug Free Sport NZ must establish for its use, and for the use of its committees, procedures that—
 - (a) are appropriate and fair in the circumstances; and
 - (b) comply with the rules.

Subpart 3—Rules

16 Board must make rules

- (1) The board must make, and from the commencement of this section always have, rules.
- (2) The rules must implement the Code and, in particular, to the extent that the Code requires specified Articles of the Code to be incorporated into the rules without substantive changes (allowing for necessary non-substantive editing changes in order to refer to things like sports, section numbers, and Drug Free Sport NZ's name), must incorporate those Articles in that manner.

- (3) In addition, the board may also make any other rules that are necessary or desirable to govern the practice and procedure of the board's functions under section 12(c) to (i).
- (4) Before making a rule under this section, the board must give national sporting organisations, athletes, and the Privacy Commissioner a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed rule.
- (5) Rules made under this section may authorise specified procedures or matters of detail to be determined by Drug Free Sport NZ, and may not be challenged on the ground that they leave such matters to the discretion of Drug Free Sport NZ.

17 Incorporation of material by reference in rules

- (1) The following written material may be incorporated by reference in the rules:
 - (a) standards, requirements, or recommended practices of the World Anti-Doping Agency:
 - (b) the World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standards:
 - (c) the World Anti-Doping Agency's Models of Best Practice.
- (2) Material may be incorporated by reference in the rules—
 - (a) in whole or in part; and
 - (b) with modifications, additions, or variations specified in the rules.
- (3) Material incorporated by reference in the rules has effect as part of the rules.

18 Effect of amendments to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference in rules

An amendment to, or replacement of, material incorporated by reference in the rules (the **principal rules**) has effect as part of the principal rules only if rules made after the making of the principal rules state that the particular amendment or replacement has that effect.

19 Proof of material incorporated by reference

- (1) A copy of material incorporated by reference in the rules, including any amendment to, or replacement of, the material (**material**) must be—
 - (a) certified as a correct copy of the material by the chief executive of Drug Free Sport NZ; and
 - (b) retained by the chief executive of Drug Free Sport NZ.
- (2) The production in proceedings of a certified copy of the material is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, sufficient evidence of the incorporation of the material in the rules.

20 Effect of expiry of material incorporated by reference

Material incorporated by reference in the rules that expires or is revoked or ceases to have effect, ceases to have legal effect as part of the rules only if rules made under section 16 state that the material ceases to have legal effect.

21 Method of making rules

- (1) Rules may be made under section 16 by the chief executive of Drug Free Sport NZ publishing a notice in the *Gazette* that states the following:
 - (a) that Drug Free Sport NZ has made rules under section 16; and
 - (b) if there is material incorporated by reference in the rules, a description of that material; and
 - (c) that the rules and the material are available for inspection during working hours, free of charge, and the location of the place or places at which they can be inspected; and
 - (d) that copies of the rules and the material can be purchased, and the location of the place or places at which they can be purchased; and
 - (e) if copies of the rules and the material are made available under section 22(1)(c), that the rules and the material are available in other ways, and details of where or how they can be accessed or obtained.
- (2) The notice in the *Gazette* need not contain the rules or the material.
- (3) A rule comes into force 28 days after the date on which it is notified in the *Gazette* or on any later date stated in the notice.
- (4) In this section and section 22, **material** means—
 - (a) material incorporated by reference in the rules;
 - (b) any amendment to, or replacement of, that material that is incorporated in the rules or the material referred to in paragraph (a) with the amendments or replacement material incorporated;
 - (c) if the material referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) is not in an official New Zealand language, as well as the material itself, an accurate translation of the material in an official New Zealand language.

22 Public access to rules and material incorporated by reference

- (1) The chief executive of Drug Free Sport NZ—
 - (a) must make the rules and the material available for inspection during working hours, free of charge, at the head office of Drug Free Sport NZ and at any other places that the chief executive determines are appropriate; and
 - (b) must make copies of the rules and the material available for purchase at a reasonable price; and

- (c) may make copies of the rules and the material available in any other way that the chief executive considers appropriate in the circumstances (for example, on an Internet website).
- (2) A failure to comply with this section does not invalidate the rules or the incorporation by reference of material in the rules.

23 Review of rules

- (1) The board must review the rules from time to time for the purpose of ensuring that they comply with this Act.
- (2) Sections 16 to 22 apply, with the necessary modifications, to the making of a new, amended, or revised rule.

