

NEWSLETTER

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Welcome to our Winter issue of the PMC newsletter. Our newsletter is designed to keep you up to date with the latest legal news as well as explaining day to day legal issues and terms you may encounter and the happenings within the Firm.

As we go to print we are farewelling our Administration Manager Nicola Crooks, who is moving on to Christchurch, and welcoming Ally Crane in this role. Ally has been with Petrie Mayman Clark for ten valuable years.

Our website is in the “final stage” of development and will be accessible at www.petrie.co.nz shortly. We look forward to providing this service to you.

If there is a particular topic you would like us to cover, please do not hesitate to contact one of our Partners – they’re only too happy to help.

Our aim is to provide access to excellent and affordable legal services focused on client satisfaction.

Next time you need legal advice, call Petrie Mayman Clark.

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Thinking about Renting out Your Home or Investment Property?

The purchase of a residential property with a view to renting it out is a popular investment choice for many New Zealanders.

If you are considering such an investment, or indeed already rent out a property, then you need to be familiar with the provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act 1986 (the “Act”) which sets out the requirements for many residential tenancies.



Some of the main points are as follows:

1. Tenancy Agreements to be in Writing

The Act provides that all residential tenancy agreements must be in writing. However, an agreement is still enforceable even if it is not in writing.

2. Term of Tenancy

The Act recognises two types of tenancies:

- Fixed term tenancies which are for a specified term;
- Periodic tenancies which are not for a defined term but continue until terminated by either party in the manner set out below at point 5.

The Act does not apply to fixed term residential tenancies that are for less than 120 days or for five or more years. However, in the latter situation, both the landlord and the tenant must agree that the Act will not apply.

3. Bond

The Act permits the landlord to require a prospective tenant to pay up to four weeks rent as a bond in advance. The money is held by the Tenancy Tribunal and is only refundable once both parties sign a form agreeing on the amount to be allocated to the tenant and/or the landlord. The landlord is entitled to deduct from the bond the cost of any repairs that are the responsibility of the tenant but cannot use it to recover costs associated with fair wear and tear. If the parties cannot agree upon the amount of bond to be refunded, then the matter will have to be referred to the Tenancy Tribunal.

4. Form of Tenancy Agreement

The Act prescribes a simple form of tenancy agreement; a copy can be downloaded from the website of the Tenancy Tribunal: www.dhb.govt.nz

5. Terminating a Residential Tenancy

Either the landlord or the tenant can give notice to bring a tenancy to an end. In the case of the tenant, at least 21 days notice must be given. In the case of a landlord, 90 days notice must be given but only 42 days is required if the landlord:

- Requires the premises for his or her own use or that of his or her immediate family;
- Has entered into an agreement to sell the property and the terms of that agreement require vacant possession;
- Requires the property in order that one of his or her employees can live in it so long as the landlord has previously notified the tenant that the premises are normally used for that purpose.

All notices to terminate a tenancy must be in writing.

6. Disputes

The Tenancy Tribunal deals with all disputes arising out of residential tenancy agreements regardless of the issues involved. Either party can make an application to the Tribunal either during the tenancy or after it has ended.

If you are a landlord, it pays to fully familiarise yourself with the responsibilities and duties imposed upon you by the Act. It could save you a lot of time and trouble in the future.

If you have any queries in relation to this article, please contact Mark Clark.

Claims for Compensation for Economic Disparity on Separation

The amended relationship property legislation introduced in 2002 signalled a shift in the way the law viewed relationships, by recognising that the contributions made by parties in a relationship are equal, particularly in the area of earning capacity.

Where a relationship ends and one spouse earns considerably more than the other, section 15 of the Property (Relationships) Act 1976 allows for the disadvantaged spouse to make a claim for compensation as a result of this "economic disparity".

Grounds for Economic Disparity

The initial challenge is making out the grounds for an economic disparity claim. Firstly, the living standards and income of one spouse must be significantly higher than the other.



What constitutes 'significant' is unclear as Court decisions vary.

Secondly, the living standards and income must be due to the effects of the division of functions during the relationship. In most cases this has arisen due to one spouse sacrificing career advancement to remain at home to care for the children thereby allowing the other spouse to advance his or her career.

Once the grounds have been made out, the Court has discretion as to whether it considers an award to be just in the circumstances and if it does, then the amount of compensation will need to be determined.

This resolution may sound straightforward in theory. However, Court decisions regarding economic

disparity claims have proved to be inconsistent. Even in cases where claims have been successful, awards have typically been conservative. As a result, it can be difficult to establish the grounds for economic disparity as it is unclear how much weight will be attached to any particular factor.

Career or Family?

The decision to advance one's career or take a more domestic role is one that many people face when having families – but what are the consequences upon separation?

In a recent Family Court case, a wife brought a claim for economic disparity for \$686,000 on the basis that had she not given up work to care for the children she would be earning a similar income to her husband. The claim was initially rejected by the Family Court on the grounds that the economic disparity was caused by her own decision not to return to the workforce, rather than any real need for her to remain at home. The case was appealed to the High Court and the much awaited decision was released recently.

