

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION**

This form is approved by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Incorporated and by Auckland District Law Society Incorporated.

**AUCTION DETAILS**

Auctioneer: Barfoot &amp; Thompson Limited MREINZ Licensed under the Real Estate Agents Act 2008

Place of Auction: at 280 Manukau Road, Epsom (Branch Office)

Date and Time of Auction: Wednesday, 16 June 2021, 05:30 p.m.

Licensed Real Estate Agent acting for Vendor: Barfoot &amp; Thompson Limited MREINZ Licensed under the Real Estate Agents Act 2008

**Vendor:** Hongzhi Yu

The vendor is registered under the GST Act in respect of the transaction evidenced by this agreement and/or will be so registered at settlement:

**Yes/No****PROPERTY**

Address: 25A Alpers Avenue, Epsom, Auckland City

Estate: **FREEHOLD** **LEASEHOLD** **STRATUM IN FREEHOLD**  
**STRATUM IN LEASEHOLD** **CROSS-LEASE (FREEHOLD)** **CROSS-LEASE (LEASEHOLD)**

If none of the above are deleted, the estate being sold is the first option of freehold.

Legal Description:

**Area (more or less):****Lot/Flat/Unit:**  
Unit A**DP:**  
212039**Record of Title (unique identifier):**  
NA140A/110

Stratum in Freehold Unit A and Accessory Unit 1 Deposited Plan 212039, Supplementary Record Sheet NA140A/115

**TENANCIES****Yes/No****Name of Tenant(s):**

Particulars of any tenancies are set out in Schedule 3 or another schedule attached to this agreement by the parties.

**1.0 Conditions of sale**

- 1.1 The property and the chattels included in the sale are sold on these Particulars and Conditions of Sale, the General Terms of Sale and any Further Terms of Sale.
- 1.2 GST will be payable in accordance with the statement of the purchase price in the Memorandum of Contract.
- 1.3 The GST date is (subclause 14.0):
- 1.4 The settlement date is: 07 July 2021
- 1.5 The interest rate for late settlement is 15 % p.a.

**2.0 Conduct of auction**

- 2.1 The property is offered for sale subject to a reserve price and, subject to the reserve price being met, the highest bidder whose bid is accepted by the auctioneer shall be the purchaser.
- 2.2 The auctioneer may nominate the sum by which the bidding can be raised.
- 2.3 The auctioneer may refuse any bid.
- ~~2.4 The auctioneer or the licensed real estate agent acting for the vendor in respect of the sale may submit a bid on behalf of any person. The auctioneer shall identify a person so acting before the commencement of bidding.~~
- ~~2.5 The vendor may bid personally, or by a representative, or through the auctioneer, provided that the bid is less than the reserve price. The auctioneer shall identify each vendor bid as it is made.~~
- 2.6 The vendor may withdraw the property at any time before it has been sold and without declaring the reserve price.
- 2.7 If a dispute arises concerning any bid, the auctioneer may determine the dispute or re-offer the property at the last undisputed bid.
- 2.8 The purchaser shall immediately on the completion of the auction:
  - (a) sign the Memorandum of Contract, failing which the auctioneer may sign on behalf of the purchaser;
  - (b) pay to the vendor's licensed real estate agent the deposit being 10% of the purchase price unless otherwise agreed; and
  - (c) complete its GST information in Schedule 1, if applicable.