24 Application of Legislation Act 2012 to rules

- (1) The rules are a disallowable instrument, but not a legislative instrument, for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 and must be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act.
- (2) However, section 41 of the Legislation Act 2012 does not apply to material incorporated by reference in the rules.
- (3) To avoid doubt, nothing in Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 applies to material incorporated by reference in the rules.

Section 24: replaced, on 5 August 2013, by section 77(3) of the Legislation Act 2012 (2012 No 119).

25 Application of Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989

[Repealed]

Section 25: repealed, on 5 August 2013, by section 77(3) of the Legislation Act 2012 (2012 No 119).

26 Application of Standards Act 1988 not affected

Sections 16 to 25 do not affect the application of sections 22 to 25 of the Standards Act 1988.

Subpart 4—Miscellaneous matters concerning Drug Free Sport NZ

27 Recognising needs and privacy of athletes

In the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers, Drug Free Sport NZ must, to the extent that there is not an inconsistency with the rules, develop appropriate procedures to—

- (a) reflect the needs of athletes who are under the age of 18 years; and
- (b) reflect the culture, language, disabilities, and other special concerns of athletes; and
- (c) protect athletes' right to privacy.

28 Sharing of evidence and information by Customs, police, and others

A Police employee, a Customs officer, or any other person may provide evidence or information to Drug Free Sport NZ if that person believes that that evidence or information may assist Drug Free Sport NZ in complying with or implementing the rules.

Section 28: amended, on 1 October 2008, by section 130(1) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

Part 3

Sports Tribunal of New Zealand

Subpart 1—Continuation and membership of Tribunal

29 Sports Tribunal of New Zealand continued

- (1) There continues to be a tribunal to be called the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand.
- (2) The Tribunal is the same body as the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand established by the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand under section 8(i) of the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002.
- (3) The Tribunal continues under this Act with the functions, powers, and duties specified in this Act, but otherwise without any change in its continuity, assets, rights, liabilities, contracts, or members.
- (4) Sections 57 and 58 override subsection (3).

30 Membership of Tribunal

- (1) The Tribunal consists of at least 5, but no more than 9, members.
- (2) Each member must be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister made after consultation with the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand.
- (3) In recommending a person for appointment as a member of the Tribunal, the Minister must have regard to the person's personal attributes, qualifications, and skills.
- (4) A member is not employed in the State services for the purposes of the State Sector Act 1988 or the Government service for the purposes of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 only because the person is a member of the Tribunal.

31 Chairperson of Tribunal

- (1) The Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister made after consultation with the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand, must appoint one of the members as the chairperson of the Tribunal.
- (2) The chairperson must have significant understanding, interest, or experience in sport and must be—

- (a) a retired judicial officer who has held office in a New Zealand court or statutory tribunal; or
- (b) a senior barrister or solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand with not less than 7 years' practice and who is of standing and repute within the legal profession.

32 Deputy chairperson of Tribunal

- (1) The Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Minister made after consultation with the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand, must appoint one or more of the members as a deputy chairperson of the Tribunal.
- (2) A deputy chairperson must have the qualifications listed in section 33(1).

33 Eligibility for appointment as member of Tribunal

- (1) Other than the chairperson, at least 2 members of the Tribunal must—
 - (a) be barristers or solicitors of the High Court of New Zealand with not less than 7 years' practice; and
 - (b) have substantial experience in legal issues affecting sport, or substantial involvement in sport in some capacity.
- (2) Other than the chairperson and members who have the qualifications listed in subsection (1), a member of the Tribunal must have substantial experience in sport, in any capacity, over a minimum of a 10-year aggregate period.

34 Term of office of members of Tribunal

- (1) Except as provided in section 35, a member of the Tribunal holds office for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (2) A member of the Tribunal may—
 - (a) hold that office concurrently with any other office held by him or her; and
 - (b) be reappointed.
- (3) If the term for which a member was appointed expires, that member, unless sooner vacating or removed from office under section 35, may continue to hold office, by virtue of the appointment for the term that has expired, until—
 - (a) that member is reappointed; or
 - (b) a successor to that member is appointed.

35 Termination of appointment of member of Tribunal

- (1) A member of the Tribunal may, at any time, resign his or her office by giving notice in writing to that effect to the Minister.
- (2) A member of the Tribunal is taken to have vacated his or her office if he or she dies or is adjudged bankrupt under the Insolvency Act 2006.

- (3) A member of the Tribunal may, at any time, be removed from office by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Minister made after consultation with the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand for inability to perform the duties of office, neglect of duty, or misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General.
- (4) The powers of the Tribunal are not affected by any vacancy in its membership.

