

Summary of Audit Outcomes

Audit details

Signatory	Dates of Audit	Type of Audit	Scope of Audit
SICNZ - Sport Integrity Commission Te Kahu Raunui (New Zealand NADO)	24 – 26 September 2025	In-person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virtual <input type="checkbox"/> Desk <input type="checkbox"/>	Full Audit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial Audit <input type="checkbox"/> If partial audit, program areas audited:

Background of the audit

The audit was proposed by WADA's internal Compliance Taskforce and endorsed by the Compliance Review Committee (CRC) based on the monitoring process outlined in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories (ISCCS), specifically Articles 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. WADA officially notified New Zealand NADO of the audit on 7 March 2025.

The Lead Auditor communicated with New Zealand NADO via email to provide initial details and a draft audit plan, and on 7 July 2025 held a teleconference to discuss the objectives of the audit, the audit plan, logistical details, and to confirm the availability of all New Zealand NADO staff and documentation during the period of the audit.

Methodology

To prepare for this audit, the audit team used data held by WADA, including ADAMS, Gracenote, and the legal department's database, as part of its review of New Zealand NADO's anti-doping program. Furthermore, WADA requested that New Zealand NADO provide a number of documents in advance of the audit.

From the discussions, interviews, observation of procedures and review of documents provided by New Zealand NADO during the audit, it was apparent that New Zealand NADO had prepared for the audit and was open in the discussions. Staff and documents were available to the audit team during the audit.

General findings

Program Area	Critical Findings	High Priority Findings	General Findings
	(completed and signed off)	(completed and signed off)	
Governance	-	2	-
Testing	3	2	-
Intelligence & Investigations	-	-	-
Results Management	-	3(2)	-
Therapeutic Use Exemptions	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-
Data Privacy	-	-	-
Total	3	7	-

Summary of findings¹

Critical findings

1. New Zealand NADO's Test Distribution Plan (TDP), although very comprehensive, was not fully aligned with its risk assessment as required in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) and did not determine what types of testing are required in an order of priority to detect and deter doping practices within sports/sport disciplines.
2. Several athletes included in New Zealand NADO's Registered Testing Pool (RTP) were not providing whereabouts information as required by the ISTI.
3. New Zealand NADO did not always transport samples to the laboratory as soon as possible.

High priority findings

¹ The following is a summary of the key findings of the audit as opposed to an exhaustive list of all findings. In respect of each finding, WADA required a specific corrective action to be undertaken in order to avoid similar issues in the future.

1. New Zealand NADO did not have agreements with all Delegated Third Parties to whom it has delegated aspects of doping control to ensure their compliance with the Code and International Standards.
2. Evidence of a strong Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) program was identified, however, on a few occasions, Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU) recommendations had not been followed or completely implemented by New Zealand NADO.
3. Although New Zealand NADO has a comprehensive system to educate, train, accredit and reaccredit its Sample Collection Personnel (SCP) it did not keep all records of the training of Doping Control Officers (DCOs) and did not have a re-accreditation program for its Blood Collection Officers (BCOs) as required by the ISTI.
4. New Zealand NADO's anti-doping rule violation notice of charge letters did not always include all the mandatory requirements as detailed in the International Standard for Results Management (ISRM). Additionally, the potential consequences for such violations, as set out in these charge letters, could on occasion be formulated with greater clarity.
5. New Zealand NADO did not always follow the required investigative steps for Atypical Finding cases.
6. New Zealand NADO did not always upload all necessary documentation into ADAMS for results management cases as required by the ISRM.

Conclusion

New Zealand NADO has a mature anti-doping program and functions in a very efficient and professional manner notably due to its strong governance and legal framework as well as its experienced staff. Although the findings relate to results management and testing, New Zealand NADO has a robust results management and testing program.