



  
**drug free sport**  
new zealand

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# Annual Report 2020

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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 **drug free sport**  
new zealand



# introduction

Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ) is the organisation responsible for keeping sport clean in New Zealand, and free from doping. We work across New Zealand's sporting community to support and protect clean athletes; and promote clean sport.

DFSNZ is an Independent Crown Entity (ICE) under the Crown Entities Act 2004. It was established initially under the NZ Sports Drug Agency Act 1994 and continued under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006. DFSNZ is not responsible for the implementation of Government policy and while the chair must report to the Minister, day-to-day operations of DFSNZ are conducted independently from Government.

As New Zealand's National Anti-Doping Organisation we are a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Code which provides a common set of rules, requirements and sanctions which all anti-doping organisations must apply.

DFSNZ's primary task is implementing the World Anti-Doping Code, which we do through the Sports Anti-Doping Rules. More detailed information about how DFSNZ seeks to operate within its mandate and achieve its goals is available from our Statement of Intent 2020-2024, which is published on the DFSNZ website.

DFSNZ received its principal funding from Government via Vote Sport of \$3,239,000 in 2019-20 and its application of those funds is monitored by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

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Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 150[3] of the Crown Entities Act 2004 and pursuant to section 44 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

*Front cover photo: DFSNZ Board member and All Black legend Keven Mealamu promotes Clean Sport 101. Credit: Greg Bowker*



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TIM CASTLE AND NICK PATERSON

## report from the chair and the chief executive

As in every other aspect of life, COVID-19 has caused major disruption to our anti-doping programmes in 2019-20. We have had to alter plans and adapt our processes to continue to support clean athletes and clean sport as best we could during the disruption.



**Board Chair:**  
Tim Castle



**Chief Executive:**  
Nick Paterson

Our work normally relies upon face-to-face contact, through our education workshops or while collecting samples from athletes for testing. During the COVID-19 response Level 3 and 4 lockdowns this was not possible, and most of our field work was suspended. Our international anti-doping peers had a similar experience, with international sample collection about 95% lower than the previous year. It was around this time that the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympic Games were delayed.

If there was an upside of all the COVID-19 disruption it was that we've been challenged to deliver the services in a different manner. During lockdown we launched Clean Sport 101, a quick online learning module aimed at all Kiwis who play sport, and also began webinar education workshops. These education programmes are also designed to inform athlete support groups: parents and family, caregivers, coaches and athlete advisors.

And the DFSNZ year was busy before COVID-19 hit.

We have developed and launched a new strategy which is reflected in our Strategic Plan/Statement of Intent. It is centred on our athletes, built on strong engagement with both them and our other stakeholders, and the Board has set challenging goals in our operational delivery areas.

As part of our focus on supporting clean athletes, we have introduced the GlobalDRO database for anyone to check online if medications are prohibited, the Supplement Decision Making

Guide to support athletes considering the complex decisions of whether or not to use supplements, and a Clean Sport Manual for National Sports Organisations (NSOs) to assist them in all things anti-doping.

With close support from Cycling New Zealand we also successfully launched Speak Out, our whistleblowing system for people to raise concerns or report complaints. Already, we have received a number of very useful intelligence reports across different sports which can then be processed and considered by the Intelligence and Investigations team.



Finally, we introduced RATA, our remote athlete testing application. This has made our sample collection process paperless, with athletes processed on an iPad, making the process more swift for those being tested, and easier for our team.



**THE CHALLENGE AHEAD IS TO DELIVER ON OUR NEW STRATEGY, AND TO SUPPORT AND PROTECT THE CLEAN ATHLETES WHO ARE AT THE CENTRE OF OUR WORK.**

We'd like to acknowledge the support of our team at HQ who have continued to deliver on our core services despite continual disruption, and also welcome the new team members who joined during the year. We farewelled Jude Ellis, who after seven years of leading our testing and investigations work, has joined the International Paralympic Committee in Germany, and Wilbur Jeftha who had worked in all of our sample collection related roles while with us. We wish them both all the best in their new roles.

We must also thank our sample collection personnel and educators, who have had to adapt to our ever-changing environment whether it be new technology or the requirement to don personal protective equipment without a complaint. Thank you all for another year's work and commitment to clean sport.

Finally, we should acknowledge the support we have had from David Sharpe and the team at the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, who have been close supporters, collaborators and strong allies over the last few years. On 1 July 2020 they reformed as Sport Integrity Australia, and now lead the charge addressing all integrity in sport issues across Australia.



Australian Sports Anti-doping Authority Chief Executive Officer David Sharpe presenting at DFSNZ's Clean Sport Conference in November 2019.

Tim Castle, Board Chair

Nick Paterson, Chief Executive



DFSNZ Board: Dr Patria Hume, Tim Castle (Chair), Sarah Ulmer ONZM, Keven Mealamu ONZM.

## Board Changes:

The team at DFSNZ wish to thank retiring Board Chair Hon Warwick Gendall QC CNZM for his significant contribution to the organisation and also to clean athletes and clean sport. Formerly a high court judge and chair of the New Zealand Parole Board, Justice Gendall served as DFSNZ board chair for nearly nine years, including an additional role of representing the Minister of Sport at WADA meetings for a number of years. We are very lucky to have had the service of someone with his experience for such a period of time.

Dr Ruth Highet also relocated to the joys of Central Otago, and was unable to continue in her role on the Board. A fantastic replacement was identified in Prof Patria Hume.

Current board member Tim Castle has been appointed as the new chair until July 2021.

# strategic goals

Given the changes in both the international and domestic anti-doping environments, and feedback from our stakeholders, we launched our new strategic plan. Our new plan puts athletes as a central focus of our work, as we work with them to preserve and build the culture of clean sport in New Zealand.



### Our vision

Clean athletes. Clean sport.

### Our mission

To help protect the integrity and reputation of sport, and the health of athletes by:

- › Educating, supporting and advocating for clean athletes;
- › Deterring and detecting doping, holding dopers to account; and
- › Engaging with our wider sporting communities.

## Engagement

We will build relationships and engage with athletes so that they are leaders in a culture of clean sport in NZ

We will build strong partnerships with our priority stakeholders so they understand their doping risk, and actively want our support to protect their sport

### Testing

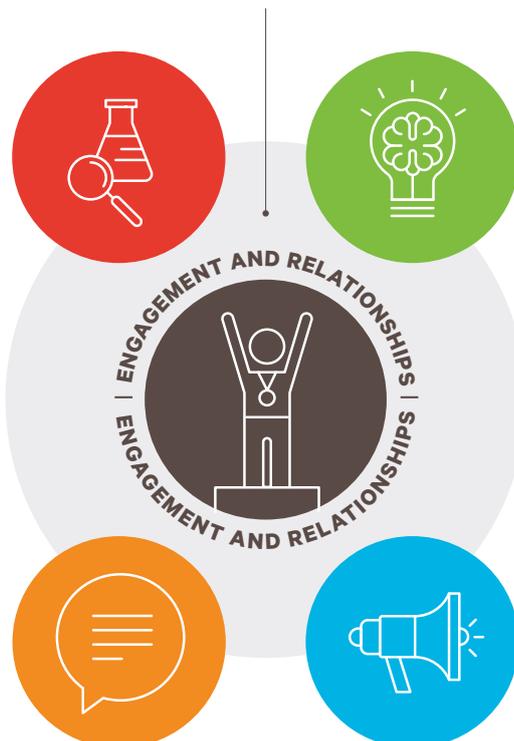
Every national representative believes they might be tested at any time

Athletes have full confidence in the quality and integrity of our user-friendly, focussed testing programme and personnel in NZ

### Intelligence and Investigations

We will develop a culture in sport where athletes and stakeholders are confident to raise concerns about doping and “Speaking Out” is normalised

We will disrupt the supply chain and protect athletes at risk of doping



### Education

We will engage with every athlete in the country, providing them with the information they need to support clean sport

Our education programme and team will be recognised internationally as amongst best-in-class

### Advocacy

We will serve clean kiwi athletes by relentlessly advocating for high and consistently applied standards in anti-doping world-wide



## education



record +  
**8081**

athletes who received formal anti-doping education in 2019-20

**1,474**

completed e-learning

**4,798**

athletes and support personnel educated via face-to-face workshops

**19,000 +**

anti-doping resources distributed

**1,809**

attendees at Good Clean Sport Youth workshops (values-based education delivered through secondary schools)

**10**

outreach programmes including

National School Road Cycling Championships  
 NZ Secondary Schools Girls Football Tournament  
 NZ Gymnastics Championships  
 NZ Powerlifting Nationals  
 Ride NZ Festival  
 Condor Sevens  
 NZ Surf Life Saving Championships  
 NZ Secondary Schools Track, Field and Road Championships  
 NZ Secondary Schools Swimming Championships  
 National Weightlifting Championships



## communications

most visited DFSNZ website pages:



**1. Medication check**

**2. The Prohibited List**

**3. The consequences of doping**

top 10 medications checked:

1. Codeine

6. Prednisone

2. Ventolin

7. Tramadol

3. Augmentin

8. Panadol

4. Probenecid

9. Paracetamol

5. Breo Ellipta

10. Kenacort





Photo courtesy of New Zealand Cricket

# testing



## 2019/20 testing numbers:



## whereabouts athletes (as at 30 June 2020):



## top three most tested sports (by DFSNZ) in NZ:





## effects of covid-19: how we adapted and responded

As a non-essential service, we closed our offices on 24 March 2020, and reopened on 25 May 2020. Most of our field work was suspended during the level 3 and 4 COVID-19 lockdowns. We were unable to run our education workshops, or carry out any testing either.

While our testing programme was stopped, some other countries trialled “remote testing” but the speed at which New Zealand came back out into Level 2 meant that we were quickly able to restart, working closely with a select few NSOs initially to trial safe sample collection. The aim throughout has been to protect the athletes and our sample collection personnel, and provide comfort and confidence in the measures we were taking. As a result, New Zealand became one of the few places in the world with both sporting fixtures and a “normal” anti-doping programme.

### NEW ZEALAND WAS ONE OF THE FEW COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD TO RESUME LIVE SPORT AND ANTI-DOPING WORK IN MAY 2020

Naturally the lockdown had a major impact on our education programme, and caused the cancellation of four planned outreach programmes in the later part of 2019-20. With secondary school

events cancelled, there was no opportunity to attend events during this period. The restrictions of the COVID lockdown also resulted in the cancellation of over 30 education workshops with sports teams and in schools. This does not account for workshops that we weren't able to book during this period which, based on previous years, would have been our busiest period of the year.