36 Remuneration, allowances, and expenses of members

- (1) A member of the Tribunal is entitled to receive remuneration for services as a member at a rate and of a kind determined by the Remuneration Authority in accordance with the Remuneration Authority Act 1977.
- (2) There may be paid out of public money to the members of the Tribunal travelling allowances and travelling expenses in accordance with the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and the provisions of that Act apply accordingly.
- (3) The Tribunal is a statutory board for the purposes of the Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951.
- (4) Remuneration determined under subsection (1) must not include remuneration of the kind paid under subsection (2).

37 Members of Tribunal not personally liable

No member of the Tribunal is personally liable for any act done or omitted to be done by the Tribunal or any member of the Tribunal in good faith in pursuance or intended pursuance of the functions, duties, powers, or authorities of the Tribunal.

Subpart 2—Jurisdiction and procedure

38 Functions of Tribunal

The functions of the Tribunal are to—

- (a) do all things necessary to comply with and implement the rules; and
- (b) subject to any other enactment, determine sports-related disputes if—
 - (i) all parties to the dispute agree in writing to refer the dispute to the Tribunal; and
 - (ii) the Tribunal agrees, at its sole discretion, to hear and determine the dispute; and
- (c) subject to any other enactment, hear an appeal against a decision of a national sporting organisation or the New Zealand Olympic Committee Incorporated if the constitution, rules, or regulations of that body specifically provide for an appeal to the Tribunal in relation to that matter; and
- (d) consider any matter referred to it by the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand; and

- (e) generally take all steps necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act; and
- (f) exercise and perform any other functions, powers, and duties that—
 - (i) are conferred or imposed on the Tribunal by this or any other enactment; or
 - (ii) are conferred or imposed on the Tribunal by the Minister.

39 Procedure of Tribunal

- (1) Except as provided in this Act, the Tribunal may determine its own practices and procedures for performing the Tribunal's functions under section 38(a) to (f).
- (2) However, in determining its own practices and procedures, the Tribunal must ensure that it complies with and implements the rules, to the extent that the rules are applicable.

40 Evidence in proceedings before Tribunal

- (1) The Tribunal may receive as evidence any statement, document, information, or matter that may in its opinion assist it to deal effectively with the matters before it, whether or not the same would be admissible in a court of law.
- (2) The Tribunal may take evidence on oath, and for that purpose any member or officer of the Tribunal may administer an oath.
- (3) The Tribunal may permit a person appearing as a witness before it to give evidence by tendering a written statement and, if the Tribunal thinks fit, verifying it by oath.
- (4) Subject to subsections (1) to (3), the Evidence Act 1908 applies to the Tribunal in the same manner as if the Tribunal were a court within the meaning of that Act.

41 Witness summons

- (1) The Tribunal may of its own motion, or on the application of any party to the proceedings, issue a witness summons to any person requiring that person to attend before the Tribunal to give evidence at the hearing of the proceedings.
- (2) The witness summons must state—
 - (a) the place where the person is to attend; and
 - (b) the date and time when the person is to attend; and
 - (c) the papers, documents, records, or things that that person is required to bring and produce to the Tribunal; and
 - (d) the entitlement to be tendered or paid a sum in respect of allowances and travelling expenses; and
 - (e) the penalty for failing to attend.

- (3) The power to issue a witness summons may be exercised by the Tribunal or the chairperson, or by any officer of the Tribunal purporting to act by the direction or with the authority of the Tribunal or the chairperson.

42 Service of summons

- (1) A witness summons may be served—
- (a) by delivering it personally to the person summoned; or
 - (b) by posting it by registered post addressed to the person summoned at that person's usual place of residence.
- (2) The summons must,—
- (a) if it is served under subsection (1)(a), be served at least 24 hours before the attendance of the witness is required; or
 - (b) if it is served under subsection (1)(b), be served at least 10 days before the date on which the attendance of the witness is required.
- (3) If the summons is posted by registered post, it is deemed for the purposes of subsection (2)(b) to have been served at the time when the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

