

🍇 Presenter

Barrie Goldsmith of Australian Travel and Tourism Lawyers

 Barrie Goldsmith was admitted as a solicitor in England in 1975, where he was a partner in a very successful law firm. He migrated to Australia in 1982.

In 1984 Barrie established his own law firm, *Goldsmiths Lawyers*.

• He has, virtually from the outset, acted for clients in the travel, tourism and hospitality industries and continues to be heavily involved in those industries. He has been the author of a regular legal column in *TravelTrade* magazine.

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🌉 🛛 Doing Business

- Both countries have a legal system founded on: -Westminster system and apply both common law and statute.
- 2 principal limitations include:
 - -The acquisition of some real estate.
 - Acquisition of commercial interests which may be contrary to the national interest.
- Otherwise, very few limitations.
- The Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement now permits acquisition to the amount of \$800 million by American corporations without Government approval.

Contract Issues

- Substantially the same as in the USA
- Trade Practices Act (Cth) (1974)

 Section 68 declares void any term of a contract which purports to exclude, restrict or modify the implied conditions, warranties and other provisions of the Division
 - Section 74(2) implies a warranty that services will be fit for the purpose.
 - Section 68A permits limitation of liability for breach of the implied conditions or warranties but is subject to restrictions.



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🕵 Liability Issues in Australia

- Substantially the same as in the USA
- In Australia, tort law reform was prompted by the collapse of HIH Insurance Group, impact of the 11 September 2001 attacks on the global insurance market and increasing awards of damages.
- The Federal Government established a committee to review the law of negligence and prepared the "IPP Report" which, amongst other things, recommended:
- That a risk be "not insignificant".
 An intoxicated person is deemed to have contributed to his/her injury.
- 3. An injured person is deemed to have been aware of any obvious risk.

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🌉 🛛 Liability Issues in Australia

- The *Civil Liability Act 2002* (NSW) was passed as a result of the lpp recommendations.
 - Fallas v Mourlas [2006] was a test case for the Court to consider the meaning of "obvious risk" according to Section 5L of the Civil Liability Act.
 - Tourism and hospitality operators were no longer held liable for intoxicated patrons and injuries suffered after departing the premises.



The Australian Courts now imposes a greater obligation upon people to appreciate and accept risk.

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Cultural issues and Hospitality A heightened duty of care to those vulnerable and unfamiliar with the language and cultural nuances of Australians and New Zealanders. Preti v Conservation Land Corporation and Ors [2007] highlighted that 'obvious risk' may be culturally specific.

 Increased vulnerability of tourists who are unable to read and understand warning signs and unfamiliar with



Dispute Resolution

- All States and Territories, and all legal profession associations, have or can arrange mediation and arbitration procedures
- 1986 Australian Commercial Dispute Centre ("ACDC") established by Justices Street and Sheahan
- International Arbitration Act (1974) (Cth) implements the New York and Washington Conventions.
- Free Trade Agreements also tend to bring with them dispute resolution provisions.



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