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Help us to do our bit for the environment! Choose to receive our newsletter by email and we will put you in a draw to **win a \$25 Frederic’s voucher**. Email Charlotte.Williams@gqlaw.co.nz to sign up.

Draw closes Tuesday 10 January 2012. Winner will be notified by email.

Congratulations to the September Newsletter winners - Graeme and Nancy Blackstock.

Counterfeit and Illegal Goods – New Powers Granted to the State

The Trade Marks Amendment Act 2011 and the Copyright Amendment Act 2011 were passed on 15 September 2011, bringing changes that give powers to Enforcement Officers, Customs and Police to assist in cracking down on infringements.

The changes target illegal and counterfeit goods. Commerce Minister Hon. Simon Power advises the new powers will allow the Ministry of Economic Development National Enforcement Unit (‘the Ministry NEU’) and the Customs Service (‘Customs’) to investigate and prosecute people involved in the manufacture, importation, and sale of illegal goods. These powers came into force in October this year, and are as yet untested.

The impact of the granting of investigative, search and seizure powers to the Ministry NEU and Customs means that these Departments can work together with Police and private individuals, companies and other entities holding rights under copyright or trademarks (‘rights holders’) to prosecute the criminal offences of importing and selling counterfeit goods and pirated works.

Pursuant to clause 134C of the Copyright Act, Enforcement Officers in their newly created role must “...to the extent it is reasonably practicable, promote compliance with this Act by carrying out the following functions:

- gathering information relating to offences under the Act,
- investigating offences under the Act,
- reporting to the chief executive on any matters relating to the Enforcement Officer’s functions.”

While the above provision requires Enforcement Officers to promote compliance with all areas of these Acts, the Government is advising that the Ministry NEU

and Customs will be focused on counterfeit or other illegal goods, and that “responsibility for protecting and enforcing copyright and registered trademarks still lies with the rights holders”. Rights holders will not be able to rely on or expect the Enforcement Officers to enforce rights on their behalf.

The Acts will allow Customs greater powers at our country’s borders through their increased rights to seize property, question suspected offenders, and investigate goods entering the country that may be counterfeit. The aim of the legislation is to restrict the flow of illicit goods into New Zealand, and thereby increasing consumers’ confidence that they are buying genuine household products and luxury goods. The Government has said that “Illicit traders are moving beyond luxury items and into common everyday household products such as medicines, car parts, electronic equipment, and food products”, and do not concern themselves with health and safety considerations.

Enforcement Officers will be able to deal with anyone selling goods in public, including markets, stalls and fairs, which are often rife with counterfeit goods. Enforcement Officers have the right to enter any public area, including shops, stalls and markets to investigate without being required to obtain a search warrant. They may also apply for a search warrant to allow them to enter and search private property to investigate non-compliance with the Acts.

The Trade Marks Act now also provides for greater international protection of trademarks, permitting New Zealand to join international treaties such as the Madrid Protocol, which allows protection in up to 84 Countries with one trade mark application, and one fee.

Christchurch Earthquake to Trigger Changes to Resource Management Act 1991

The Christchurch earthquakes have given cause for the Government to re-examine the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 ('RMA') with the damage caused to thousands of homes by liquefaction being a significant factor.

The purpose of the RMA is to "promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources". The catastrophic effects of the earthquakes have highlighted the importance of the RMA as not only protecting the environment from the impact of people and land use, but also to consider the effect on people from nature.

To achieve its purpose, the RMA requires that decision makers consider matters of "national importance" in their determinations. However, natural hazards are not included as a matter of national importance. As a result it is becoming apparent that the zoning of areas for residential use in district plans, and the consideration of Resource Consent applications do not sufficiently consider natural hazard risks.

The recent Canterbury Fact Finding Project ('the Project') has investigated how much was known about liquefaction and lateral spreading risks in Christchurch, and the impact of such knowledge on zoning and development decisions. Since 1991 there have been reports available on the significant liquefaction risk in Christchurch, including "clear maps that are uncannily accurate" on the locations where liquefaction would occur.