**Release date: 16 July 2020**

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# GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

## 3.0 Definitions, time for performance, notices, and interpretation

### 3.1 Definitions

- (1) Unless the context requires a different interpretation, words and phrases not otherwise defined have the same meanings ascribed to those words and phrases in the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985, the Property Law Act 2007, the Resource Management Act 1991 or the Unit Titles Act 2010.
- (2) "Accessory unit", "owner", "principal unit" "unit", and "unit plan" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Unit Titles Act.
- (3) "Agreement" means this document including the front page, these General Terms of Sale, any Further Terms of Sale, and any schedules and attachments.
- (4) "Associated person", "conveyancer", "offshore RLWT person", "residential land purchase amount", "RLWT", "RLWT certificate of exemption" and "RLWT rules" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Income Tax Act 2007.
- (5) "Building", "building consent", "code compliance certificate", "commercial on-seller", "compliance schedule" and "household unit" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Building Act.
- (6) "Building Act" means the Building Act 1991 and/or the Building Act 2004.
- (7) "Building warrant of fitness" means a building warrant of fitness supplied to a territorial authority under the Building Act.
- (8) "Cleared funds" means:
  - (a) An electronic transfer of funds that has been made strictly in accordance with the requirements set out in the PLS Guidelines; or
  - (b) A bank cheque, but only in the circumstances permitted by the PLS Guidelines and only if it has been paid strictly in accordance with the requirements set out in the PLS Guidelines.
- (9) "Commissioner" has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Tax Administration Act 1994.
- (10) "Default GST" means any additional GST, penalty (civil or otherwise), interest, or other sum imposed on the vendor (or where the vendor is or was a member of a GST group its representative member) under the GST Act or the Tax Administration Act 1994 by reason of non-payment of any GST payable in respect of the supply made under this agreement but does not include any such sum levied against the vendor (or where the vendor is or was a member of a GST group its representative member) by reason of a default or delay by the vendor after payment of the GST to the vendor by the purchaser.
- (11) "Electronic instrument" has the same meaning as ascribed to that term in the Land Transfer Act 2017.
- (12) "Going concern", "goods", "principal place of residence", "recipient", "registered person", "registration number", "supply", "taxable activity" and "taxable supply" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the GST Act.
- (13) "GST" means Goods and Services Tax arising pursuant to the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985 and "GST Act" means the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985.
- (14) "Landonline Workspace" means an electronic workspace facility approved by the Registrar-General of Land pursuant to the provisions of the Land Transfer Act 2017.
- (15) "Leases" means any tenancy agreement, agreement to lease (if applicable), lease, sublease, or licence to occupy in respect of the property, and includes any receipt or other evidence of payment of any bond and any formal or informal document or letter evidencing any variation, renewal, extension, review, or assignment.
- (16) "LIM" means a land information memorandum issued pursuant to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
- (17) "LINZ" means Land Information New Zealand.
- (18) "Local authority" means a territorial authority or a regional council.
- (19) "OIA consent" means consent to purchase the property under the Overseas Investment Act 2005.
- (20) "PLS Guidelines" means the most recent edition, as at the date of this agreement, of the Property Transactions and E-Dealing Practice Guidelines prepared by the Property Law Section of the New Zealand Law Society.
- (21) "Proceedings" means any application to any court or tribunal or any referral or submission to mediation, adjudication or arbitration or any other dispute resolution procedure.
- (22) "Property" means the property described in this agreement.
- (23) "Purchase price" means the total purchase price stated in this agreement which the purchaser has agreed to pay the vendor for the property and the chattels included in the sale.
- (24) "Regional council" means a regional council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (25) "Remote settlement" means settlement of the sale and purchase of the property by way of the purchaser's lawyer paying the moneys due and payable on the settlement date directly into the trust account of the vendor's lawyer, in consideration of the vendor agreeing to meet the vendor's obligations under subclause 5.8(2), pursuant to the protocol for remote settlement recommended in the PLS Guidelines.
- (26) "Residential (but not otherwise sensitive) land" has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Overseas Investment Act 2005.
- (27) "Rules" means body corporate operational rules under the Unit Titles Act.
- (28) "Secure web document exchange" means an electronic messaging service enabling messages and electronic documents to be posted by one party to a secure website to be viewed by the other party immediately after posting.
- (29) "Settlement" means (unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing) the moment in time when the vendor and purchaser have fulfilled their obligations under subclause 5.8.
- (30) "Settlement date" means the date specified as such in this agreement.
- (31) "Settlement statement" means a statement showing the purchase price, plus any GST payable by the purchaser in addition to the purchase price, less any deposit or other payments or allowances to be credited to the purchaser, together with apportionments of all incomings and outgoings apportioned at the settlement date.
- (32) "Tax information" and "tax statement" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Land Transfer Act 2017.
- (33) "Territorial authority" means a territorial authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (34) "Title" includes where appropriate a record of title within the meaning of the Land Transfer Act 2017.
- (35) "Unit title" means a unit title under the Unit Titles Act.