On appeal, the High Court agreed that the division of roles within the marriage was a choice. However,

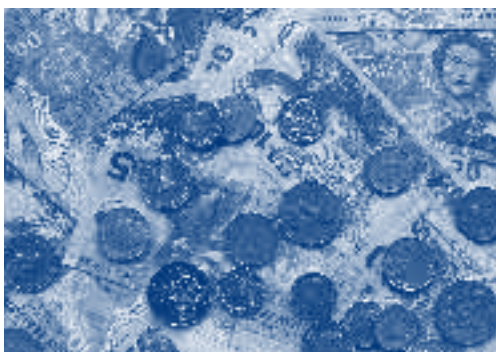
the Court did not consider it appropriate to suggest a different choice could or should have been made. It found the division of roles within the marriage was the primary reason for the disparity in income. The Judge stated: *"It is the classic case of a man being given full rein to develop his career and maximise his earning potential while his wife puts her career on hold. The causal link between the economic disparity and the division of roles in the marriage could not be clearer."*

The case is currently being appealed to the Court of Appeal; however the High Court judgment sends a clear message that the decision to take a domestic role or advance one's career is a choice. However, just because one spouse chooses to remain in a domestic role, despite other opportunities being available, does not mean they should be treated as the author of their own misfortune. After all, the purpose of the Act is to recognise equal contributions made by parties in a relationship and every type of contribution must be considered.

If you have any queries in relation to this article, please contact Jocelyn Munro.

Update on the Charities Register

Are you the trustee of a charitable trust or involved in the administration of a charitable organisation? If so, you should be aware that various sections of the Charities Act 2005 (the "Act") have now come into force. One of the purposes of the Act is to provide for the registration of societies, institutions, and trustees of trusts as charitable entities.



Once registered as a charitable entity, there is an ongoing obligation to provide and update information on the register such as changes to the trustees, constitution, trust deed or annual returns. For this reason, it will be advantageous for organisations to hold an annual general meeting in order to make such changes before lodging the application.

Purpose of Registration

Some of the information provided to the Commission will be accessible to the public. The reason for this is to enhance public confidence in the charitable sector.

Following registration, the Commission will provide organisations with an identifying number which can be used to assure the public that the organisation is legitimate. This will be especially advantageous for organisations that carry out fundraising ventures.

If you have any queries in relation to this article, please contact Mark Clark.

Registration

Voluntary registration began on 1 February 2007. Organisations that currently have tax exempt status will need to be registered by 1 July 2008 to retain this status. Applications should be sent to the Charities Commission (the "Commission") by 1 April 2008 to ensure that registration is complete by July 2008.

When registering, each organisation must provide certain information including:

- the sector the organisation operates in
- the charitable purpose of the organisation
- the benefactors of the organisation
- the trustees or board members
- the rules or trust deed of the organisation.

Retirement Villages – Legal Titles

Retirement villages are becoming an increasingly popular choice for older New Zealanders who wish to take advantage of the security and flexibility of the lifestyle on offer.

If you are considering purchasing a home in a retirement village, then you need to be aware of exactly what it is you are buying and in particular the sort of legal title that you will purchase when you acquire your new home.

The most common types of legal title used for retirement villages are:

1. Licence to Occupy

A licence to occupy entitles the resident to live in the unit but ownership of the unit is retained by the retirement village. For that reason, it is usually not possible to borrow funds from a bank or other financial institution secured against a licence to occupy.

2. Unit Title

A unit title is issued under the Unit Titles Act 1972 and confers legal ownership of the unit or house upon the resident. It is therefore technically possible for the resident to borrow against the value of the property. However, the occupation agreement with the retirement village will probably include re-sale restrictions which will in turn restrict the resident's ability to borrow.

3. Cross Lease

A cross lease title is one whereby the ownership of the freehold is shared by all of the residents who then grant leases to each other to live in the units and/or houses for a token rent.

4. Lease for Life

The retirement village owner grants a lease in a unit or house in the village which continues on until the resident either dies or leaves the village.

The Retirement Villages Act 2003 (the "Act") introduced new compliance procedures for retirement village operators, which are in the process of being phased in. These procedures include a requirement for the following documents to be provided to all intending residents:

- a Disclosure Statement, which includes information about the type of legal title offered and the ownership and management structure of the village, and
- an Occupation Right Agreement, which confers the right of occupation of a unit or house upon a resident, together with the right to use services and shared facilities in the village.

In addition, the Act provides that with effect from 1 May 2007, each retirement village must have a Code of Residents Right. This code summarises the basic rights which all retirement village residents are entitled to and covers matters such as consultation, dispute resolution and the right to be provided with services and other benefits promised in the Occupation Right Agreement.

Legal Advice

The Act makes it mandatory for intending residents of a retirement village to receive independent legal advice before signing an Occupation Right Agreement. This means the resident's signature has to be witnessed by a lawyer who must certify that he or she has explained the general effect of the agreement and its implications in such a manner which is easily understood by the intending resident. An agreement that has not been properly certified may not be enforceable by the retirement village operator.

In summary, the new compliance procedures introduced by the Act should afford greater protection and security to retirement village residents.

If you have any queries in relation to this article, please contact Jocelyn Munro.

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