

Warning letter to all staff or employees

Important notice to all employees ,Personnel or Management of your employers activities surrounding the use of 1080 and it's misuse have been deemed a terrorist action under section 1(5) in the terrorism suppression act 2002

As citizens of New Zealand the terrorism suppression act 2002 clearly states that we not only have the right but the Duty to stop your terrorist actions by any means necessary including lethal Force, however, we wish to provide the country with a peaceful solution to this destruction of our ecosystems and poisoning of us and our children. While we realise most employees at the department of conservation have a genuine love for their environment and wish to make a difference we also realise that you are constrained by your employment contracts to not speak out against 1080 or have a public opinion unless it is speaking out in support of its use .

However the time has come for you all to make your moral decision will you continue to sit by and do nothing knowing the death destruction torture cruelty and impacts of it's use or will you act against this. For those of you who know the truth and are disgusted buy it we offer you this one

opportunity

Ombudsman - Fairness for All

Protected disclosures/whistle-blowing

This page provides information about 'whistle-blowing' under the Protected Disclosures Act.

What is the Protected Disclosures Act?

The purpose of the Protected Disclosures Act (the Act) is to encourage people to report serious wrongdoing in their workplace by providing protection for employees who want to 'blow the whistle'. This applies to public and private sector workplaces.

What is 'serious wrongdoing'?

Serious wrongdoing includes:

unlawful, corrupt or irregular use of public money or resources

conduct that poses a serious risk to public health, safety, the environment or the maintenance of the law

any criminal offence

gross negligence or mismanagement by public officials.

When is a disclosure protected?

To make a protected disclosure, you must be an 'employee' of the organisation you are making the disclosure about.

Under the Act, 'employee' includes:

former employees

homeworkers

contractors

people seconded to organisations

volunteers.

Your disclosure will be protected if:

the information is about serious wrongdoing in or by your workplace

you reasonably believe the information is true or likely to be true, and

you want the serious wrongdoing to be investigated.

Your disclosure won't be protected if:

you know the allegations are false

you act in bad faith

the information you're disclosing is protected by legal professional privilege.

How do you make a protected disclosure?

Generally speaking, protected disclosures must be made in accordance with your organisation's internal procedures for dealing with information about serious wrongdoing. Public sector organisations are required to have these internal procedures.

Protected disclosures can be made to the head of your organisation if:

Your organisation doesn't have any internal procedures

You reasonably believe that the person you're supposed to make disclosures to is involved in the serious wrongdoing, or is associated with someone who is.

Protected disclosures can be made to an appropriate authority if you reasonably believe:

The head of the organisation is involved in the serious wrongdoing

It is justified because of urgent or exceptional circumstances

You've made the disclosure in accordance with your organisation's internal procedures, but there's been no action or recommended action within 20 working days.

If you've followed these procedures, there is scope for your protected disclosure to be escalated to an Ombudsman or Minister of the Crown in certain circumstances.

What are appropriate authorities?

Appropriate authorities include:

The Ombudsman

The Commissioner of Police

The Controller and Auditor-General

The Director of the Serious Fraud Office

The Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment

The Independent Police Conduct Authority

The Solicitor-General

The State Services Commissioner

The Health and Disability Commissioner

The head of every public sector agency

The heads of certain private sector professional bodies with the power to discipline their members

What are the protections?

The Act provides that no civil, criminal, or disciplinary proceedings can be taken against a person for making a protected disclosure, or for referring one to an appropriate authority.

The Act also provides that an employee who suffers retaliatory action by their employer for making a protected disclosure can take personal grievance proceedings under the Employment Relations Act.

It is also unlawful under the Human Rights Act to treat whistle-blowers or potential whistle-blowers less favorably than others in the same or similar circumstances. If a whistle-blower is victimised in this way the legal remedies under the Human Rights Act may be available to them.

Confidentiality

If you make a protected disclosure, information which identifies you will be kept confidential, unless one of the exceptions in the Act applies.

The exceptions are if you consent to the disclosure, or if disclosure is essential:

to the effective investigation of the allegations

to prevent serious risk to public health or safety, or the environment

to comply with the principles of natural justice.

What does the Ombudsman do?

The Ombudsman provides information and guidance to people who have made, or want to make, a protected disclosure.

The Ombudsman is also one of the authorities listed in the Act to whom protected disclosures can be made. However, the proper processes need to be followed first (see how do you make a protected disclosure).

Contact us for information or guidance. Your enquiries will be treated in confidence.

Contact us.

If you need any help or guidance, please don't hesitate to contact us. You will find all our contact details here.
newzealand.govt.nz

recently New Zealand law has introduced Whistleblower protection laws this guarantees whistleblowers security in employment and full protection of the law

chrome-distiller://b069f3f3-8f47-4912-992f-d68b4ca2e898/?time=4762486&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ombudsman.parliament.nz%2Fwhat-we-do%2Fprotecting-your-rights%2Fprotected-disclosures-whistle-blowing%23What%2520is%2520the%2520protected%2520disclosrues%2520act%3F

This is the link to keep you out of jail.