- (36) "Unit Titles Act" means the Unit Titles Act 2010.
- (37) "Working day" means any day of the week other than:
- Saturday, Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's Birthday, and Labour Day;
  - if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday;
  - a day in the period commencing on the 24th day of December in any year and ending on the 5th day of January in the following year, both days inclusive; and
  - the day observed as the anniversary of any province in which the property is situated.

A working day shall be deemed to commence at 9.00 am and to terminate at 5.00 pm.

3.2 Unless a contrary intention appears on the front page or elsewhere in this agreement:

- the interest rate for late settlement is equivalent to the interest rate charged by the Inland Revenue Department on unpaid tax under the Tax Administration Act 1994 during the period for which the interest rate for late settlement is payable, plus 5% per annum; and
- a party is in default if it did not do what it has contracted to do to enable settlement to occur, regardless of the cause of such failure.

3.3 Time for Performance

- Where the day nominated for settlement or the fulfilment of a condition is not a working day, then the settlement date or the date for fulfilment of the condition shall be the last working day before the day so nominated.
- Any act done pursuant to this agreement by a party, including service of notices, after 5.00 pm on a working day, or on a day that is not a working day, shall be deemed to have been done at 9.00 am on the next succeeding working day.
- Where two or more acts done pursuant to this agreement, including service of notices, are deemed to have been done at the same time, they shall take effect in the order in which they would have taken effect but for subclause 3.3(2).

3.4 Notices

The following apply to all notices between the parties relevant to this agreement, whether authorised by this agreement or by the general law:

- All notices must be served in writing.
- Any notice under section 28 of the Property Law Act 2007, where the purchaser is in possession of the property, must be served in accordance with section 353 of that Act.
- All other notices, unless otherwise required by the Property Law Act 2007, must be served by one of the following means:
  - on the party as authorised by sections 354 to 361 of the Property Law Act 2007, or
  - on the party or on the party's lawyer:
    - by personal delivery; or
    - by posting by ordinary mail; or
    - by email; or
    - in the case of the party's lawyer only, by sending by document exchange or, if both parties' lawyers have agreed to subscribe to the same secure web document exchange for this agreement, by secure web document exchange.
- In respect of the means of service specified in subclause 3.4(3)(b), a notice is deemed to have been served:
  - in the case of personal delivery, when received by the party or at the lawyer's office;
  - in the case of posting by ordinary mail, on the third working day following the date of posting to the address for service notified in writing by the party or to the postal address of the lawyer's office;
  - in the case of email:
    - when sent to the email address provided for the party or the party's lawyer on the back page; or
    - any other email address notified subsequently in writing by the party or the party's lawyer (which shall supersede the email address on the back page); or
    - if no such email address is provided on the back page or notified subsequently in writing, the office email address of the party's lawyer's firm appearing on the firm's letterhead or website;
  - in the case of sending by document exchange, on the second working day following the date of sending to the document exchange number of the lawyer's office;
  - in the case of sending by secure web document exchange, on the first working day following the date of sending to the secure web document exchange.
- Any period of notice required to be given under this agreement shall be computed by excluding the day of service.