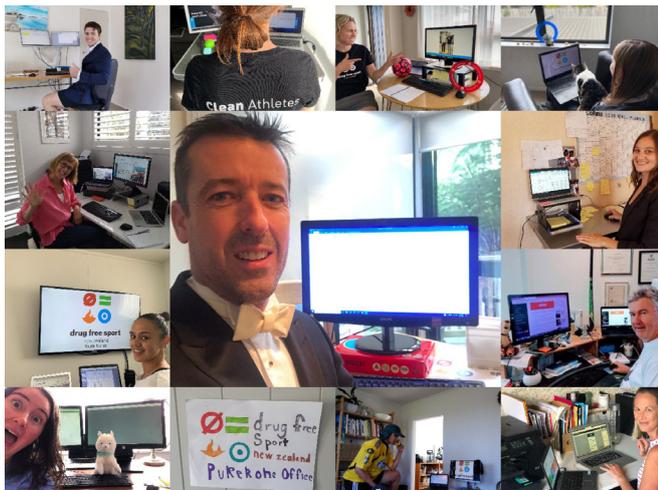
However, the COVID lockdown period did provide an opportunity to expand our workshop delivery options and establish a live webinar platform. These webinars gave much needed flexibility, and proved to be a cost-effective platform that ensured our anti-doping education was more accessible to a broader range of audiences. Webinars also have the added value in which special guests can be involved from anywhere in the country. For example, alpine skier Alice Robinson visited Wakatipu High School to join in a clean sport webinar and share her insights as a current athlete and former pupil.



Alpine ski racer Alice Robinson (front right) joins pupils at Wakatipu High School to share her experience of clean sport.

During this period, like many organisations in New Zealand, we pivoted to working from home during lockdown and made sure our whole team was supported throughout. This was done through regular team and individual video calls, ongoing collaboration and active discussion of health and safety, including personal mental health, whilst working from home.

Our team showed tremendous flexibility and resilience throughout this time, supporting each other, remaining connected and continuing to deliver on work objectives. Their response in a difficult situation was outstanding.



We also redeployed some of our sample collection personnel and educators onto other tasks, to support them too when there was no testing or education going on. This included trialling and testing our new remote athlete testing application and producing guidance material.

With field work suspended during lockdown, one of our highly experienced Doping Control Officers Lindsey Walters helped produce guidance material for our field staff.



We also interviewed athletes to whom we'd typically have limited or no access. We conducted 15 Zoom interviews across a variety of sports to gain insights into the athletes' experiences in anti-doping and their views on clean sport. This resulted in nearly 50 videos stories of athlete's anti-doping experiences, which have become valuable content for our social media channels and in some cases will provide video content for future workshop and e-Learning content.



Photo courtesy of New Zealand Rugby League. Credit Photosport NZ



# clean sport advocacy

DFSNZ’s international advocacy for the interests of clean Kiwi athletes continued this year, despite international travel being severely restricted by COVID-19 in the second half of the year.

## WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 2019, POLAND.

Former Board Chair, Warwick Gendall, and Chief Executive, Nick Paterson, attended the World Anti-Doping Conference in Katowice, Poland held by WADA to discuss and approve the new World Anti-Doping Code coming into force on 1 January 2021. Speaking to the over 1,500 delegates Nick represented Kiwi athletes in advocating for a consistent approach to doping in the face of international scandals. Nick supported a more flexible and proportionate system of sanctions for lower level athletes who are also required to follow the Sports Anti-Doping Rules.

The Kiwi perspective was boosted by the attendance of NZ Olympic runner Nikki Hamblin, who was able to share her first-hand experience of the impact of doping on clean competitors.



During the conference, New Zealand Winter Olympian Ben Sandford was successfully nominated as Chair of the WADA Athlete Committee. Ben replaced Canadian Beckie Scott, who had been a tireless advocate for the interests of clean athletes, and for whose hard work we remain truly grateful. We’re delighted that a New Zealander is filling such an important international role representing athlete views.

NZ Winter Olympian Ben Sandford, Chair of the WADA Athlete Committee.

We will continue to advocate for greater athlete representation at WADA, supporting Ben and

the Athlete Committee, and also for better governance and more transparency. WADA has made some moves in the right direction under new President Witold Bańka, but we’ll keep pushing for more.

## NADO LEADERS

The NADO leaders’ group, of which DFSNZ is a part, has continued to meet during the year in person or, more recently, by video conference. This group of leading National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) have continued to call on WADA to increase the breadth and speed of its governance reforms, to bring in more independence and give greater influence to athletes within WADA’s decision making bodies.

## INADO BOARD

Nick has continued on the Board of the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations (iNADO) where iNADO’s purpose is to advocate on behalf of national anti-doping organisations, building best practice and working with WADA to do so. Through our seat on the Board we are able to influence anti-doping worldwide, and help drive the agenda for future change.

## AUSTRALIAN LEADERSHIP AND INTEGRITY IN SPORT CONFERENCE, MAY 2019

Nick attended and spoke at the ASADA Leadership and Integrity in Sport conference, including participating in the winning debate team arguing that sports were providing ethical leadership in turbulent times. It was, again, a great opportunity to contribute to the discussion in Australia and learn from our closest neighbours.

## OCEANIA REGIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATION AND PACIFIC GAMES 2019

DFSNZ has continued to work with the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (ORADO), where Nick is an advisor to the ORADO board and to the Chief Executive. He attended ORADO’s two-day annual meeting in July, and led the support to the ORADO team working at the 2019 Pacific Games. DFSNZ provided three team members to ORADO, leading organisation of the Games’ testing programme alongside ASADA, and assisting with athlete education and education research.



Chief Executive Nick Paterson, Education Assistant Manager Kristin Farrell and Education Manager Sian Clancy at the 2019 Pacific Games in Apia, Samoa.



DFSNZ shared its education activity on the importance of checking medications and the risks of supplements with the athletes from Tuvalu, who had arrived at the Pacific Games by boat, taking three days to arrive.



Education Manager Sian Clancy worked with ORADO staff to develop their education curriculum

### FIRST DFSNZ ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD IN AUCKLAND

The welfare of athletes and NSOs in anti-doping was the theme of DFSNZ's first annual anti-doping conference, held in Auckland in November 2019. The Minister for Sport and Recreation Grant Robertson spoke of the important contribution of sport, play and active recreation to our national well-being, and how sport helps to role model the values of hard work, teamwork and fairness. He touched on the international doping scandals and described his role in advocating for clean sport as "being able to look elite athletes in the eye, and say that they are competing on a level playing field". Grant Robertson also referred to ongoing conversations with WADA around flexibility and discretion, noting its importance to domestic sport.

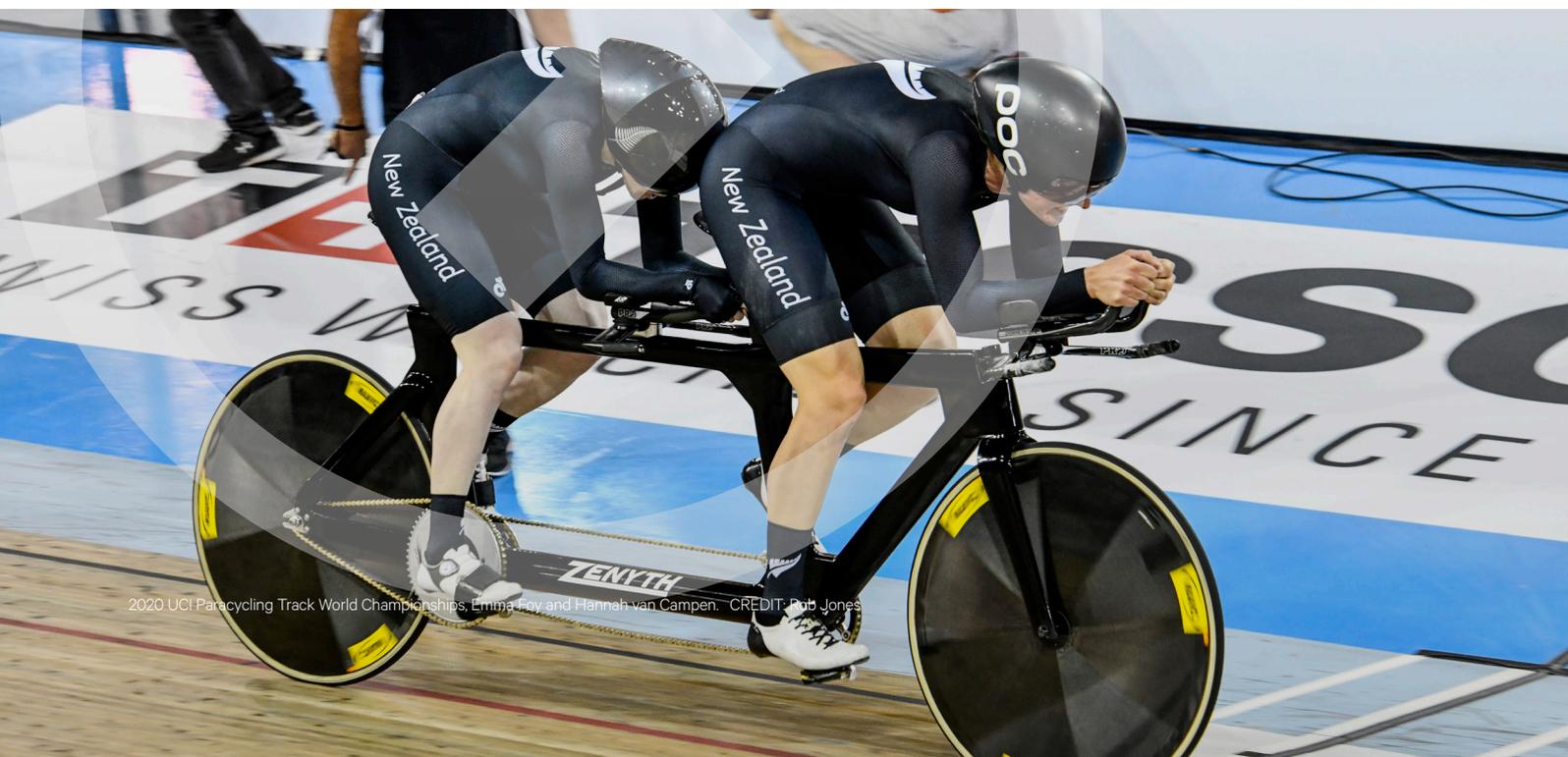
One of the highlights was an athlete panel with representation from hockey, Olympic sailing and weightlifting, as the athletes shared their experiences of anti-doping. The athlete panel was moderated by the

newly-elected chair of the WADA Athlete Committee, Ben Sandford.

International speakers included Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority CEO David Sharpe, who spoke on crisis management and resilience, and Australian former Olympic rower Kim Brennan who presented on performance ethics. United States Anti-Doping Authority (USADA) Education Manager Tammy Hanson shared USADA's experience in helping athletes to understand the risks of supplements.