Hon. Dr Nick Smith, Minister for the Environment noted in a speech given recently that a significant number of resource consents, covering about 20% of the severely liquefied properties in Christchurch, were approved after the area specific reports funded by the Earthquake Commission (EQC) and GNS Science (GNS) were released in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

Frustrated Contracts

The common law 'doctrine of frustration' allows a contract to be discharged on the occurrence of certain events beyond the control of the parties which would make the performance of the contract impossible. As the doctrine is a departure from the traditional view that contractual promises are absolute, its application in law must satisfy strict legal tests in order to be successful. It requires an event to occur that is firstly unforeseen and one which significantly alters the relationship between the contracting parties.

Categories of Frustration

Although not exhaustive, the following are five situations where the doctrine of frustration has been successfully applied.

1. Where the subject matter of the contract ceases to exist: In *Taylor v Caldwell* (1863) 3 B & S 826, a hall which was hired to host a series of concerts

The Project has found that Resource Consents issued under the RMA for the development of land in some areas did not take into account identified liquefaction risks. Even post 2004, it is considered consents were being granted without any regard for this significant and by then well documented risk. Not only was the information regarding identified risks non-existent with the zoning and consent decision making with the development of these areas, but the risk of liquefaction was not clearly identified on Land Information Memorandum Reports ('LIM Reports') for the affected properties.

The identification of liquefaction risk has now been incorporated into LIM Reports in Christchurch, and these risks will likely be considered with future residential development and zoning. The problems in Christchurch have however identified a shortcoming in the current consenting process, which must be readily addressed.

The Government is to continue with their changes to the Resource Management Act, and have indicated that further substantial changes will be proposed to ensure the risks of natural hazards are considered in planning decisions.

Perhaps these amendments will ensure all Councils look to address the risk of natural hazards beyond flooding when approving applications under the Resource Management Act, and be vigilant in protecting residents from real identified risks.

The inclusion of detailed information in LIM Reports will also assist in giving notice to property owners of the natural hazard risks to which the property may be subject, allowing them to account for such risks when building upon or otherwise developing their property.

burnt down before the concerts could commence. Both parties were relieved of their obligations as the contract was held to be frustrated.

2. Non-occurrence of events - the purpose of the contract has become impossible to attain: In *Krell v Henry* [1903] 2 KB 740 a flat was rented for the purposes of viewing the King's coronation procession. The procession was cancelled due to the King's illness and the contract was discharged as the sole purpose for which it was rented ceased to exist.
3. Death or incapacity of a party where the contract involves obligations of a personal nature: In *Robinson v Davison* (1871) LR 6 Ex 269, a contract by a pianist to perform on a specific day was held to be frustrated when the pianist became too ill to perform.
4. Delay and obstruction of performance: Where caused by external events, delay and/or obstruction

may be held to be frustration if the delay is so long, or the obstruction so extreme that it would make the result of the contract fundamentally different from what had been contemplated.

5. Performance is rendered illegal by legislation: If a change in legislation that comes into effect after the creation of the contract renders its performance illegal, the contract is held to be discharged.

Frustrated Contracts Act 1944 ('FCA')

The doctrine of frustration is supported in New Zealand by the FCA, which addresses the effect of the discharge of obligations on the areas of the contract already fulfilled. It confers three major benefits on parties that are supplementary to the common law doctrine.

1. It provides the right to a party to recover money paid in consideration of the contract despite

payment being made before the date of frustration; and

2. It allows a party to claim compensation for work done and/or expenses incurred for the purposes of a contract up until the date of frustration; and
3. It permits the benefits received up to the date of frustration to be taken into account when determining the recovery of monies paid or expenses incurred.

The FCA can be contracted out of by including within the contract provisions addressing the event of frustration. In such instances, the provision will apply instead of the FCA.

The doctrine of frustration and FCA are examples of options or resolutions that may be available to a party following the breakdown of a contract. Legal advice may assist in identifying resolutions of a dispute or breakdown through remedies available outside the contract.

Child Support Changes

Hon. Peter Dunne, Revenue Minister has advised that legislation is being introduced to Parliament to change the way child support is calculated.