43 Witnesses' allowances

- (1) Every witness attending before the Tribunal to give evidence pursuant to a summons is entitled to be paid witnesses' fees, allowances, and travelling expenses according to the scales for the time being prescribed by regulations made under the Criminal Procedure Act 2011, and those regulations apply accordingly.
- (2) On each occasion on which the Tribunal issues a summons under section 41, the Tribunal, or the person exercising the power of the Tribunal under subsection (3) of that section, must fix an amount that, on the service of the summons, or at some other reasonable time before the date on which the witness is required to attend, must be paid or tendered to the witness.
- (3) The amount fixed under subsection (2) must be the estimated amount of the allowances and travelling expenses to which, in the opinion of the Tribunal or person, the witness will be entitled according to the prescribed scales if the witness attends at the time and place specified in the summons.
- (4) If a party to the proceedings has requested the issue of the witness summons, then the fees, allowances, and travelling expenses payable to the witness must be paid by that party.
- (5) If the Tribunal has of its own motion issued the witness summons, the Tribunal may direct that the amount of those fees, allowances, and travelling expenses—
- (a) form part of the costs of the proceedings; or
 - (b) be paid from money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

Section 43(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81).

44 Privileges and immunities

- (1) Witnesses appearing before the Tribunal have the same privileges and immunities as witnesses have in proceedings in the District Court.
- (2) Every counsel, agent, or other person appearing before the Tribunal has the same privileges and immunities as counsel have in proceedings in the District Court.

Section 44(1): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Section 44(2): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

45 Non-attendance or refusal to co-operate

- (1) Every person commits an offence who, after being summoned to attend to give evidence before the Tribunal or to produce to the Tribunal any papers, documents, records, or things, without sufficient cause,—
 - (a) fails to attend in accordance with the summons; or
 - (b) refuses to be sworn or to give evidence, or, having been sworn, refuses to answer any question that the person is lawfully required by the Tribunal or any member of it to answer concerning the proceedings; or
 - (c) fails to produce that paper, document, record, or thing.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,500.
- (3) No person summoned to attend before the Tribunal may be convicted of an offence against subsection (1) unless travelling expenses were tendered or paid to that person in accordance with section 43.

Section 45(2): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81).

46 Contempt of Tribunal

- (1) Every person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who—
 - (a) threatens, intimidates, or intentionally insults the Tribunal or any member of it or any special adviser to or officer of the Tribunal, during a sitting of the Tribunal, or in going to, or returning from, any sitting; or
 - (b) intentionally interrupts the proceedings of the Tribunal or otherwise misbehaves while the Tribunal is sitting; or
 - (c) intentionally and without lawful excuse disobeys an order or direction of a member of the Tribunal in the course of any proceedings before the Tribunal.

- (2) A member of the Tribunal may order the exclusion from a sitting of the Tribunal of any person whose behaviour, in that member's opinion, constitutes an offence against subsection (1), whether or not that person is charged with the offence; and any member of the police may take the steps reasonably necessary to enforce that exclusion.

Section 46(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81).

47 Costs

- (1) The Tribunal, in any proceedings before it under this Act, may make orders as to costs as it thinks fit.
- (2) An order as to costs may be filed in the District Court and may be enforced as a judgment of that court.

Section 47(2): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Part 4

Transitional provisions, repeal, revocations, and consequential amendments

General transitional provision

48 Matters commenced under New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994

All matters to which the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994 applied that have been commenced before 1 July 2007, and not been completed before 1 July 2007, are to be continued and completed as if this Act had not been enacted.

Transitional provisions for Drug Free Sport NZ

49 Meaning of Agency

In this Part, **Agency** means the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency established under the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994.

50 Tests, proceedings, matters, issues, or things before Agency

Any test, proceeding, matter, issue, or thing before or with, or being considered or dealt with by, the Agency before 1 July 2007 must be dealt with by Drug Free Sport NZ under the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994, whether or not any action was taken in relation to the test, proceeding, matter, issue, or thing before 1 July 2007, as if this Act had not been enacted.

51 References to Agency

From 30 June 2007, unless the context otherwise requires, every reference to the Agency in any contract or other instrument, document, or notice must be read as a reference to Drug Free Sport NZ.

52 Preparation and making of rules before 1 July 2007

- (1) The Agency may, prior to 1 July 2007, prepare and make the rules in accordance with sections 16 to 22 as if those sections were in force.
- (2) However, the rules must not take effect before 1 July 2007.
- (3) Anything done by the Agency before the commencement of sections 16 to 22 is valid and effective if, had it been done after the commencement of those sections, it would have been done in accordance with those sections.
- (4) This section does not limit section 11 of the Interpretation Act 1999.