### NEW ZEALAND OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRE-OLYMPIC WORKSHOPS

We were delighted to be a part of the New Zealand Olympic Committee's team workshops held throughout NZ in February and March 2020. These provided a great chance for us to chat informally to many of the long-list athletes and athlete support personnel to assist in their preparation for the Olympic Games.



2020 UCI Paracycling Track World Championships, Emma Fay and Hannah van Campen. CREDIT: Rob Jones

# education

This year has been a year of significant development for the DFSNZ Education programme, educating a large number of athletes, alongside several new initiatives being put in place.

Despite the COVID-19 lock down occurring during what is typically our busiest months of delivery, over 8,000 Kiwi athletes and athlete support personnel were educated during 2019-2020. This level of engagement ensured that key messages about Clean Sport had a wide reach throughout NZ's sporting community through varied modes of delivery. We also extended our education reach to club level athletes and athlete support personnel for the first time.

## ATHLETE ENGAGEMENT

True to our athlete centred approach in 2019-2020, we focused on athlete involvement in the development and delivery of Clean Sport Education.

## DEVELOPMENT

In late 2019, athlete ambassadors collaborated with us in the development of 2020 education content, matching delivery methods to target audiences. Through athlete input in this process, our education approach spoke to athletes from the perspectives of their peers and consistently received positive responses.

## CONTENT

During 2019-20, we had the direct participation of high-performance athletes across 17 different sports to develop videos sharing their anti-doping experiences with the wider sporting community and helping to build a culture which supports clean sport. One highlight was the production of a video featuring 10 athletes who explained the Sports Anti-Doping Rules. This compilation video was the first of its kind and featured in WADA's 'Partners of WADA' campaign, earlier this year. These videos were also included in our 2020 e-Learning and face to face education content, in response to athlete requests for visual and peer-led learning.

## DELIVERY

Aligned to our athlete-centred approach, our team of clean sport educators raised the bar of anti-doping education through the use of storytelling and real-life experiences to inform athletes and their support personnel of their rights and responsibilities to clean sport. As current or former athletes, our educators received really positive feedback as part of our athlete centred approach:

- 

**“My students were 100% involved and interested in what Ged had to say. He was open to questions and had so much information and so many stories to tell; the kids learnt so much and loved the session we had.”** – Cobham Intermediate School, teacher and workshop organiser
- 

**“Jodi was excellent. A really good balance of education, instilling confidence in the girls and technical information. She was personable and professional.”** – Southland Girls High School, coach and organiser
- 

**“Tracey was awesome - as an athlete herself who has gone through the process to the players were more attentive and took what she said on board.”** – Counties Manukau Rugby League, workshop organiser



**Drug Free Sport NZ**  
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As Kiwis, we pride ourselves on playing hard, playing to win, and above all else, playing fair.

Club level sport is what makes New Zealand sport so strong, but as an athlete or support person, do you know what rules apply to you?



DFS.ORG.NZ/CLEANSPORT101

**Keep it Kiwi - Join Keven**

Sign Up

Take the Clean Sport 101 today

 Like
 Comment
 Share

With an enhanced level of engagement, we are excited to see what our team of athlete educators can do to instil the values of clean sport in the next generation of athletes.

### NEW INITIATIVES: CLEAN SPORT 101 AND HEALTH EFFECTS OF DOPING APP

Clean Sport 101 (CS101) was added to our suite of e-Learning courses, which provides key anti-doping information to athletes and athlete support personnel at all levels, including club level. This short course was developed in collaboration with Sports Integrity Australia and the United States Anti-Doping Authority, and sought to enhance awareness of how individuals can contribute to, and support, a culture of clean sport in NZ. In April 2020 this course was launched nationwide through a social media promotional campaign featuring DFSNZ Board Member and former All Black Keven Mealamu, Olympians Eliza McCartney and Caitlin Ryan and Paralympian Hamish McLean. With valuable support from NSOs, the campaign received strong engagement particularly in the first two months of its launch.

In partnership with Sports Integrity Australia, we assisted in the development of the Health Effects of Doping App. Using augmented reality, this app creates an engaging and unique learning experience for athletes to explore the health effects associated with using performance enhancing drugs. Athletes can build an avatar to experience the negative health effects of using a range of prohibited substances while also learning the benefits of good nutrition, rest and hydration. This app will be launched as part of the Good Clean Sport Youth programme in late 2020, alongside a teacher support package.

### TEN OUTREACH PROGRAMMES, INCLUDING FOUR NEW SPORTS

Ten outreach programmes were held throughout NZ in 2019-20. With a renewed focus to deliver outreach programmes with sports we had not previously engaged with in this way, our team engaged with new audiences to increase awareness about clean sport. In 2019-20, we held outreach programmes with swimming, gymnastics, surf lifesaving, powerlifting, athletics, rugby sevens, weightlifting, cycling and football.



Motueka High School's sevens team demonstrate their support for clean sport at the annual Condor Sevens rugby competition.



Keen riders find out about our Speak Out programme at Ride: New Zealand's Cycling Festival in Cambridge.

### GETTING OUT AND ABOUT IN NEW ZEALAND

For the past 12 months, DFSNZ have made it a priority to get out and about, visiting various NSO training facilities such as Snow Sports NZ in Wanaka and Rowing NZ in Lake Karapiro. This has led to in-depth athlete discussion, giving us an opportunity to answer their questions about anti-doping while receiving vital feedback. We find it hugely helpful to hear their stories, and insights. We will continue consistent face-to-face engagement to support, educate and strengthen our relationships with athletes and NSOs.

### INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN EDUCATION

Our Education Manager, Sian Clancy, met with her peers in national anti-doping organisations in Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany and the United States, as well as a representative of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in Colorado Springs, USA. The international group have semi-regular meetings to share best practice and discuss issues critical to the future of anti-doping education, including customising educational experiences for athletes at various levels of competition.



Photo courtesy of New Zealand Cricket



Swimmer and Paralympian Rebecca Dubber. Photo courtesy of Paralympics New Zealand CREDIT: BW Media

## testing

Our testing programme focuses on high performance athletes competing on the world stage, athletes competing at the top national level and emerging athletes on development pathways. In 2019-20 we completed 1061 tests across 40 different sports. We also completed a further 366 tests for our user-pays clients.

Due to the unprecedented national emergency prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting lockdown, the number of DFSNZ and user-pays tests were less than that which we initially projected for the year. The lockdown in March and April also occurred at the tail end of our peak testing period.

When New Zealand entered Alert Level 2 of the lockdown, our team returned to the office. As the professional sports in particular returned to competition, we were able to cautiously restart our testing programme in accordance with Level 2 restrictions. The drop to Level 1 meant that the full testing programme could be restarted. The lost time has meant, however, that it was not possible to achieve our targeted testing numbers this year.

Our 2019-20 test plan had a particular focus on the Olympics and Paralympics Games, where testing goes broader and deeper across Olympic and Paralympic sports. Given the postponement of these Games to 2021, this will be a significant factor in test planning for the coming year.

It is appropriate every year in the annual report to acknowledge and thank our dedicated team of Doping Control Officials, Blood Collection Officers and Chaperones for their hard work and also athletes, for their ongoing support and cooperation of clean sport. This year in particular was exceptionally challenging for them but their understanding and flexibility was appreciated.

We rely on the professionalism and dedication of our team of sample control personnel who work with athletes on a daily basis.



Doping Control Officer Jeanette Burtenshaw and Chaperone Nick Pearce, with DFSNZ CEO Mick Paterson.



# testing by sport (DFSNZ funded)

## DFSNZ FUNDED TESTING

Sport	Urine -Out of Competition Tests	Blood-Out of Competition Tests	Urine - In Competition Tests	Blood - In-Competition Tests	Total Urine Tests	Total Blood Tests
Archery	0	0	5	0	5	0
Athletics	44	25	28	1	72	26
Automobile Sports	0	0	3	0	3	0
Basketball	2	0	17	0	19	0
Canoe/Kayak	26	9	18	0	44	9
Cricket	14	0	6	0	20	0
Cycling	106	38	42	1	148	39
Equestrian	1	0	4	0	5	0
Field Hockey	28	0	16	0	44	0
Football	0	0	35	0	35	0
Golf	0	0	4	0	4	0
Gymnastics	0	0	4	0	4	0
Judo	0	0	4	0	4	0
Karate	0	0	4	0	4	0
Netball	21	0	11	0	32	0
Para-Alpine Skiing	3	0	0	0	3	0
Para-Swimming	5	0	0	0	5	0
Powerlifting	2	0	5	0	7	0
Rowing	82	27	18	0	100	27
Rugby League	32	0	20	0	52	0
Rugby Union	69	6	42	0	111	6
Sailing	2	0	0	0	2	0
Shooting	0	0	4	0	4	0
Skating	1	0	0	0	1	0
Skiing	8	0	0	0	8	0
Softball	0	0	6	0	6	0
Squash	4	0	0	0	4	0
Surf Life Saving	0	0	8	0	8	0
Surfing	0	0	3	0	3	0
Swimming	19	2	11	0	30	2
Table Tennis	0	0	4	0	4	0
Tennis	3	0	5	0	8	0
Touch	0	0	9	0	9	0
Triathlon	44	19	33	3	77	22
Volleyball	0	0	4	0	4	0
Water Polo	4	0	0	0	4	0
Weightlifting	16	1	16	0	32	1
Wrestling	0	0	4	0	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>132</b>

## testing by sport (user pays)

DFSNZ carries out testing on behalf of other anti-doping organisations (national anti-doping organisations, international federations and major event organisations) and for national sport organisations (including professional leagues) on a user pays basis.

Some of the larger events for which we provided testing services during the year included the Winter Games, UCI Track Cycling World Cup, Taupo IronMan and UFC Fight Night.

### USER PAYS TESTING

Sport	Out-of-Competition		In-Competition		Totals	
	Urine	Blood	Urine	Blood	Urine	Blood
Athletics	1	1	0	0	1	1
Canoe/Kayak	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cricket	15	0	18	0	33	0
Cycling	10	10	64	0	74	10
Diving	0	0	6	0	6	0
Field Hockey	0	0	10	5	10	5
Football	4	0	0	0	4	0
Mixed Martial Arts	4	1	8	0	12	1
Netball	2	0	0	0	2	0
Powerlifting	1	1	0	0	1	1
Rowing	4	4	0	0	4	4
Rugby League	17	6	0	0	17	6
Rugby Union	59	21	36	0	95	21
Skiing	0	0	3	0	3	0
Softball	0	0	20	0	20	0
Surfing	1	0	0	0	1	0
Touch Football	1	0	0	0	1	0
Triathlon	4	4	16	3	20	7
Weightlifting	5	0	0	0	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>56</b>



## new technology

### PAPERLESS TESTING - RATA

In 2018-2019 we formed a partnership with four other NADOs of Canada, Switzerland, Sweden and Ireland, to develop a bespoke paperless testing application. We worked together, combining our anti-doping experience and expertise, to develop the core functionality of the app, with the intention that each NADO will then customise the functions to suit their specific operations.