The Child Support Scheme ('the scheme') in New Zealand was established by the Child Support Act 1991. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a backstop for parents who are unable to reach a private agreement regarding financial contributions and care arrangements for their children. The scheme currently provides financial support to over 210,000 children across the country.

In recent years with evolving social norms, the scheme has been criticised as failing to recognise the needs of today's families due to it being based on outdated assumptions. A review of the scheme undertaken by the IRD in 2010 demonstrated the strong belief held by many parents that the current system was unfair. Specific areas of concern were the way in which child support was calculated, the assessment of income, and motivation for payment.

Greater public and social expectations of parents sharing the responsibility for the financial and emotional wellbeing of their children has also demanded the scheme be updated to reflect such expectations, whilst at the same time encouraging parents to satisfy their child support obligations.

Changes to the Scheme

The two main objectives of the amendments to the Child Support Scheme are:

1. To promote the welfare of children, predominantly through recognising that children are disadvantaged when child support is not paid or not paid promptly; and
2. To improve fairness by way of reflecting social and legal changes that have developed since the scheme's introduction in 1992.

Key areas of proposed change include:

Shared Care: The qualifying threshold for shared care that deems both parents as having equal care responsibilities is likely to be reduced from 40% of nights per year to a tiered system beginning at 28%. This change addresses concerns about the failure of the current scheme to recognise contributions of some parents who, while substantially involved in the care of their children, do not satisfy the 40% night test.

Parents' Income: The assessment of income used to determine the level of child support payment due will be based on the combined income of both parents. This change is based on the assumption that the financial responsibility for raising a child should lie with both parents.

Definition of Income: Income will continue to be taxable income but tax losses will be excluded. Certain trust income will also be captured within the scope of income for the purposes of child support. The change seeks to improve the scheme's fairness and veracity by ensuring the definition more accurately reflects the real income of parents.

Compulsory Deductions: Payments will be deducted automatically from the parents' salary/wages to ensure payments are made, and made on time.

Changes to Penalty and Write-Off Rules: Rules related to penalties and write-offs are due to become less punitive so as to encourage parents to resume child support payments following a default. This change also recognises financial hardships that some paying parents may be experiencing.

The first changes are expected to come into effect from 1 April 2013.

Buying and Selling a Unit Title Property

Unit Title properties are becoming more common in New Zealand and the ownership structures of these properties are becoming increasingly complex. It is therefore more important than ever that buyers understand the rights, obligations and benefits associated with owning a Unit Title property prior to becoming committed as a buyer under an Agreement for Sale and Purchase.

The Unit Titles Act 2010 ('the Act') came into effect on 20 June 2011 and addresses some of the concerns traditionally associated with Unit Title property ownership. The Act provides for more information to be available to buyers so they can make better and more informed decisions regarding their purchase of Unit Title Properties.

When a Unit Title is sold the seller must now provide the buyer with pre-contract and pre-settlement disclosure regarding the Unit Title property. The purchaser will also be entitled to request additional disclosure at their own expense.

Pre-Contract Disclosure

Under the Act a pre-contract disclosure statement must be prepared and provided by the seller to any prospective buyer of a Unit Title property before the parties enter into any Agreement.

Pre-contract disclosure must advise the buyer on:

- body corporate charges;
- proposed future maintenance, including how the costs will be met;
- the balance of any fund or bank accounts of the body corporate as at the date of the last financial statements;
- whether or not the unit or common property is or has been subject to a claim under the Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006 or any other similar civil proceeding;

- and explain matters such as unit title property ownership, body corporate operation rules, unit plans, ownership and utility interests together with other matters to ensure the information provided is meaningful to the buyer.

The requirement to provide pre-contract disclosure cannot be contracted out of by the parties. All sellers must comply.

Pre-Settlement Disclosure

After the buyer and seller have entered into an Agreement for Sale and Purchase the seller must provide the buyer with a second disclosure statement with further information, including a certificate from the body corporate, no later than the fifth working day prior to the settlement date.