3.5 Interpretation

- If there is more than one vendor or purchaser, the liability of the vendors or of the purchasers, as the case may be, is joint and several.
- Where the purchaser executes this agreement with provision for a nominee, or as agent for an undisclosed or disclosed but unidentified principal, or on behalf of a company to be formed, the purchaser shall at all times remain liable for all obligations on the part of the purchaser.
- If any inserted term (including any Further Terms of Sale) conflicts with the General Terms of Sale the inserted term shall prevail.
- Headings are for information only and do not form part of this agreement.
- References to statutory provisions shall be construed as references to those provisions as they may be amended or re-enacted or as their application is modified by other provisions from time to time.

#### 4.0 Deposit

- The purchaser shall pay the deposit to the vendor's licensed real estate agent immediately on the completion of the auction or, where the property has been sold prior to, or subsequent to, the auction, on the execution of this agreement by both parties, time being of the essence.
- If the deposit is not paid as set out in subclause 4.1, the vendor may cancel this agreement by serving notice of cancellation on the purchaser.
- The deposit shall be in part payment of the purchase price.

- 4.4 If the property is a unit title, the person to whom the deposit is paid shall hold it as a stakeholder until:
- (1) a pre-settlement disclosure statement, certified correct by the body corporate, under section 147 of the Unit Titles Act; and
  - (2) an additional disclosure statement under section 148 of the Unit Titles Act (if requested by the purchaser within the time prescribed in section 148(2)),
- have been provided to the purchaser by the vendor within the times prescribed in those sections or otherwise, the purchaser has given notice under section 149(2) of the Unit Titles Act to postpone the settlement date until after the disclosure statements have been provided; or
- (3) this agreement is cancelled pursuant to sections 36 or 37 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017; or
  - (4) where the purchaser, having the right to cancel this agreement pursuant to section 151(2) of the Unit Titles Act, has cancelled this agreement pursuant to that section, or has elected not to cancel by giving notice to the vendor, or by completing settlement of the purchase.
- 4.5 Where the person to whom the deposit is paid is a real estate agent, the period for which the agent must hold the deposit as a stakeholder pursuant to subclause 4.4 shall run concurrently with the period for which the agent must hold the deposit under section 123 of the Real Estate Agents Act 2008, but the agent must hold the deposit for the longer of those two periods, or such lesser period as is agreed between the parties in writing as required by section 123 of the Real Estate Agents Act 2008.

## 5.0 Possession and Settlement

### Possession

- 5.1 Unless particulars of a tenancy are included in this agreement, the property is sold with vacant possession and the vendor shall so yield the property on the settlement date.
- 5.2 If the property is sold with vacant possession, then subject to the rights of any tenants of the property, the vendor shall permit the purchaser or any person authorised by the purchaser in writing, upon reasonable notice:
- (1) to enter the property on one occasion prior to the settlement date for the purposes of examining the property, chattels and fixtures which are included in the sale; and
  - (2) to re-enter the property no later than the day prior to the settlement date to confirm compliance by the vendor with any agreement made by the vendor to carry out any work on the property, the chattels and the fixtures.
- 5.3 Possession shall be given and taken on the settlement date. Outgoings and incomings in respect of the settlement date are the responsibility of and belong to the vendor.
- 5.4 On the settlement date, the vendor shall make available to the purchaser keys to all exterior doors that are locked by key, electronic door openers to all doors that are opened electronically, and the keys and/or security codes to any alarms. The vendor does not have to make available keys, electronic door openers, and security codes where the property is tenanted and these are held by the tenant.