Our version of the app we have named 'RATA', an acronym for 'remote athlete testing app', with a respectful nod to our native flora. RATA gives us a more environmentally-friendly approach, saving paper and printing costs, as well as being a faster process for athletes and for our team internally.

We were very excited to commence rolling out this new technology in early 2020. To date, RATA has proven to be very intuitive and easy to use for our Doping Control Officers (DCOs). We had trained a number of DCOs and were just starting to use RATA for live athlete testing when New Zealand went into lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, a number of DCOs spent time during the lockdown further familiarising themselves with RATA, and we are now conducting over 90% of our tests using RATA. We welcome any feedback from athletes and their support personnel who experience RATA.

### ATHLETE WHEREABOUTS ON SMARTPHONES

We have always known and acknowledged that providing daily whereabouts information is an onerous task for many athletes, and in particular those athletes who are constantly on the move, competing around the globe. We have received regular queries from athletes about the ability to provide their whereabouts information via an app and have been following WADA's progress in this regard with much interest.

In November 2019 WADA launched 'Athlete Central', a new smart phone app for athlete whereabouts. The feedback from our fellow anti-doping organisations of Athlete Central and from New Zealand athletes who participated in testing the prototype are very encouraging. We will be moving the DFSNZ testing pool athletes to the use of 'Athlete Central' in late 2020.

### ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT AND ATHLETE PASSPORT MANAGEMENT UNIT

In addition to the regular urine and blood tests, DFSNZ also operates an Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) programme for some athletes and some samples. This involves lab analysis to monitor certain biomarkers which over time can reveal the effects of doping, as opposed to a test to identify a specific substance or method. The ABP enables the detection of doping that would normally be undetectable by normal testing analysis.

Last year we collaborated with the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory (ASDTL) and Sports Integrity Australia (SIA) to formally establish an Oceania Athlete Passport Management Unit. Both SIA and DFSNZ have formal roles and responsibilities within the APMU structure, which provides us with the oversight of our athletes' ABP, together with expert input and peer review by both SIA and ASDTL. The partners also work together reviewing athlete profiles from other anti-doping organisations who are clients of the APMU, including the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation and the South Korean NADO.

This arrangement will do much to enhance our anti-doping science knowledge and expertise, which in turn can only further enhance the intelligence of our testing programme.

# intelligence and investigations

Intelligence gathering and investigations continues to play an increasingly important role in detecting doping in sport. Doping practices are sometimes so sophisticated it can be difficult to catch a doper through a positive test. This is where the use of intelligence and investigations can make a difference, relying on other sources of information to detect doping.

## ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

In 2019-20 there were six ADRVs determined, reflecting a return to historically normal levels for DFSNZ. While some are due to deliberate doping, unfortunately, some athletes continue to return inadvertent positive tests due to either a lack of awareness or a level of complacency regarding the Sports Anti-Doping Rules. We hope that our growing delivery of on-line education will enable more athletes to know more, and be well informed of their anti-doping rights and responsibilities.

We are continuing to build and strengthen our relationships with other government agencies, in particular the Police, Customs and Medsafe to collaborate and share information. DFSNZ also maintains a presence on the WADA's Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network (ADIIN). Unfortunately COVID-19 prevented a March 2020 ADIIN meeting we planned to attend from taking place.

## 'SPEAK OUT' TO REPORT DOPING

To be really effective, our intelligence and investigative capabilities rely on those who may have suspicions about doping activity having the trust and confidence to report this information to DFSNZ – anonymously if they wish. And herein lies the challenge, as athletes can be reluctant to 'dob in' a teammate, coach or fellow competitor; or an individual may be unsure that their suspicions are valid or will be useful to us.

In October 2019 we launched our 'Speak Out' programme, which provides a way for anyone with information about doping to pass that information on to us, no matter how insignificant it may seem.

When information is received, we evaluate of the reliability of the source and the level of confidence we have in the information. Any information passed to us is of course maintained in the strictest confidence. Since launching Speak Out we have used some of the information to be more targeted in intelligence gathering, leading to anti-doping rule violations being established, as well as to shape our education and outreach programmes.

We will continue to promote Speak Out to persistently chip away at the barriers that might prevent people from sharing information with us. This dovetails with the work that we're doing with NSOs and athletes to strengthen our relationships and build understanding and awareness.



Vantage Elite Endurance riders Harry Waime and Kirstie James helped Chief Executive Nick Paterson to launch Speak Out at the 2020 Oceania Track Championships in Invercargill



### TESTING AND ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Year (Jul – Jun)	Out of competition	In competition	DFSNZ funded total	User Pays Tests	Total	ADRVs	Positive Tests	% positive no. of DFSNZ tests
2019-2020	663	398	1061	366	1427	6	5	0.47%
2018-2019	859	503	1362	449	1811	25	3	0.22%
2017-2018	939	430	1369	399	1768	23	6	0.44%
2016-2017	1098	522	1620	394	2014	8	6	0.37%
2015-2016	627	300	927	524	1643	3	2	0.12%

### SUMMARY OF ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS 2019-2020

Decision Date	Sport	Athlete	ADRV	Substance(s)	Sanction	Tribunal <sup>1</sup>
2 Jul 2019	Powerlifting	Hinewai Pouwhare-Anderson	Presence	Clenbuterol	4 years	ST
27 Nov 2019	Powerlifting	Jason Anderson	Presence	Tamoxifen	2 years	ST
27 Sept 2019	Canoe/Kayak	Lee Marshall	Presence	Androsterone, testosterone and 5βAdiol	2 years	ST
17 Jul 2019	Football	Paul Clout	Presence	Probenecid	2 years	ST
12 Feb 2020	Gymnastics	Batuhan Yazici	Presence	Methylphenidate metabolite Ritalinic acid	2 years	ST
12 June 2020	Motor Sport	Simeon Woolsey	Use/Possession	Tamoxifen and Clomiphene	2 years	ST

<sup>1</sup>There are two Tribunals who adjudicate on anti-doping rule violations in New Zealand. “ST” = the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand, and “NZRJ” is the New Zealand Rugby Union Judicial Committee.



Photo courtesy of New Zealand Cricket.



# DFS NZ as an employer

## OUR COMMITMENT, AS AN EMPLOYER, TO THE LIVING STANDARDS FRAMEWORK.

DFS NZ has embraced the Four Capitals philosophy and now uses this framework to inform our choices as an organisation, an employer, and a contributor to New Zealand living standards quality. Over time we will build a matrix of initiatives which will contribute in their various ways to making a difference in each of the four areas – human, social, natural and financial capital.

### The Four Capitals

Intergenerational wellbeing relies on the growth, distribution, and sustainability of the Four Capitals. The Capitals are interdependent and work together to support wellbeing. The Crown-Māori relationship is integral to all four capitals. The LSF is being continually developed and the next iteration of the framework will consider the role of culture, including Māori culture, as part of the capitals approach in more detail.

**Natural Capital**

This refers to all aspects of the natural environment needed to support life and human activity. It includes land, soil, water, plants and animals, as well as minerals and energy resources.

**Human Capital**

This encompasses people's skills, knowledge and physical and mental health. These are the things which enable people to participate fully in work, study, recreation and in society more broadly.

**Social Capital**

This describes the norms and values that underpin society. It includes things like trust, the rule of law, cultural identity, and the connections between people and communities.

**Financial / Physical Capital**

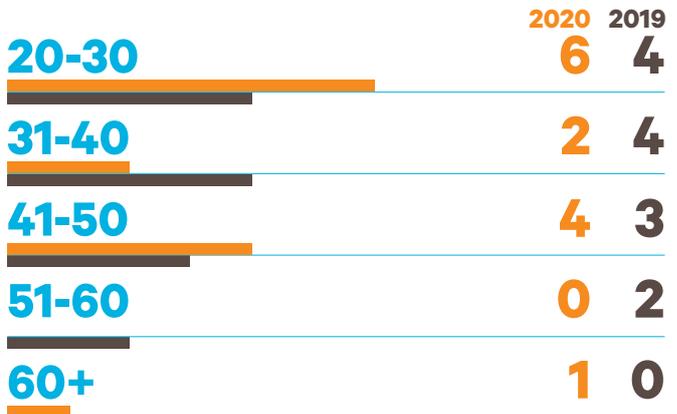
This includes things like houses, roads, buildings, hospitals, factories, equipment and vehicles. These are the things which make up the country's physical and financial assets which have a direct role in supporting incomes and material living conditions.

In the last 12 months, for example, we have:

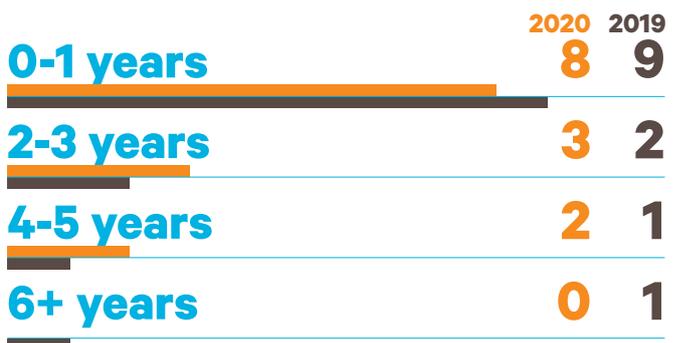
1. Natural capital:
  - a. Made significant changes to our business processes for test missions and financial processing, replacing paper-based transactions with electronic forms and information.
2. Human capital:
  - a. Further developed the performance assessment framework introduced in 2019, with a focus on meaningful conversations to develop team talent to high performance through vision and inspiration, challenging expectations, constructive feedback, a development focus, and performance acknowledgement.
  - b. Successfully held several whole-team development and discovery sessions, along with further subject-specific training courses.
  - c. Moved into new premises which provide a far more conducive office environment, replacing our hitherto seriously cramped space, and creating a wider range and variety of opportunities for collaborative work.
3. Social capital:
  - a. Continued our volunteer support at a local charity which provides fresh produce to communities in need. As they are now no longer located near our offices, we are looking for a replacement community contribution opportunity.

Profile of our people at 30 June	2019 2020	2018 2019	2017 2018	2016 2017
Number of employees	15	14	14	13
Full-time equivalents	14.0	13.0	13.0	11.7
Male	4	5	5	4
Female	9	8	7	9
Vacancy	2	1	2	-
NZ European	11	11	10	11
Maori	1	1	-	-
Pasifika	0	-	-	-
Other	1	1	2	2

## Staff age profiles as at 30 June



## Length of service profile as at 30 June



4. Financial capital:
  - a. Invested in new IT solutions for the conduct of our test missions, producing cost savings and simplifying both field-based and back-office processing.
  - b. Produced a surplus for the second year running, establishing a solid financial foundation for DFSNZ in the next few years.

