

1 September 2014

Mr Mike Bush  
Commissioner of Police  
New Zealand Police  
180 Molesworth Street  
Wellington



Dear Sir

**Conspiring to defeat the Course of Justice and other matters**

You will be aware of allegations against the former Minister of Justice Hon Judith Collins, Cameron Slater, Carrick Graham and others concerning:

- Undermining of the Serious Fraud Office
- Undermining of the Financial Markets Authority
- Undermining of the head of the SFO
- Intimidation of witnesses, including Mr Gapes,

in relation to the SFO and FMA investigation into the affairs of the Hanover Group of companies and their directors.

You will also be aware of allegations against the former Minister of Justice, Cameron Slater, and others concerning:

- Use of personal information regarding Simon Pleasants to incite threats
- In respect of the Minister, the corrupt use of personal information regarding Simon Pleasants to obtain an advantage (section 105A of the Crimes Act)
- Use of that information (section 105B of the Crimes Act)

You will also be aware of allegations against Jason Ede, Cameron Slater, Aaron Bhatnagar, and others concerning:

- Accessing the Labour Party computer system in breach of section 249 and 252 of the Crimes Act
- The use of dynamic (ie changing) email and computer addresses to avoid detection

These are serious matters that go to the heart of administration of justice in New Zealand and public confidence in democracy and the rule of law.

I would ask that you urgently investigate these matters. I am concerned that there is evidence, including computer records that urgently need to be secured and preserved.

In making this request, I am aware that you exercise your role independently, and that these decisions are yours to make.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David Parker". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hon David Parker  
Shadow Attorney General

# Crimes Act 1961

## 105A Corrupt use of official information

- Every official is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, whether within New Zealand or elsewhere, corruptly uses or discloses any information, acquired by him or her in his or her official capacity, to obtain, directly or indirectly, an advantage or a pecuniary gain for himself or herself or any other person.

Section 105A: inserted, on 1 July 1983, by section 3(1) of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 2) 1982 (1982 No 157).

Section 105A: amended, on 1 July 1993, by section 2 of the Crimes Amendment Act 1993 (1993 No 33).

## 105B Use or disclosure of personal information disclosed in breach of section 105A

- (1) Every person is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who,—
  - (a) having received personal information (being information that comes into that person's possession as a result of the commission of an offence against [section 105A](#)); and
  - (b) knowing that the information has been disclosed in contravention of that section,—

uses or discloses that information to obtain, directly or indirectly, an advantage or pecuniary gain for that person or any other person.

(2) It is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that the person was legally authorised to use or disclose the information.

(3) In this section, the term **personal information** means any information about an identifiable natural person, including a deceased natural person.

Section 105B: inserted, on 1 July 1993, by section 3(1) of the Crimes Amendment Act 1993 (1993 No 33).

## 116 Conspiring to defeat justice

- Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who conspires to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat the course of justice in New Zealand or the course of justice in an overseas jurisdiction.

Compare: 1908 No 32 s 137

Section 116: amended, on 18 June 2002, by [section 6\(1\)](#) of the Crimes Amendment Act 2002 (2002 No 20).

## 117 Corrupting juries and witnesses

- Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who—
  - (a) dissuades or attempts to dissuade a person, by threats, bribes, or other corrupt means, from giving evidence in any cause or matter (whether civil or criminal, and whether tried or to be tried in New Zealand or in an overseas jurisdiction); or
  - (b) influences or attempts to influence, by threats or bribes or other corrupt means, a member of a jury in his or her conduct as such (whether in a cause or matter tried or to be tried in New Zealand or in an overseas

jurisdiction, and whether the member has been sworn as a member of a particular jury or not); or

- (c) accepts any bribe or other corrupt consideration to abstain from giving evidence (whether in a cause or matter tried or to be tried in New Zealand or in an overseas jurisdiction); or
- (d) accepts any bribe or other corrupt consideration on account of his or her conduct as a member of a jury (whether in a cause or matter tried or to be tried in New Zealand or in an overseas jurisdiction, and whether the member has been sworn as a member of a particular jury or not); or
- (e) wilfully attempts in any other way to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat the course of justice in New Zealand or the course of justice in an overseas jurisdiction.

Section 117: replaced, on 18 June 2002, by [section 7\(1\)](#) of the Crimes Amendment Act 2002 (2002 No 20).

#### **249 Accessing computer system for dishonest purpose**

- (1) Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, directly or indirectly, accesses any computer system and thereby, dishonestly or by deception, and without claim of right,—
  - (a) obtains any property, privilege, service, pecuniary advantage, benefit, or valuable consideration; or
  - (b) causes loss to any other person.
- (2) Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years who, directly or indirectly, accesses any computer system with intent, dishonestly or by deception, and without claim of right,—
  - (a) to obtain any property, privilege, service, pecuniary advantage, benefit, or valuable consideration; or
  - (b) to cause loss to any other person.

(3) In this section, **deception** has the same meaning as in [section 240\(2\)](#).

Section 249: replaced, on 1 October 2003, by [section 15](#) of the Crimes Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 39).

#### **252 Accessing computer system without authorisation**

- (1) Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years who intentionally accesses, directly or indirectly, any computer system without authorisation, knowing that he or she is not authorised to access that computer system, or being reckless as to whether or not he or she is authorised to access that computer system.
- (2) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) does not apply if a person who is authorised to access a computer system accesses that computer system for a purpose other than the one for which that person was given access.

(3) *[Repealed]*

Section 252: replaced, on 1 October 2003, by [section 15](#) of the Crimes Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 39).

Section 252(3): repealed, on 13 July 2011, by [section 5](#) of the Crimes Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 29).

### **311 Attempt to commit or procure commission of offence**

- (1) Everyone who attempts to commit any offence in respect of which no punishment for the attempt is expressly prescribed by this Act or by some other enactment is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years if the maximum punishment for that offence is imprisonment for life, and in any other case is liable to not more than half the maximum punishment to which he or she would have been liable if he or she had committed that offence.  
(2) Everyone who incites, counsels, or attempts to procure any person to commit any offence, when that offence is not in fact committed, is liable to the same punishment as if he or she had attempted to commit that offence, unless in respect of any such case a punishment is otherwise expressly provided by this Act or by some other enactment.

Compare: 1908 No 32 ss 349, 350, 351; 1922 No 35 s 3