You and your employees have had every opportunity to do the right thing you have lied to New Zealand you have

*covered up the truth about the impact of 1080 on native species.

* downplayed the toxicity of 1080

* have harmed local people,

*have harmed international tourists, *you have nearly destroyed our entire ecosystem

*poisoned the land air and water .

*You have spread a biological agent namely tb by deliberately infecting possums and releasing them Nationwide in small groups to ensure your future poisoning operations.

You have coerced successive governments into committing acts of terrorism by their actions and/or inactions now the game is up jump ship or go down with it it's up to you

The tangatawhenua or the people of the land will take no more!

Not One More Acre....Poisoned!

We will now use the full weight of the laws soon to be initiated by Jacinda Ardern and those already in existence under the terrorism suppression act 2002 to lock up those responsible for this chemical warfare on the people of New Zealand .

These laws are binding on the Crown

under section 13 and others of the terrorism suppression ACT it is an offence to harbour, shelter, or aid a terrorist or to

aid and abet any person group or organisation in the commission of a terrorist offence .

All citizens must take every measure to prevent these attacks .

So take note you will immediately cease and desist any further dispersal of 1080, or other toxic agents ie. Pindone, brodifacoum etc... into our environment, water or on land , or we the people of the land will see charges brought against all perpetrators to the full extent of the law. Section(1), (5) of The terrorism suppression act clearly states that your actions are acts of terrorism as defined under all clauses.

We will be pursuing all previous drops and filing a class

action suit with the SPCA for mass cruelty cases, all poison licence holders ,helicopter pilots ,workers , management involved in drops will be sought out and punished to the full extent of these laws.

All those that have applied 1080 in Direct contravention of the label directions will be charged by the RSPCA they have given us the official stance and so long as we provide the evidence they will pursue any case of cruelty with vigour we have posted this information on our page and you can be rest assured there are now thousands of dog owners pursuing complaints with cruelty against your staff members on a personal level by private prosecution.

The Department of Conservation ,
TB free Nz,
Ospri,
Vector control, The Animal health Board,
Eco fx and the West Coast Regional Council
Orillion and many others have all been listed as a
Terrorist Entity by the tangatawhenua in New Zealand.

New Zealand's Most Wanted terrorists will be named and shamed on the internet worldwide , accompanied by their photographs so the whole world knows what a nz.Terrorist looks like.

None of you are able to hide from the terrorism suppression ACT it is binding on the Crown

Below are some excerpts from the terrorism suppression act 2002 as you read through this you may realise the gravity of the situation that you have stupidly and knowingly created for yourselves read it.

1 section 5,

Terrorist act defined,

(1) An act is a Terrorist act for the purposes of this act if-

(a) the act falls within sub section(2); or

(b) the act is an act against a specified terrorism convention(as defined in section 4 (1))

Sub section 2 An act falls within this sub section if it is intended to cause ,in any one or more countries, 1 or more of the following outcomes specified in subsection (3),and is carried out for the purposes of advancing an ideological, political, or religious cause, and with the following intention:

(a) to induce terror in a civilian population; or (b) to unduly compel or force a government or an international organisation to do or abstain from doing any act.

Section(3)

The outcomes referred to in subsection (2) are - the death of, or other serious bodily injury to, 1 or more persons (other than a person carrying out the act)

(b) a serious risk to the health or safety of a population:

(c) destruction of, or serious danger to, property of great value or importance, or major economic loss, or major environmental damage , if likely to result in 1 or more of the following outcomes specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (d)

(d) serious interference with, or serious disruption to, an infrastructure facility, if likely to endanger human life:

You can look the rest up yourself you should pay attention to section 13 about harbouring known terrorists and aiding and abetting the actions or enabling acts of terrorism to continue.

Any person employed by you must immediately report any information they have about terrorist activities or the whereabouts of terrorists to the Royal New Zealand Police immediately.

(1)

A person commits an offence who, with the intention of assisting another person to avoid arrest, escape lawful custody, or avoid conviction, harbours or conceals that person,—

(a)

knowing, or being reckless as to whether, that person intends to carry out a terrorist act; or

(b)

knowing, or being reckless as to whether, that person has carried out a terrorist act.

(2)

A person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 7 years.

Section 13A: inserted, on 18 January 2004, by section 5 of the Terrorism Suppression Amendment Act

2003(2003 No 106).

Section 13A(2): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (2011 No 81). That is not just your duty as a citizen but you are compelled to do this under the terrorism suppression ACT 2002

You have been warned!!

Last modified: 21 May 2018