Additional Disclosure

The buyer of a Unit Title may request additional disclosure from the seller. Any request for an additional disclosure statement must be made by the earlier of either:

- the tenth working day before execution of settlement.

If a request for additional disclosure is made, the seller must provide the additional disclosure to the buyer no later than five working days after the request was made. The seller is entitled to recover any reasonable costs they incur in providing the additional disclosure.

The additional disclosure may be of great assistance to a buyer, and serious consideration should be given to requesting information even though it may incur additional costs.

There are consequences if the correct disclosures are not made within the appropriate timeframes. These can include the buyer being able to postpone settlement or cancel the agreement altogether.

Snippets

The "Gift of Life"

A total of 11 hearts, nine lungs, 35 livers, three pancreases, and 50 kidneys were included in transplants from deceased people in New Zealand last year. These donations were given by a total of 41 organ donors.

The donation of organs and tissue in New Zealand is governed by the Human Tissues Act 2008 ('the Act'). The Act prescribes who may give consent or raise objections to donation of organs and tissue from deceased persons.

Indicating on your driver's licence that you wish to be an organ donor does not constitute consent to the

donation of organs; as the decision to donate ultimately rests with your family. It is therefore important to discuss your wishes with them. Where any "close available relative" reasonably objects to the donation of your organs, any consent given could be overridden and the donation will not proceed.

The Act provides that the decision to donate should take into account the family's cultural and spiritual needs together with their values and beliefs. For further information, please refer to www.givelife.org.nz and www.donor.co.nz.

When is Relationship Property valued following Separation?

The date upon which relationship property is valued for division of asset purposes varies depending on whether the parties or the court decide the division of assets. The Property (Relationships) Act 1976 ('the Act') applies to de-facto relationships, civil unions and marriages. The Act provides rules for the division of property for relationships of over three years in duration.

Where the parties agree, they can document their agreement in a Separation and Relationship Property Agreement, and include the values as at the date of separation.

Where agreement cannot be reached, application can be made to the Family Court, where the value of relationship property is determined at the date of hearing, unless the Court exercises the overriding discretion it has to depart from a hearing date valuation.

Be aware of the impact timing can have when disputing the split of relationship property assets following separation. For some people, a quick resolution at the earlier asset value may be a better result than getting a greater share when asset values have fallen.

Govett Quilliam Profile – Nina Elliott



Nina joined Govett Quilliam's Family Team in August 2006 and became an associate of the firm on 1 April 2011. Nina has recently returned to work from maternity leave after becoming a mother in July.

Nina specialises in family law. Her expertise includes Hague Convention/International child abduction, adoptions, marriage dissolutions, the Domestic Violence Act 1995, Relationship Property and Parenting Orders. Nina has been involved in a number of mediations and negotiations. She enjoys assisting her clients to reach negotiated outcomes and believes such outcomes achieve mutually beneficial results for her clients. Nina appears regularly in the Family Court and maintains a passion for litigation.

Outside of the office Nina has acted as a volunteer lawyer at the Taranaki Community Law Centre as well as at the Citizens Advice Bureau. Aside from spending time with her family, Nina enjoys runs along the foreshore in her lunch break or working out at the gym. She likes to keep fit and loves that she can take in such beautiful scenery while she is doing so. Nina enjoys competing in the many running events Taranaki has to offer and has taught body attack aerobics at one of our local gyms.

Continuing Education

It is a requirement that all solicitors attend seminars to keep up with legal developments in their field of expertise. The following seminars have been attended by members of our Firm. If you would like information on any of the following seminars please contact us.

- Arbitration – Lauren Wallace
- Gift Duty Repeal - Practical Implications –Stu Barraclough
- New Discovery Rules Seminar – Lauren Wallace and Troy Wano
- Public Works Act Update – John Eagles
- Family Law Conference – David Tyree
- Probate and L.O.A – Quest for the Perfect Application – Fleur Jones and Sandy Ellice

Govett Quilliam News



New Associate

The partners of Govett Quilliam are delighted to announce the appointment of Troy Wano as an associate from 1 December 2011. Troy joined the firm earlier this year and works in our Civil Litigation and Employment Teams in our New Plymouth Office and specialises in all employment, debt recovery, insolvency and commercial and civil litigation matters.