### Settlement

- 5.5 The vendor shall prepare, at the vendor's own expense, a settlement statement. The vendor shall tender the settlement statement to the purchaser or the purchaser's lawyer a reasonable time prior to the settlement date.
- 5.6 The purchaser's lawyer shall:
- (1) within a reasonable time prior to the settlement date create a Landonline Workspace for the transaction, notify the vendor's lawyer of the dealing number allocated by LINZ, and prepare in that workspace a transfer instrument in respect of the property; and
  - (2) prior to settlement:
    - (a) lodge in that workspace the tax information contained in the transferee's tax statement; and
    - (b) certify and sign the transfer instrument.
- 5.7 The vendor's lawyer shall:
- (1) within a reasonable time prior to the settlement date prepare in that workspace all other electronic instruments required to confer title on the purchaser in terms of the vendor's obligations under this agreement; and
  - (2) prior to settlement:
    - (a) lodge in that workspace the tax information contained in the transferor's tax statement; and
    - (b) have those instruments and the transfer instrument certified, signed and, where possible, pre-validated.
- 5.8 On the settlement date:
- (1) the balance of the purchase price, interest and other moneys, if any, shall be paid by the purchaser in cleared funds or otherwise satisfied as provided in this agreement (credit being given for any amount payable by the vendor under subclause 5.12 or 5.13, or for any deduction allowed to the purchaser under subclause 7.2, or for any compensation agreed by the vendor in respect of a claim made by the purchaser pursuant to subclause 11.2(1), or for any interim amount the purchaser is required to pay to a stakeholder pursuant to subclause 11.8);
  - (2) the vendor's lawyer shall immediately thereafter:
    - (a) release or procure the release of the transfer instrument and the other instruments mentioned in subclause 5.7(1) so that the purchaser's lawyer can then submit them for registration;
    - (b) pay to the purchaser's lawyer the LINZ registration fees on all of the instruments mentioned in subclause 5.7(1), unless these fees will be invoiced to the vendor's lawyer by LINZ directly; and
    - (c) deliver to the purchaser's lawyer any other documents that the vendor must provide to the purchaser on settlement in terms of this agreement, including where this agreement provides for the property to be sold tenanted, all leases relating to the tenancy that are held by the vendor and a notice from the vendor to each tenant advising them of the sale of the property and directing them to pay to the purchaser as landlord, in such manner as the purchaser may prescribe, all rent or other moneys payable under the leases.
- 5.9 All obligations under subclause 5.8 are interdependent.
- 5.10 The parties shall complete settlement by way of remote settlement, provided that where payment by bank cheque is permitted under the PLS Guidelines, payment may be made by the personal delivery of a bank cheque to the vendor's lawyer's office, so long as it is accompanied by the undertaking from the purchaser's lawyer required by those Guidelines.

**Last-Minute Settlement**

- 5.11 If due to the delay of the purchaser, settlement takes place between 4.00 pm and 5.00 pm on the settlement date (“last-minute settlement”), the purchaser shall pay the vendor:
- (1) one day’s interest at the interest rate for late settlement on the portion of the purchase price paid in the last-minute settlement; and
  - (2) if the day following the last-minute settlement is not a working day, an additional day’s interest (calculated in the same manner) for each day until, but excluding, the next working day.

**Purchaser Default: Late Settlement**

- 5.12 If any portion of the purchase price is not paid upon the due date for payment, then, provided that the vendor provides reasonable evidence of the vendor’s ability to perform any obligation the vendor is obliged to perform on that date in consideration for such payment:
- (1) the purchaser shall pay to the vendor interest at the interest rate for late settlement on the portion of the purchase price so unpaid for the period from the due date for payment until payment (“the default period”); but nevertheless, this stipulation is without prejudice to any of the vendor’s rights or remedies including any right to claim for additional expenses and damages. For the purposes of this subclause, a payment made on a day other than a working day or after the termination of a working day shall be deemed to be made on the next following working day and interest shall be computed accordingly; and
  - (2) the vendor is not obliged to give the purchaser possession of the property or to pay the purchaser any amount for remaining in possession, unless this agreement relates to a tenanted property, in which case the vendor must elect either to:
    - (a) account to the purchaser on settlement for incomings in respect of the property which are payable and received during the default period, in which event the purchaser shall be responsible for the outgoings relating to the property during the default period; or
    - (b) retain such incomings in lieu of receiving interest from the purchaser pursuant to subclause 5.12(1).
  - (3) If the parties are unable to agree upon any amount payable under this subclause 5.12, either party may make a claim under clause 11.0.

