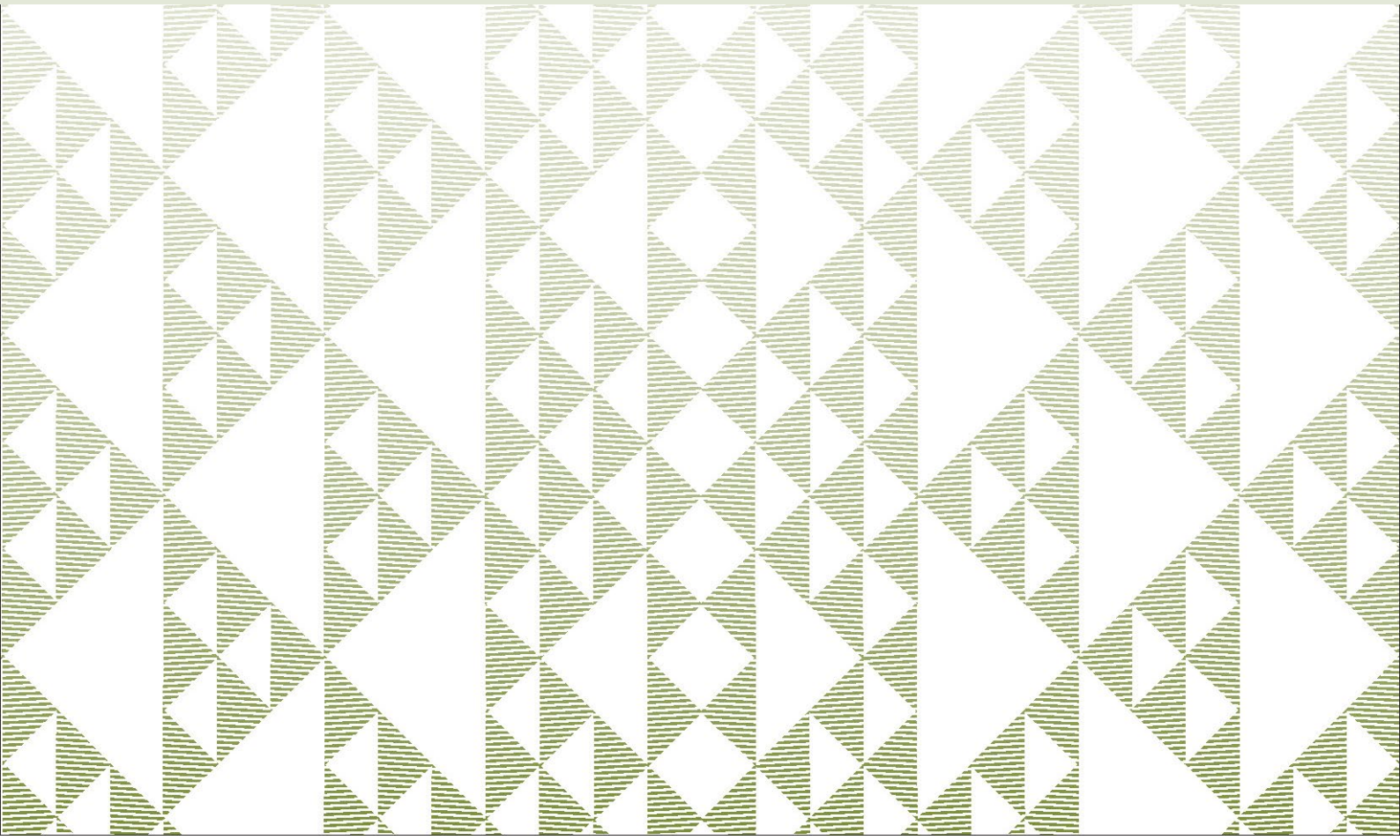
Memorandum of Understanding

Sport Integrity Commission Te Kahu Raunui and New Zealand Police

Dated February 2026



Memorandum of Understanding between the Sport Integrity Commission Te Kahu Raunui (the Commission) and the New Zealand Police (Police) (together the Parties)

The Parties

1. The Commission is an independent Crown entity established under the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act 2023 (the Act). The Commission's functions include:

- promoting, advising, and leading on integrity in sport and recreation and to coordinate with international bodies;
- developing and issuing integrity codes;
- providing mechanisms for complaints and dispute resolution in relation to integrity, conducting investigations, and providing a disciplinary process in certain cases;
- issuing the Sports Anti-Doping Rules (SADR) and administering the implementation of the SADR and World Anti-Doping Code in New Zealand;
- general functions, including advising its Minister from time to time on any matters related to integrity in sport and physical recreation.