### OUR COMMITMENT TO BE A GOOD AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER:

- **Leadership and culture:** DFSNZ is committed to providing the right environment, tools, support and leadership to enable our people to do their jobs effectively and grow our capability as an organisation. With the wider team, we have developed a set of core values which guide our actions and decisions and are included as part of our performance assessment discussions.
- **Equal employment opportunities:** We have an EEO policy which commits us to promoting equal opportunities, albeit that finding different employment options for existing employees is difficult within the context of a small entity. This commitment applies to all areas of the work environment, all employment activities, resource allocation and all employment terms and conditions.
- **Recruitment, selection and induction:** As a small entity in a single location, we consider the most critical focus to be in establishing clear and consistent selection and recruitment criteria and procedures, aiming to ensure that employees are selected, promoted, and treated on the basis of their relevant merits and abilities. This is documented in policy.
- **Employee development:** DFSNZ provides opportunities for employee development, both personally and in the wider context of our team dynamics. We discuss development aspirations with team members throughout the year, and invest in agreed development programmes. Where possible within the limitations of a small entity, we endeavour to find opportunities to stretch and grow team member capabilities.
- **Flexibility and work design:** DFSNZ policies, supported by our secured virtual desktop IT environment, provide for flexibility

in working hours and locations, including from home. This was invaluable during our largely seamless response to the COVID lockdowns, and has encouraged a new way of thinking about the flexibility of work. We are in the process of defining how we will implement the State Services “Flexible Work by Default” principles.

- **Harassment and bullying prevention:** DFSNZ policies support and enable a safe and healthy environment free from bullying and harassment. Policies provide team members with opportunities to raise any concerns outside of their immediate line management, and no such concerns have been raised in recent years. DFSNZ is a member of the EAP programme, providing support outside of work for any of the team with difficult issues.
- **Health and safety:** This is promoted by way of a policy and supporting procedures, including quarterly whole-team sessions to review and update the health and safety risk register, and promote awareness and action to ensure a safe and healthy work environment is maintained. DFSNZ’s health and safety policy and manual are consistent with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015. There have been no health and safety issues at work in the last year.

These goals are included in policies and practices, including induction procedures. Policies are reviewed every few years, and are redesigned with feedback from staff and management taken into account.

Remuneration is negotiated individually, determined on an equitable basis, and reviewed annually.

A vital element of our commitment to our employees is an engagement survey, which has given the team the opportunity to identify areas of concern which are important to them in the context of their employment and the success of the organisation as a whole. This is an incremental process, but it has been vital in identifying priority areas for change, and opportunities for ongoing review of policies, arrangements and initiatives. This survey will be continued at least annually.

Photo courtesy of New Zealand Rugby League. CREDIT Photosport NZ.





# DFSNZ statement of performance

This report is in relation to our single Output Class - “Sports Anti-Doping”.

DFSNZ received an appropriation from the Government of \$3,239,000 in 2019/20 for undertaking “Sports Anti-Doping” work. The appropriation and related expenditure for this single Output Class is described in the Appropriations Reconciliation section of this report.

## STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS 2019/20 – MEASURES, RESULTS AND COMMENTS:

DFSNZ developed a range of measures included in our Statement of Performance Expectations for 2019/20 which have informed our priorities, with performance updates reported to the Board throughout the year. These measures relate to the quality of the work we do, and the impact of our work.

The COVID lockdown in March-May meant we were unable to provide testing and face to face education services in that time. For example:

- There was a period of 78 days between our last test in March and our first test after lockdown in May

- Our testing was further limited during level 2 lockdown, primarily restricted to professional sports
- The pipeline of education bookings was also disrupted beyond the lockdown windows, with our work in schools severely impacted by lockdown during our peak period for school education in April-June

Accordingly, COVID was a material contributing factor which impacted our results in measures 5, 6 and 8.

An important tool is our survey of athletes in the RTP and NTP testing pool.<sup>2</sup> The survey<sup>3</sup> was designed to be very quick to complete, with access available through athlete smartphones. 43 athletes responded (35.5%), which was a decrease from 2019 (82 athletes, 67%).

We also surveyed priority sports NSOs and pinnacle sports bodies to assess their perspectives on DFSNZ leadership. We received 11 responses from 23 organisations (2019 = 19 responses from 24 requests).

Measure of performance	Target	Result	Comment
1. % of elite athletes who believe their sporting contests in NZ are <b>not influenced</b> by doping  a. Note 2018/19 measure was: % of elite NZ athletes who believe that the outcomes of their sporting competitions in New Zealand <i>are definitely or likely influenced by doping</i> (target was <5%)	2019/20 > 90% <i>(new measure)</i>	2019/20 = 59.5%;  <b>Not achieved</b>	59.5% of athletes surveyed believe their domestic event was NOT influenced by doping, an increase of 9% from 2019. Notably only 2.4% (2019 = 9%) believe doping WAS a factor.  It is pleasing that confidence levels have improved, and also that the result for domestic competitions is significantly better than for international competitions.
2. % of CEOs of priority sport NSOs and pinnacle sport bodies that agree that DFSNZ provides good leadership, is expert and efficient.	2019/20 >90%  2018/19 >90%	2019/20 = 95.5% <b>Achieved</b>  2018/19 = 87%; <b>Not achieved</b>	We surveyed 23 organisations and received 11 responses <sup>4, 5</sup>  Survey feedback has provided us with suggestions to further enhance our anti-doping leadership and support sports; we will be further exploring these this year.

<sup>2</sup> The Registered Testing Pool (RTP) includes athletes who compete in sports deemed to have a high risk of doping AND who demonstrate the potential to finish in a top five position at an Olympic Games or World Championship. The National Testing Pool (NTP) includes athletes where there are clear risks relating to doping, across one or a number of considerations, but this in aggregate is at a level lower than the RTP threshold. These higher risk RTP and NTP athletes are prioritised in our testing programme, and are therefore in the best position to respond to survey questions about the work of DFSNZ.

<sup>3</sup> DFSNZ use Survey Monkey to conduct their surveys, with access to results restricted, and management procedural controls in place to ensure that the integrity of raw survey data is maintained through to its presentation. However, all electronic surveys are influenced by how the survey administrator sets up survey parameters such as number of responses per user, when and to whom the survey link is sent, and the collation of the outcome. With the design of this survey, there are no electronic controls to ensure that participants can complete the survey only once, and that all responses received have been included in the final results calculation.

<sup>4</sup> We asked four questions, designed to assess: (1) the quality of DFSNZ leadership; (2) the direction for clean sport in NZ; (3) whether DFSNZ supports NSOs to understand their doping risk and protect their sport; and (4) the expertise and efficiency of the DFSNZ team

<sup>5</sup> Survey ranges: Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree or don't know, with “strongly agree” being the most favourable/positive rating for DFSNZ

Measure of performance	Target	Result	Comment
3. Very high levels of confidence in the quality of everything we do ( <i>self-assessed based on various criteria – refer comments</i> )	2019/20 = “High” or “very high” quality as assessed against criteria  2018/19 = “High” or “very high” quality as assessed against criteria	2019/20 = Very High throughout the year <b>Achieved</b>  2018/19 = was High or Very High for every bi-monthly Board report; <b>Achieved</b>	We have maintained a high quality in our work, as a matter of professionalism for ourselves, and as a precondition for NSO and athlete confidence in what we do, self-assessed based on:  1. Full compliance with WADA’s regime 2. 95% satisfaction over 61 education workshops 3. Audits of mission paperwork submitted by Doping Control Officers showed very low average monthly numbers of critical errors 4. Zero instances of negative commentary from NZ Sports Tribunal on our doping control processes
4. Maintain DFSNZ’s prominent role on the international stage ( <i>self-assessed based on various criteria – refer comments</i> )	2019/20 = “High” or “very high” quality as assessed against criteria  2018/19 = “High” or “very high” quality via our agreed measure of an internally-developed self-assessment framework	2019/20 = High to Very High <b>Achieved</b>  2018/19 – was assessed as Very High for every bi-monthly Board report; <b>Achieved</b>	We continue to maintain our prominent role on the international stage, to lift standards globally and provide a level playing field and thereby support clean NZ athletes. This also provides us with connections and information to enhance our own performance. We:  1. Represented NZ athletes and their views at a range of international meetings and symposia throughout the year, including WADA events and meetings with other National Anti-Doping Organisations 2. Successfully co-ordinated and submitted NZ feedback on the WADA Code review, with many of our submissions accepted 3. Took a lead role in several sessions at international events
5. Number of athletes receiving education through seminars and/or E-Learning	2019/20 >7,500  2018/19 >7,500	2019/20 = 6,272; <b>Not Achieved</b>  2018/19 = 6,581; <b>Not Achieved</b>	The 2019/20 result was 84% of our target, the result being materially impacted by the COVID lockdown.  • At 31 March 2020 we had 5860 attendees (78%) • In April-June we only had another 412 attendees, 239 of whom were online
6. Roll out “Good Clean Sport” in the schools	2019/20 >2,500 youths  2018/19 >100 seminars to >2,500 youths	2019/20 = 1,809; <b>Not Achieved</b>  2018/19 = 67 seminars to 2,232; <b>Not Achieved</b>	The 2019/20 result represented 72% of our target, the result being materially impacted by the COVID lockdown  • At 31 March 2020 we had 1716 attendees (69%) • This was tracking 18% ahead of 2019’s total at the same time • In April-June we only had another 93 attendees, whereas in 2019 there were 750 attendees in that period
7. Expand the Good Clean Sport community; measure by the number of priority stakeholders actively contributing to the project	2019/20: 10 organisations  2018/19 – N/A – <i>new measure</i>	2019/20 = 13 organisations <b>Achieved</b>	This new measure reflects a change in direction for our Good Clean Sport initiative, where we have succeeded in being the leader of a widening group of sporting organisations who use our CGS materials and share resources and ideas to advance clean sport principles
8. Maintain a culture where NZ athletes will not take prohibited substances because they believe they may be caught, through a strong intelligence-led sample <sup>6</sup> collection and testing programme	2019/20 = 1,300 – 1,450 tests  2018/19 = 1,300 – 1,450 tests	2019/20 = 1,061; <b>Not Achieved</b>  2018/19 = 1,362; <b>Achieved</b>	The 2019/20 result represented 78% of last year’s samples collected, with this result being materially impacted by the COVID lockdown.  • At 31 March 2020 we had collected 994 samples (73% of 2018/19) • In April-June we only collected another 67 samples

<sup>6</sup> In the SPE, SOI and Appropriations measures, “samples” and “tests” have equivalent meaning from the perspective of the athlete – each represents a single visit by a DFSNZ representative. Historically, we have always set our targets and reported on this measure, with this meaning and intent in mind. This is not to be confused with the scientific analytical testing we undertake in the laboratory, where one sample may undergo several different types of analysis. We report on the total of samples collected for historical consistency, and because the visibility of our sample collection programme is the critical element in achieving our strategic goal of deterrence.