Around the Mountain Relay

Govett Quilliam's running team successfully completed the Around The Mountain relay on 11/12 November in a great time of 13 hours and 47 minutes. This time put the team in 20th place out of 40 teams. Running conditions were great and almost all runners bettered their estimated times. A big thanks to the support crew who cheered the GQ runners on throughout the day. It was a great effort by all!

Welcome Back to Nina

Welcome back to Nina Elliott who has returned to work from maternity leave. Nina is a specialist in family law. If you need to contact Nina, please phone her on (06) 768-3779 or email Nina.Elliott@gqlaw.co.nz



Govett Quilliam Runners

Congratulations to GQ's half marathon runners who completed the Taranaki Daily News Half Marathon in October! Paul Shearer - 1:33, Troy Wano 1:41, Andrew Laurenson 1:43 and Emily Pipe 2:01 – what a great effort. Troy also completed the Auckland Marathon in 4.08 a few weeks after his half marathon, on 30 October 2011.

Golf Champion

Congratulations to Margaret McDougall who won the Bronze 1 division of the Westown Weekend Ladies Golf Club Championships on Sunday 25 September 2011. The club champs were played over 36 holes and Margaret won 4/3. Margaret also played in the Champions of Champions which was held at the Stratford Golf Course on Wednesday 16 November 2011 – the Westown Weekend Ladies team finished third in the Rosebowl event.


Govett Quilliam's "Flying Hawks"

For the first time in a few years Govett Quilliam has put a touch rugby team together. The GQ "Flying Hawks" can be seen on Wednesday evenings at the social touch competition at Sanders Park. The Flying Hawks have put in some solid performances during recent grading games and are starting to gel nicely as a team in time for the competition to start properly.

Facebook



Govett Quilliam's Facebook page is up and running! Our page is regularly updated with legal articles and happenings in our firm.

Go to www.facebook.com/GovettQuilliam and  our page to be kept up to date with relevant legal topics!

Govett Brewster Art Gallery

The Govett-Brewster has something on every weekend. For the full programme list of free events and talks, see www.govettbrewster.com and Like Govett-Brewster on Facebook.

- **Vincent Ward: Breath – the fleeting intensity of life – 10 December 2011 – 26 February 2012**

Vincent Ward Vincent Ward's memorable filmic work has long been part of Aotearoa New Zealand's visual experience. This new exhibition showcases his recent exploration of the still image, presenting works that combine photography, paint and digital imaging alongside filmic vignettes.

- **Old Genes: Artists reading Len Lye – 10 December 2011 – 26 February 2012**

With artists Phil Dadson, Tessa Laird, Dane Mitchell, Andy Thomson and Daniel von Sturmer, this exhibition presents a fresh look at the importance of Len Lye within contemporary New Zealand art.

- **Open Window – Jacqueline Elley: Detenebrate 3 December 2011 – 19 February 2012**

New Plymouth artist Jacqueline Elley works with light and muka, an organic, processed flax fibre traditionally produced in Taranaki, exploring the tensions between nature/culture, illumination/darkness and containment/fluidity in her work. For this site-specific installation, Elley references historical and contemporary Māori and Pakeha approaches to muka, transforming the Open Window gallery space into a lightbox.

Monica Brewster Evenings

The Monica Brewster Evening, in association with Govett Quilliam - The Lawyers, brings an impressive array of national and international artists and cultural thinkers to New Plymouth. The evenings offer exceptional speakers, art, food, wine and conviviality. The events are also supported by Michael Radich Wine Merchant.

- **Michael Parmenter – Tuesday 21 February 6pm–8pm**

Michael Parmenter's name is synonymous with bold and innovative contemporary dance. Over the past twenty years Parmenter has created some of Aotearoa New Zealand's most challenging, exciting and successful theatrical works as dancer, choreographer and director. Parmenter has created experimental works that enthrall with their emotional and intellectual intensity.

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