2. The Police's functions are set out in section 9 of the Policing Act 2008 and are to:
    - keep the peace;
    - maintain public safety;
    - enforce the law;
    - prevent crime;
    - support and reassure the community;
    - maintain national security;
    - participate in policing activities outside New Zealand; and
    - manage emergencies.

Purpose

3. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to set out the operational relationship between the Commission and the Police and to define their respective roles and responsibilities in relation to each other.

4. Nothing in this MoU is intended to affect or limit the independence of either party, or to create binding legal relations.

Guiding principles for working together

5. When dealing with each other, the Parties will:

- act in good faith when working together, which includes establishing and maintaining a productive relationship in which the Parties are responsive, constructive and communicative; and
- respect each other's independent roles, functions and responsibilities.

Areas of common interest

6. The Commission and the Police have identified the following areas of common interest where their functions are likely to intersect. This will include responding to various forms of misconduct in these areas, but also identifying opportunities to work together in order to educate, engage and cooperate on initiatives that may prevent harm.

Safeguarding

- The Commission is responsible for responding to instances of discrimination that are unlawful under Part 2 of the Human Rights Act 1993, bullying, violence, abuse, sexual misconduct, intimidation, or harassment in sport or organised physical recreation.
- The Police have jurisdiction under Parts 7 and 8 of the Crimes Act 1961 for various crimes against the person which may include the above matters.
- Where applicable the parties will ensure that they comply at all times with the provisions of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 and the Children's Act 2014. This includes:
    - prioritising the well-being and interests of the child or young person; and
    - working together to improve the well-being of children

Competition manipulation

- The Commission is responsible for responding to instances of:
    - manipulation or attempted manipulation of the result or course of a sporting competition or activity:
    - sports betting activity connected with competition manipulation or the misuse of inside information connected with competition manipulation or sports betting.

- The Police have jurisdiction under section 240A of the Crimes Act in relation to acts intended to influence a betting outcome of a sporting activity, as well as various fraud and corruption offences that may be associated with such activity.

Anti-doping

- The Commission implements and enforces compliance with the Sports Anti-Doping Rules (SADR) and the World Anti-Doping Code (WADA Code). This requires the Commission to respond to the importation, supply and use of controlled or prohibited substances.
- The Police (together with other agencies such as New Zealand Customs) may have jurisdiction in relation to the importation, supply and/or use of controlled or prohibited substances.

Fraud and corruption

- The Commission is responsible for responding to instances of corruption, fraud, and other forms of deception or breach of trust in sport or organised physical recreation.
- The Police (together with other agencies such as the Serious Fraud Office) have jurisdiction under Part 10 of the Crimes Act for various crimes against property rights which may include the above matters.

Other matters

- The Commission and the Police will also seek to cooperate in good faith (including in relation to the sharing of information) in respect of any other matter not noted above where an additional area of common interest is identified.

Information sharing

7. The Commission and the Police will attempt in good faith to share information with each other to assist their respective functions being met. Information sharing opportunities will be initially coordinated through the Primary Contacts identified below.

8. In relation to sharing of information by the Commission, the Parties acknowledge the information sharing provisions under section 38 of the Act and agree that the disclosure and sharing of information between them is governed by the criteria and limitations imposed by that legislation. The Privacy Act 2020 and the Official Information Act 1982 may also apply.