SUMMARY	
Performance on target	4
Performance not on target – COVID lockdowns being a material contributing factor in the results	3
Performance not on target	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

**STATEMENT OF INTENT 2017-2021 (SOI) – ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN RELATION TO STRATEGIC INTENTIONS:**

In our SOI, we identified four key elements as essential to our overarching strategic objective that sport in New Zealand is free of doping:

- 1. Deterrence – results of elite sporting competitions in NZ are not influenced by doping.** Our SPE measures #1, 3 and 8 reflect our achievements and progress in these areas. Of particular importance is the view of athletes whether their domestic competitions are definitely or likely influenced by doping. Our long term SOI target of <5% has been met this year (2.4%), however, only 59.5% of athletes were able to express confidence that events were NOT influenced by doping, with a significant 38.1% saying they “don’t know”. We are encouraged that these numbers show that athlete confidence has improved over the past two years, as we continue to develop our doping, education and advocacy programmes. There is much more work to do, and these strategic challenges are reflected in our new Statement of Intent 2020-2024.
- 2. Leadership – DFSNZ is a Code-compliant, professional organisation which is respected, valued and trusted as a leader of clean sport.** Our SPE measures #2, 3 and 4 reflect our achievements in these areas. Of particular importance is whether leading NSOs assess DFSNZ to be a respected, valued and trusted leader of clean sport – our survey confirmed this view is held by 95.5% of NSOs and leaders of pinnacle sports bodies, an increase from 87% last year. The survey has identified areas where sports believe we could add more value to support them to manage their doping risks, and we will be prioritising work in these and other related areas as we continue to grow our partnerships with New Zealand’s sporting organisations.

MEASURE OF PERFORMANCE	DFSNZ COMMENTS
<b>DFSNZ is WADA Code compliant</b>  DFSNZ meets WADA compliance requirements	DFSNZ compliance with WADA requirements was confirmed by WADA in 2018 and remains
<b>Ninety percent of priority NSO chief executives and sport bodies will report (by independent survey) that DFSNZ provides high quality leadership towards the goal of clean sport</b>	Our annual survey of CEOs of priority sports asked (in 2019 and 2020) whether the CEO “supports the direction DFSNZ is taking for clean sport in NZ. “Agree” or “Strongly agree” responses were 89.5% in 2019 and 100% in 2020.

- 3. Values – NZ athletes and the sporting community are committed to clean sport.** Our SPE measures #6 and 7 reflect our achievements in these areas. Of note is that our elite athlete survey confirmed that 81% considered DFSNZ does sufficient testing in their sport (up from 67% last year) which, in a year when COVID reduced the number of tests we were able to conduct, we attribute to more information on what we do, and a strategy to lift our engagement levels with sporting organisations and athletes directly. Our NSO survey confirms they are strongly behind our work. The strategic focus of our values-based education programme has shifted as we have sought to work across the sports sector collaboratively, and have led the establishment of a group of like-minded, values-based education practitioners. The aim has been to enhance co-operation and re-use of values-based education collateral, especially our own Good Clean Sport materials; 13 organisations are now part of this DFSNZ-led community.

MEASURE OF PERFORMANCE	DFSNZ COMMENTS
<b>NSOs are committed to clean sport</b>  <i>Eighty percent of priority sports will implement at least eighty percent of the expected measures</i>	Our strategic approach has changed considerably since the SOI 2017-21 to put athletes at the centre of our work. Feedback from NSOs is that they are committed to clean sport. However, the specific measures which were outlined in the SOI have not been advanced in the ways anticipated and we are not able to report on this SOI measure.
<b>Increasing level of athlete support for clean sports</b>  <i>Research will establish baseline measurements. Changes can be assessed over time using appropriate tools</i>	Our strategic approach has changed considerably since the SOI 2017-21 to put athletes at the centre of our work. Accordingly, the measures which were outlined in the SOI have not been advanced in the ways anticipated, and we are not able to report on this SOI measure.

4. **Knowledge – Athletes and support personnel know the anti-doping rules.** Our SPE measure #5 reflects our achievements in these areas. Our progress against this element has seen us already exceed the SOI strategic objectives targets of:

- a. over 5,000 athletes receiving formal education (2019/20 = 6,272; 2018/19 = 6,581; 2017/18 = 6,930), and
- b. 80% have confidence they know the rules (2019 survey = 90%; 2017/18 not assessed). This was assessed in our 2020 survey as follows:
  - i. 90.5% of athletes considered they received sufficient information about the anti-doping rules each year, and
  - ii. 95.1% confirmed that DFSNZ education provides them with the information they need to compete cleanly

Our new strategic plan places an even greater emphasis on education.

MEASURE OF PERFORMANCE	DFSNZ COMMENTS
<p><b>Athletes and support personnel know the rules</b></p> <p><i>Less than three anti-doping rule violations determined by a Tribunal will be because of 'no significant fault'</i></p>	<p>In each of the three years from 2017/18 to 2019/20 there were fewer than three ADRVs where the Tribunal assessed there had been “no significant fault” on the part of the athlete, and reduced the sanctions for that reason</p>

As noted above, DFSNZ has developed a new strategic plan which is reflective of the evolving world of anti-doping, and the priorities we envisage as critical for our continued success in our field. This establishes a range of new priorities, as well as changes to our existing focus, and very clearly and deliberately places the athlete at the centre of what we do.



## appropriations reconciliation

The appropriation to DFSNZ is limited to meeting a single output class – “Sports Anti-Doping” – including the costs of operating an effective anti-doping programme in New Zealand and for New Zealand athletes.

	Actual 12 months to 30 June 20	Budget 12 months to 30 June 20	Actual 12 months to 30 June 19
	\$	\$	\$
Appropriation revenue*	3,239,014	3,239,000	3,239,000
Other revenue	274,413	353,000	373,852
Total revenue	3,513,427	3,592,000	3,612,852
Expenditure	3,378,971	3,531,000	3,460,082
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>134,456</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>152,770</b>

\* The appropriation revenue received by DFSNZ equals the Government's actual expenses incurred in relation to the appropriation, which is a required disclosure from the Public Finance Act.

Assessment of performance	Actual standard of performance to 30 June 2020	Budget standard of performance to 30 June 2020	Actual standard of performance to 30 June 2019												
2018/19 - Total samples <sup>7</sup> collected (urine and blood)	<i>Measure withdrawn</i>	<i>Measure withdrawn</i>	1,362 (budget standard was 1,300-1,450)												
2019/20 - Number of intelligence-led urine and blood tests <sup>8</sup> carried out	<i>New measure</i> <b>1,061</b> (result impacted by COVID lockdown)	1,300-1,450	<i>New measure</i>												
2018/19 - Elite athletes believe their sporting contests in NZ are <b>NOT</b> influenced by doping. <sup>9</sup>	<i>Measure withdrawn</i>	<i>Measure withdrawn</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Strongly agree</td> <td>23.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>27.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly disagree</td> <td>3.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>27.3%</td> </tr> </table> <p>While only 50.7% of athletes surveyed believe their domestic event was NOT influenced by doping, a highly significant 40.3% are neutral or don't know. Notably only 9% believe doping <b>WAS</b> a factor – an improvement from last year (Budget standard was &lt;5%)</p>	Strongly agree	23.4%	Agree	27.3%	Neutral	13.0%	Disagree	5.2%	Strongly disagree	3.9%	Don't know	27.3%
Strongly agree	23.4%														
Agree	27.3%														
Neutral	13.0%														
Disagree	5.2%														
Strongly disagree	3.9%														
Don't know	27.3%														

<sup>7</sup> See the explanation regarding “samples” and “tests” in the SPE section of the Service Performance report

<sup>8</sup> See the explanation regarding “samples” and “tests” in the SPE section of the Service Performance report

<sup>9</sup> The “influenced/not influenced by doping” measure has been expressed in different ways in recent years. The standard in the Budget Appropriations for 2018/19 was “Elite athletes believe their sporting contests in New Zealand are **NOT** influenced by doping (90%)”, and our report against this standard is recorded above. However, the Budget Appropriations standard for 2019/20 (this year) expresses this in the opposite way (“Athletes believe their sporting events **ARE** influenced by doping” – Standard <10%), and this is reported in the following line of this table. For further information, refer to our reporting in our Statement of Service Performance as an SPE measure

Assessment of performance	Actual standard of performance to 30 June 2020	Budget standard of performance to 30 June 2020	Actual standard of performance to 30 June 2019												
2019/20 - Elite athletes believe their sporting contests in NZ <b>ARE</b> influenced by doping	<p><i>New measure</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Strongly agree</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>16.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly disagree</td> <td>42.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>35.7%</td> </tr> </table> <p>While only <b>2.4%</b> of athletes surveyed believe their domestic event WAS influenced by doping, a highly significant 38.1% are neutral or don't know. Notably 59.5% believe doping <b>WAS NOT</b> a factor – an improvement from last year's 50.7%</p>	Strongly agree	0.0%	Agree	2.4%	Neutral	2.4%	Disagree	16.7%	Strongly disagree	42.8%	Don't know	35.7%	< 10%	<i>New measure</i>
Strongly agree	0.0%														
Agree	2.4%														
Neutral	2.4%														
Disagree	16.7%														
Strongly disagree	42.8%														
Don't know	35.7%														
2019/20 - Total number of athletes receiving education through workshops and/or online learning at all ages	<p><i>New measure</i></p> <p><b>8,081</b> (result impacted by COVID lockdown; to 31 March 7,576 (76%) had received education)</p>	10,000	<i>New measure</i>												



Pole vaulter and Olympian Eliza McCartney. CREDIT: Greg Bowker



# directory

AS AT 30 JUNE, 2020

## DFSNZ BOARD

Tim Castle (Chair)  
Sarah Ulmer ONZM  
Keven Mealamu MNZM  
Professor Patria Hume

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Nick Paterson

## AUDITORS

Audit New Zealand on behalf of the Auditor General

## STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Board is responsible for the preparation of Drug Free Sport New Zealand's financial statements and the statement of performance, and for the judgements made in them.