Temporary additional functions of Drug Free Sport NZ

53 Additional functions of Agency prior to 1 July 2007

- (1) From the day on which this section comes into force until 1 July 2007, the Agency's functions are extended to include the following:
 - (a) investigating potential violations of Articles 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8 of the Code; and
 - (b) providing evidence of a potential violation of Articles 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, or 2.8 of the Code to a national sporting organisation or any anti-doping organisation if the Agency considers this to be the appropriate course of action in the circumstances.
- (2) The Agency must perform its additional functions in accordance with the Code and the World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standards, Models of Best Practice, and its other standards, requirements, and recommended practices.
- (3) The functions set out in subsection (1) are in addition to the functions of the Agency set out in section 6 of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994.

54 Use of information and evidence gathered under section 53(1)(a)

- (1) Information and evidence gathered by the Agency under section 53(1)(a) may be used—
 - (a) by the Agency before 1 July 2007 in order to prove a breach of the Code; or
 - (b) by Drug Free Sport NZ on or after 1 July 2007 in order to prove, pursuant to this Act and the rules, a breach of the Code.
- (2) However, subsection (1)(b) only applies if, had that information and evidence been gathered by Drug Free Sport NZ on or after 1 July 2007, it would have been gathered in accordance with the requirements of this Act and the rules.

- (3) Subsection (1)(b) overrides sections 48 and 50.

Transitional provisions for Tribunal

55 Meaning of Sports Disputes Tribunal

In this Part, **Sports Disputes Tribunal** means the tribunal established by the board of Sport and Recreation New Zealand under section 8(i) of the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002 and known as the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand.

56 Issues, proceedings, matters, or things before Sports Disputes Tribunal

Any issue, proceeding, matter, or thing before or registered with, or being considered or dealt with by, the Sports Disputes Tribunal before 1 July 2007 must be dealt with by the Tribunal, whether or not any action was taken in relation to the issue, proceeding, matter, or thing before 1 July 2007, as if this Act had not been enacted.

57 References to Sports Disputes Tribunal

From 30 June 2007, unless the context otherwise requires, every reference to the Sports Disputes Tribunal in any contract or other instrument, document, or notice must be read as a reference to the Tribunal.

58 Transitional remuneration of members of Tribunal

A person who, at 1 July 2007, is a member of the Sports Disputes Tribunal—

- (a) continues as a member of the Tribunal in accordance with that person's contract of employment or notice of appointment; and
- (b) until a determination made in accordance with section 36(1) is given effect, continues to be remunerated in accordance with that contract or notice.

Repeal, revocations, and consequential amendments

59 New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994 repealed

The New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act 1994 is repealed.

60 Regulations revoked

The regulations specified in Schedule 1 are revoked.

61 Consequential amendments to other Acts

The Acts specified in Schedule 2 are amended in the manner indicated in that schedule.

Schedule 1
Regulations revoked

s 60

New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Act Commencement Order 1994 (SR 1994/285)

New Zealand Sports Drug Agency Amendment Act Commencement Order 2001 (SR 2001/27)

Sports Drug (Urine Testing) Regulations 1994 (SR 1994/286)

Schedule 2

Consequential amendments to other Acts

s 61

Crown Entities Act 2004 (2004 No 115)

Part 3 of Schedule 1: omit “New Zealand Sports Drug Agency”.

Part 3 of Schedule 1: insert “Drug Free Sport New Zealand” after “Commerce Commission”.

Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)

Part 2 of Schedule 1: omit “The New Zealand Sports Drug Agency”.

Part 2 of Schedule 1: insert “Drug Free Sport New Zealand” after “District health boards”.

Remuneration Authority Act 1977 (1977 No 110)

Schedule 4: omit “The members of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency”.

Schedule 4: insert “The members of Drug Free Sport New Zealand” after “The Chief Community Magistrate”.

Schedule 4: insert “The members of the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand” after “The Retirement Commissioner”.

Reprints notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 that incorporates all the amendments to that Act as at the date of the last amendment to it.

2 *Legal status*

Reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by any amendments to that enactment. Section 18 of the Legislation Act 2012 provides that this reprint, published in electronic form, has the status of an official version under section 17 of that Act. A printed version of the reprint produced directly from this official electronic version also has official status.

3 *Editorial and format changes*

Editorial and format changes to reprints are made using the powers under sections 24 to 26 of the Legislation Act 2012. See also <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/>.

4 *Amendments incorporated in this reprint*

District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49): section 261

Financial Markets (Repeals and Amendments) Act 2013 (2013 No 70): section 150

Legislation Act 2012 (2012 No 119): section 77(3)

Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81): section 413

Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72): section 130(1)