9. In relation to sharing of information by the Police, any information sharing will comply at all times with the relevant legislation. Police will primarily refer to section 44 of the Act if it holds evidence or information that it considers will assist the Commission:
    - in complying with or implementing the anti-doping rules or an integrity code; or
    - in an investigation under section 31 or 32 of the Act.
10. If section 44 of the Act does not enable Police to share information with the Commission in a specific case, Police will consider if disclosure is permitted by any of the listed exceptions under Information Privacy Principle 11 (section 22, Privacy Act 2020).
11. Any shared information will only be used and kept by the receiving Party for lawful purposes and consistent with that Party's policies, processes and systems.
12. The Party providing the information will, where appropriate, indicate the level of sensitivity that applies to the information or any part of the information, and any terms or restrictions that they seek to apply to use of the information. The receiving Party will, wherever practicable, seek to observe any stated sensitivity, terms or restrictions, or to negotiate agreed changes to these.
13. The Parties agree that shared information may be disclosed by the receiving Party to a third party, subject to any concerns raised by the originating Party regarding disclosure. The Parties agree that shared information will be stored with appropriate security measures, whether the information is in electronic form, hard copy or otherwise.
14. The Parties acknowledge that if any criminal proceedings are commenced, the disclosure of relevant information will be governed by the provisions of the Criminal Disclosure Act 2008. If any civil proceedings are taken in the District or High Court, the discovery and disclosure provisions of the District Court Rules 2014 or High Court Rules 2016 will apply respectively.

Referrals

15. The Commission has the ability under section 36 of the Act to refer a matter to the Police (in addition to other agencies named in the Act) where, in the course of conducting an investigation, the Commission considers that the subject matter of

the investigation relates to a matter that is more properly within the scope of the Police's functions.

16. Where the Commission considers that a referral to the Police may be appropriate, it will first engage with the Police Primary Contact below in order to consult and determine the appropriate means of dealing with the subject matter including whether the matter should be dealt with in whole or in part by the Police.

17. The Commission will also engage with members of the sport and recreation sector to promote the prompt referral by them of matters that come within the jurisdiction of the Police. This engagement will include, but not be limited to all organisations that adopt the Code of Integrity for Sport and Recreation.

18. The Police may refer a matter to the Commission where it considers it is more properly dealt with by the Commission by engaging with the Commission contact person named below. Examples of where Police may refer a matter to the Commission include:
    - Cases where there is no criminality identified but raise concerns about sporting or recreational integrity;
    - Cases that are criminal in nature but do not meet the test for prosecution, as per the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines.

19. Referrals will include but are not limited to the matters of common interest identified above.

Investigations

20. In relation to areas of common interest, the Commission acknowledges that there may be circumstances where it is required to pause an investigation, or alter its investigative approach, to avoid jeopardising the subsequent taking of a prosecution by the Police. Where either party considers that such circumstances may arise, the Primary Contacts or their nominees will meet to discuss and agree the approach.

Training

21. The Parties support and will seek to identify the development of joint training opportunities involving both Police and Commission staff. The Parties also support, where possible, secondment opportunities for staff where this would benefit one or both Parties.

Media and communications

22. The Parties recognise the confidentiality and sensitivity of information concerning active inquiries or investigations by either party. No public comment will be made, or report issued concerning any matter referred between the Parties under this MoU without prior consultation with the other party.

23. Where for reasons of urgency or statutory obligation, it is not possible or is impractical to obtain prior consent, the party commenting will inform the other party of the public comment as soon as practicable after making the comment or releasing the report.

Primary Contacts

24. The primary contacts for this MoU will be:

    Director of Operations
    Sport Integrity Commission Te Kahu Raunui
    Sadie Verity
    sadie.verity@sportintegrity.nz

    Director – National Criminal Investigations Group
    New Zealand Police

Disputes

25. The Parties agree to seek to informally resolve any disputes that might arise in relation to this MoU in good faith through the Primary Contacts wherever possible. Any disagreement between the Parties that cannot be resolved in this way will be escalated to the Chief Executive of the Commission and the Commissioner of Police (or their delegates) for resolution.

Costs

26. Unless specifically agreed in writing, the Parties will bear their own costs in relation to this MoU.

Variation

27. This MoU can only be varied through a written agreement duly signed by the Primary Contacts and appended to this MoU.

Review, term and termination

28. The Parties agree to review this MoU five years from the date of signature. This MoU will remain in force until terminated by either party by the giving of four weeks' notice.

SIGNED by 

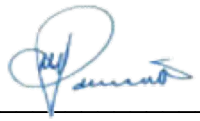
for and on behalf of

Sport Integrity Commission

Name: Rebecca Rolls

Position: Chief Executive

Date: 20 August 2026

SIGNED by 

for and on behalf of

New Zealand Police

Name: Michael Pannett

Position: Deputy Commissioner

Date: 20 August 2026