The Board of Drug Free Sport New Zealand has the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the Board's opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Drug Free Sport New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The Board is responsible for any end-of-year performance information provided by DFSNZ under Section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Tim Castle  
Chairperson

17 December 2020

Sarah Ulmer  
Board Member

17 December 2020



## statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
		\$	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>				
Funding from the Crown		3,239,014	3,239,000	3,239,000
Interest revenue		11,599	13,000	16,310
Contract Income		259,673	340,000	357,541
Other Income		3,141	0	0
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>3,513,427</b>	<b>3,592,000</b>	<b>3,612,852</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>3</b>			
Testing/investigation programme		2,435,150	2,591,000	2,541,621
Education and research		541,430	525,000	437,768
International		227,479	175,000	238,312
Contract testing		174,912	240,000	242,381
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>3,378,971</b>	<b>3,531,000</b>	<b>3,460,082</b>
Surplus/(deficit)		134,456	61,000	152,770
<b>Total comprehensive revenue and expense</b>		<b>134,456</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>152,770</b>



## statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
		\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July		392,462	281,000	239,692
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		134,456	61,000	152,770
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>526,918</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>392,462</b>



# statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2020

	Notes	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
		\$	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	189,239	514,000	381,874
Investments	6	275,685	45,645	125,685
Receivables	5	33,012	28,076	77,306
Inventories	7	39,230	20,089	55,315
Prepayments		87,087	30,271	83,352
GST receivable		40,018	12,919	35,573
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>664,272</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>759,106</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	8	166,534	105,050	64,551
Intangible assets	9	188,138	148,950	91,527
<b>Total non current assets</b>		<b>354,671</b>	<b>254,000</b>	<b>156,078</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,018,943</b>	<b>905,000</b>	<b>915,184</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Payables	10	323,490	488,752	453,785
Employee entitlements	11	101,198	74,248	68,937
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>424,688</b>	<b>563,000</b>	<b>522,722</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Lease Make-good		24,412	0	0
Payables	10	42,925	0	0
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>67,337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>492,025</b>	<b>563,000</b>	<b>522,722</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>526,918</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>392,462</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	12	526,918	342,000	392,462
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>526,918</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>392,462</b>



## statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
		\$	\$	\$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Receipts from the Crown		3,239,001	3,239,000	3,239,000
Interest received		11,599	13,000	16,310
Receipts from other revenue		363,354	340,000	330,892
Payments to suppliers		-2,185,811	-2,086,000	-2,379,420
Payments to employees		-1,199,047	-1,200,000	-1,156,251
GST (net)		9,780	-130,000	12,459
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	13	<b>238,876</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>62,990</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, motor vehicle		-134,599	-60,000	-14,274
Increase in funds placed on Term Deposit > 3 months		-150,000	0	-50,000
Purchase of intangible assets		-146,912	-150,000	-43,051
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-431,512</b>	<b>-210,000</b>	<b>-107,325</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-192,635</b>	<b>-34,000</b>	<b>-44,335</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		381,874	548,000	426,209
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	4	<b>189,239</b>	<b>514,000</b>	<b>381,874</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Swimmer and Paralympian Hamish McLean. CREDIT: Greg Bowker



# notes to the financial statements

## 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### REPORTING ENTITY

Drug Free Sport NZ (DFSNZ) has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements for DFSNZ are for the year ended 30 June 2020, and were approved by the Board on 17 December 2020.

### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of DFSNZ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards. Determination of Tier 2 status is due to not having public accountability (is not an issuer) and the entity is not large (expenses are less than \$30m and greater than \$2m).

#### Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars. There may be minor calculation anomalies in totals; this is due to rounding to the nearest dollar.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate. Accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

#### Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into NZ\$ (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

#### Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD

is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

#### Income tax

DFSNZ is a public authority and consequently is exempt from the payment of income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

#### Budget figures

The budget figures are derived from the statement of performance expectations as approved by the board at the beginning of the financial year. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the board in preparing these financial statements.

#### Cost allocation

DFSNZ has previously determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system as follows. Direct costs are those costs directly attributed to an output.

Indirect costs are costs that cannot be attributed to a specific output in an economically feasible manner. Direct costs are charged directly to outputs.

Indirect costs are charged to outputs based on cost drivers and related activity/usage information as follows: Testing and Investigation 85%, Education 10% and International activity 5%.

There have been no changes to the cost allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

#### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, DFSNZ has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Estimating useful life and residual values of non-current assets

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of non-current assets are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of these assets requires a



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

number of factors to be considered such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by DFSNZ, and the expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation or amortisation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. DFSNZ minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- physical inspection of assets;
- asset replacement programmes;
- review of second-hand market prices for similar assets; and
- analysis of prior asset sales.

DFSNZ has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

### Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgement in accounting policy.

#### *Leases classification*

Determining whether a lease agreement is a finance lease or operating lease requires judgement as to whether the agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to DFSNZ.

Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewable options in the lease term, and determining the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment, whereas for an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

### REVENUE

Drug Free Sport is primarily funded from the Crown. This funding is restricted in its use for the purpose of Drug Free Sport meeting the objectives specified in the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder. Drug Free Sport considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement, which is considered to be the start of the appropriations period to which the funding relates. The fair value of revenue from the Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding.

### PERSONNEL COSTS

#### Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

#### Superannuation schemes

##### *Defined contribution schemes*

Obligations for contributions to Kiwisaver is accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

#### Employee entitlements

##### *Short-term employee entitlements*

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that it will be used by staff to cover these future absences.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where there is a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### RECEIVABLES

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. DFSNZ applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Short term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery; indicators of which include the debtor being in liquidation.



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### INVESTMENTS

#### Bank term deposits

Investments in bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Principal and interest is normally repaid into operating bank accounts on maturity. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the expected loss allowance is not trivial.

### INVENTORIES

Inventories held for distribution in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at cost, adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of furniture, electronic equipment and a motor vehicle.

All asset classes are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Additions

The cost of these items is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to DFSNZ and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

#### Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the assets. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit.

#### Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisitions are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to DFSNZ and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day to day servicing of these items are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis for all items at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

- Furniture 10 years (10%)
- Electronic equipment 4 years (25%)
- Motor vehicle (15%)

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

### INTANGIBLE ASSETS

#### Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include software development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintenance of DFSNZ's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

#### Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each financial year is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful life and associated amortisation rates of intangible assets have been estimated as four years (25%).

### IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Non-current assets held at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach.

The most appropriate approach used to measure value and use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### PAYABLES

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

### PROVISIONS

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in “finance costs”.

In respect of its leased premises DFSNZ is required at the expiry of the lease term to make good any damage caused to the premises and to remove any fixtures or fittings installed by DFSNZ.

DFSNZ has the option to renew this lease, which affects the timing of expected cash outflows to make good the premises. As the lease expiry is over five years away, DFSNZ has assumed a “worst case” scenario, in measuring the provision, that the option to renew will be not exercised. The cash flows associated with the lease make-good provision are expected to occur in February and March 2026.

### EQUITY

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Given we are an Independent Crown Entity, with no contributed capital, all equity is disclosed as Accumulated Surplus/ (deficit)



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 2. PERSONNEL COSTS

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	1,159,728	1,100,017
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	35,611	33,598
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	32,262	-4,314
<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>1,227,601</b>	<b>1,129,301</b>

Employer contributions to defined contribution plans include contributions to KiwiSaver.

### 3. EXPENDITURE BY NATURE

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Fees to Audit New Zealand for audit of financial statements	23,922	23,517
Board fees and expenses	72,158	60,754
Depreciation and amortisation	78,362	67,299
Loss on disposal	775	183
Doping Control Official fees	172,560	192,394
Laboratory fees	309,626	467,245
Operating lease expense	128,167	103,013
Personnel costs	1,227,601	1,129,301
Legal costs	92,318	271,088
Contract testing costs	174,912	242,381
International Fees and contributions	113,263	98,313
International Travel	45,948	81,826
Information Technology – Testing Programme	47,197	45,031
Intelligence and Investigations	2,218	2,306
Education Programme	187,672	124,350
Testing Programme - other	226,200	129,140
Administration costs - other	476,071	421,942
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>3,378,971</b>	<b>3,460,082</b>

### 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	89,239	81,874
Term deposits with maturities less than three months	100,000	300,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>189,239</b>	<b>381,874</b>



## notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 5. RECEIVABLES

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Receivables (gross)	33,012	77,306
Less: allowance for credit losses	0	0
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>33,012</b>	<b>77,306</b>
Receivables from the sale of goods and services (exchange transactions)	33,012	77,306

Total receivables are from the provision of contract testing.

There have been no changes during the reporting period in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

### 6. INVESTMENTS

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>Current portion</b>		
Term deposits	275,685	125,685
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>275,685</b>	<b>125,685</b>
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>275,685</b>	<b>125,685</b>

### 7. INVENTORIES

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Testing equipment	39,230	55,315
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>39,230</b>	<b>55,315</b>



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture	Electronic Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
Balance at 1 July 2018	66,438	115,416	21,662	203,516
Additions	4,410	9,864	0	14,274
Disposals	-70	-112	0	-183
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>70,778</b>	<b>125,168</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>217,608</b>
Balance at 1 July 2019	70,778	125,168	21,662	217,608
Additions	96,533	36,886	0	133,419
Disposals	-802	-378	0	-1,180
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>166,509</b>	<b>161,677</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>349,847</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balance at 1 July 2018	32,364	93,512	0	125,876
Depreciation expense	11,174	12,757	3,248	27,179
Elimination on disposal	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>43,538</b>	<b>106,269</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>153,055</b>
Balance at 1 July 2019	43,538	106,269	3,248	153,056
Depreciation expense	14,357	12,654	3,248	30,258
Elimination on disposal	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>57,895</b>	<b>118,923</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>183,314</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>				
At 1 July 2018	34,074	21,904	21,662	77,640
At 1 July 2019	27,239	18,899	18,414	64,552
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>	<b>108,614</b>	<b>42,754</b>	<b>15,166</b>	<b>166,534</b>



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Acquired software
	\$
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance at 30 June 2018	482,882
Additions	45,142
Disposals	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>528,024</b>
Additions	144,717
Disposals	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>672,741</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>	
Balance at 30 June 2018	396,378
Amortisation expense	40,119
Disposals	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>436,497</b>
Amortisation expense	48,104
Disposals	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>484,601</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>	
At 1 July 2018	86,504
At 1 July 2019	91,527
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>	<b>188,138</b>

Additions for financial year 2020 includes \$20,186 of Intangibles WIP, relating to website upgrade and software development projects. Amortisation of these projects will commence once the software is commissioned.

### 10. PAYABLES

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>Current portion</b>		
Lease incentive in advance	9,192	0
Creditors	151,212	176,074
Accrued Expenses	163,086	277,711
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>323,490</b>	<b>453,785</b>
<b>Non-current portion</b>		
Lease incentive in advance	42,925	0
<b>Total non-current portion</b>	<b>42,925</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>366,415</b>	<b>453,785</b>

The lease incentive in advance is recognition of income from the incentive received in advance across the lease term of 72 months. DFSNZ has a \$15,000 credit card limit with BNZ. At year end approximately \$4,400 was drawn down and this amount is included in Payables at year end.



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 11. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Accrued salaries and wages	42,898	21,482
Annual leave	58,300	47,455
<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>101,198</b>	<b>68,937</b>

### 12. EQUITY

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>Accumulated surplus /(deficit)</b>		
Balance at 1st July	392,462	239,692
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	134,456	152,770
Balance at 30 June	526,918	392,462
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>526,918</b>	<b>392,462</b>

### 13. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	134,456	152,770
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items</b>		
Lease incentive and lease make good provision	24,412	0
Depreciation and amortisation expense	78,362	67,299
<b>Total non-cash items</b>	<b>102,774</b>	<b>67,299</b>
<b>Add/(less) items classified as investing or financing activities</b>		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	775	183
<b>Total items classified as investing or financing activities</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Add/(less) movements in statement of financial position items</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	44,294	-44,937
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	16,085	-29,173
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	-83,588	-37,762
Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	32,262	-4,314
(Increase)/Decrease in prepaid expenses	-3,735	-38,694
(Increase)/Decrease in GST receivable	-4,445	-2,381
<b>Net movements in working capital items</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>-157,262</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>238,876</b>	<b>62,990</b>



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 14. OPERATING LEASES

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	131,790	42,922
Later than one year and not later than five years	527,160	0
Later than five years	76,878	0
<b>Total non cancellable operating leases</b>	<b>735,828</b>	<b>42,922</b>

DFSNZ has committed to a six-year term which expires in February 2026.

There are no restrictions placed on DFSNZ by any of its leasing arrangements.

At 30 June, there are further capital commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets of \$45,249 (2019: \$nil).

### 15. CONTINGENCIES

DFSNZ, at balance date, has no contingent assets or liabilities (2019: nil).

### 16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

DFSNZ is a wholly owned entity of the Crown.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client / recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect DFSNZ would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances. Further, transactions with other government agencies (for example, government departments and Crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies and are undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

#### Key management personnel compensation

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
<b>Board Members</b>		
Remuneration	\$50,303	\$45,232
Full-time equivalent members	0.3	0.3
<b>Leadership Team</b>		
Remuneration	\$550,642	\$556,976
Full-time equivalent members	3.8	4.0
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration</b>	<b>\$600,945</b>	<b>\$602,208</b>
<b>Total full time equivalent personnel</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Board member remuneration has been determined based on the frequency and length of Board meetings and the estimated time for Board members to prepare for meetings.



## notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 17. BOARD MEMBER REMUNERATION

The total value of remuneration paid or payable to each Board member during the year was:

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
J Warwick Gendall	16,740	16,109
Dr Ruth Highet	0	6,660
Sarah Ulmer	8,438	8,232
Tim Castle	13,875	5,536
Dr Patria Hume	4,875	0
Keven Mealamu	6,375	7,400
John Mayhew	0	1,295
<b>Total Board member remuneration</b>	<b>50,303</b>	<b>45,232</b>
Plus Board Expenses	21,856	15,522
<b>Board fees plus expenses (see note 3)</b>	<b>72,158</b>	<b>60,754</b>

DFSNZ has taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance cover during the financial year in respect of the liability or costs of Board members and employees.

No Board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation (2019: nil).

### 18. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
Total remuneration paid or payable that is or exceeds \$100,000		
\$100,000 - \$109,999		1
\$110,000 - \$119,999	2	1
\$120,000 - \$129,999	1	1
\$130,000 - \$139,999		
\$140,000 - \$149,999		
\$150,000 - \$159,999		
\$160,000 - \$169,999		
\$170,000 - \$179,999		
\$180,000 - \$189,999		
\$190,000 - \$199,999		
\$200,000 - \$209,999		
\$210,000 - \$219,999		1
\$220,000 - \$229,999	1	
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

During the year ended 30 June 2020: 0 employees (2019: 0) received compensation and other benefits in relation to cessation.



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Between 12 August and 23 September, Auckland was held under Level 3 or Level “2.5” COVID lockdown protocols, which disrupted progress towards achievement of our 2020/21 quantitative testing and education objectives.

### 20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### 20A. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CATEGORIES

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	189,239	381,874
Investments – current	275,685	125,685
Receivables	33,012	77,306
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>497,936</b>	<b>584,865</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Payables	366,415	453,785
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>366,415</b>	<b>453,785</b>

Drug Free Sport NZ has no derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2020.

#### 20B. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

DFSNZ's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. DFSNZ has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

##### Market risk

###### Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure to such fluctuations is minimal and the risk is considered insignificant.

DFSNZ does not actively manage its exposure to cash flow interest rate risk.

###### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

DFSNZ makes purchases of goods and services overseas that require it to enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

##### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to DFSNZ, causing it to incur a loss.

Due to the timing of its cash inflows and outflows, DFSNZ invests surplus cash with registered banks.

DFSNZ has processes in place to review the credit quality of customers prior to the granting of credit.

In the normal course of business, DFSNZ is exposed to credit risk from cash and term deposits with banks and receivables. For each of these, the maximum credit exposure is best presented by the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

DFSNZ invests funds only with registered banks that have a Standard and Poor's credit rating of AA. DFSNZ has experienced no defaults of interest or principal payments for terms deposits.

DFSNZ holds no collateral or other credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.



## notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard and Poor's credit rating (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	\$	\$
<b>COUNTERPARTIES WITH CREDIT RATINGS</b>		
<i>Cash at bank and term deposits</i>		
AA-	464,924	507,559
<b>Total cash at bank and term deposits</b>	<b>464,924</b>	<b>507,559</b>
<b>COUNTERPARTIES WITHOUT CREDIT RATINGS</b>		
<i>Receivables</i>		
Existing counterparty with no defaults in the past	33,012	77,306
Existing counterparty with defaults in the past	0	0
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>33,012</b>	<b>77,306</b>

### Liquidity risk

#### Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that DFSNZ will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the ability to close out market positions.

DFSNZ mostly manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow requirements.

#### Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities, excluding derivatives

The table below analyses financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 months	6-12 Months	Later than 1 year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2019</b>					
Payables (excluding income in advance, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	453,785	453,785	453,785	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>453,785</b>	<b>453,785</b>	<b>453,785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2020</b>					
Payables (excluding income in advance, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	366,415	366,415	318,894	4,596	42,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>366,415</b>	<b>366,415</b>	<b>318,894</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>42,925</b>



# notes to the financial statements

## (continued)

### 21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

DFSNZ's capital is its equity, which comprises accumulated funds. Equity is represented by net assets.

DFSNZ is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which imposes restrictions in relation to borrowings, acquisition of securities, issuing guarantees and indemnities, and the use of derivatives.

DFSNZ has complied with the financial management requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004 during the year.

DFSNZ manages its equity as a by-product of prudently managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings to ensure that DFSNZ effectively achieves its objectives and purpose, while remaining a going concern.

### 22. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The lockdowns in New Zealand instigated as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic have had a material effect on our financial statements. Whilst many of our costs are relatively fixed, and thus remained consistent, variable costs directly associated with our delivery of education and testing, and items such as international travel, were significantly reduced from the previous year. Revenue from the Government remained unaffected, but user pays revenue was 28% down on 2019.

The lockdown also materially impacted our ability to meet our quantitative performance targets.

Positively, we took the opportunity to initiate some significant projects prior to year-end, using funds which would not otherwise have been available in a normal year.

These projects were all selected on the basis that they would deliver enduring value to DFSNZ; for example, investment in our education collateral. As a result, our overall financial position at the end of June 2020 is healthy, with a sound foundation for building further success despite the ongoing uncertainties and risks associated with likely further lockdowns.

### 23. EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES AGAINST BUDGET

Explanations for major variances from DFSNZ's budgeted figures in the Statement of Performance Expectations are as follows:

The financial results for the current year show that DFSNZ has returned a second consecutive annual surplus, which has provided financial stability and the ability to commence a programme of reinvestment in assets, especially software. Management have maintained an enhanced focus on financial results through further refinement of our accounting system and cost allocations, so some spending may not be directly comparable to previous year's results for analysis purposes.

Items which merit comment include:

1. The 2020 Budget figures are from the 2019/20 Statement of Performance Expectations, approved in June 2019. The figures in that SPE's Prospective Statement of Financial Position were prepared at a high level and were less detailed than the figures included in the 30 June 2020 actual Statement of Financial Position. Readers of the accounts should bear this in mind when assessing our position.
2. The overall improvement in financial performance this year is directly attributable to a reduction of costs due to the COVID lockdown, and a continuation of management's scrutiny of cost centres. Costs in testing and education areas, and travel, have reduced from last year for this reason. Legal costs reduced significantly as the anti-doping rules violation cases in this 12 month period were considerably less complex than those in recent past years.
3. Investment in fixed assets has increased significantly with the introduction of our new Paperless test mission support application, and the investment in our new premises, including fitout.



# independent auditor's report

**AUDIT NEW ZEALAND**  
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

## To the readers of Drug Free Sport New Zealand's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2020

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Drug Free Sport New Zealand (Drug Free Sport). The Auditor-General has appointed me, J R Smail, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information, including the performance information for an appropriation, of Drug Free Sport on his behalf.

### Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Drug Free Sport on pages 31 to 47, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of Drug Free Sport on pages 24 to 29.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Drug Free Sport on pages 31 to 47:
  - present fairly, in all material respects:
    - » its financial position as at 30 June 2020; and
    - » its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information on pages 24 to 29:
  - presents fairly, in all material respects, Drug Free Sport's performance for the year ended 30 June 2020, including:
    - » for each class of reportable outputs:
      - » its standards of delivery performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
      - » its actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
    - » what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
    - » the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Our audit was completed on 17 December 2020. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below, and we draw attention to the impact of Covid-19 on Drug Free Sport. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

### Emphasis of matter – impact of Covid-19

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures about the impact of Covid-19 on Drug Free Sport as set out in Note 22 on page 47 of the financial statements and page 24 of the performance information.

### Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.



# independent auditor's report

## (continued)

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND  
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements and the performance information

The Board is responsible on behalf of Drug Free Sport for preparing financial statements and performance information that are fairly presented and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board is responsible for such internal control as it is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board is responsible on behalf of Drug Free Sport for assessing Drug Free Sport's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of Drug Free Sport, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

### Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to Drug Free Sport's statement of performance expectations.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Drug Free Sport's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within Drug Free Sport's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Drug Free Sport's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Drug Free Sport to cease to continue as a going concern. • We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



# independent auditor's report

## (continued)

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND  
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

### Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 2 to 23 and page 30, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Independence

We are independent of Drug Free Sport in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in Drug Free Sport.

J R Smail  
Audit New Zealand  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Auckland, New Zealand

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Kayaker and Olympian Caitlin Ryan. CREDIT: Greg Bowker



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