**Vendor Default: Late Settlement or Failure to Give Possession**

- 5.13 (1) For the purposes of this subclause 5.13:
- (a) the default period means:
    - (i) in subclause 5.13(2), the period from the settlement date until the date when the vendor is able and willing to provide vacant possession and the purchaser takes possession; and
    - (ii) in subclause 5.13(3), the period from the date the purchaser takes possession until the date when settlement occurs; and
    - (iii) in subclause 5.13(5), the period from the settlement date until the date when settlement occurs; and
  - (b) the vendor shall be deemed to be unwilling to give possession if the vendor does not offer to give possession.
- (2) If this agreement provides for vacant possession but the vendor is unable or unwilling to give vacant possession on the settlement date, then, provided that the purchaser provides reasonable evidence of the purchaser’s ability to perform the purchaser’s obligations under this agreement:
- (a) the vendor shall pay the purchaser, at the purchaser’s election, either:
    - (i) compensation for any reasonable costs incurred for temporary accommodation for persons and storage of chattels during the default period; or
    - (ii) an amount equivalent to interest at the interest rate for late settlement on the entire purchase price during the default period; and
  - (b) the purchaser shall pay the vendor an amount equivalent to the interest earned or which would be earned on overnight deposits lodged in the purchaser’s lawyer’s trust bank account on such portion of the purchase price (including any deposit) as is payable under this agreement on or by the settlement date but remains unpaid during the default period less:
    - (i) any withholding tax; and
    - (ii) any bank or legal administration fees and commission charges; and
    - (iii) any interest payable by the purchaser to the purchaser’s lender during the default period in respect of any mortgage or loan taken out by the purchaser in relation to the purchase of the property.
- (3) If this agreement provides for vacant possession and the vendor is able and willing to give vacant possession on the settlement date, then, provided the purchaser provides reasonable evidence of the purchaser’s ability to perform the purchaser’s obligations under this agreement, the purchaser may elect to take possession in which case the vendor shall not be liable to pay any interest or other moneys to the purchaser but the purchaser shall pay the vendor the same amount as that specified in subclause 5.13(2)(b) during the default period. A purchaser in possession under this subclause 5.13(3) is a licensee only.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause 5.13(3), the purchaser may elect not to take possession when the purchaser is entitled to take it. If the purchaser elects not to take possession, the provisions of subclause 5.13(2) shall apply as though the vendor were unable or unwilling to give vacant possession on the settlement date.
- (5) If this agreement provides for the property to be sold tenanted then, provided that the purchaser provides reasonable evidence of the purchaser’s ability to perform the purchaser’s obligations under this agreement, the vendor shall on settlement account to the purchaser for incomings which are payable and received in respect of the property during the default period less the outgoings paid by the vendor during that period. Apart from accounting for such incomings, the vendor shall not be liable to pay any other moneys to the purchaser but the purchaser shall pay the vendor the same amount as that specified in subclause 5.13(2)(b) during the default period.
- (6) The provisions of this subclause 5.13 shall be without prejudice to any of the purchaser’s rights or remedies including any right to claim for any additional expenses and damages suffered by the purchaser.
- (7) If the parties are unable to agree upon any amount payable under this subclause 5.13, either party may make a claim under clause 11.0.

**Deferment of Settlement and Possession**

- 5.14 If
- (1) this is an agreement for the sale by a commercial on-seller of a household unit; and
  - (2) a code compliance certificate has not been issued by the settlement date in relation to the household unit,
- then, unless the parties agree otherwise (in which case the parties shall enter into a written agreement in the form (if any) prescribed by the Building (Forms) Regulations 2004), the settlement date shall be deferred to the fifth working day following the date upon which the vendor has given the purchaser notice that the code compliance certificate has been issued (which notice must be accompanied by a copy of the certificate).
- 5.15 In every case, if neither party is ready, willing, and able to settle on the settlement date, the settlement date shall be deferred to the third working day following the date upon which one of the parties gives notice it has become ready, willing, and able to settle.
- 5.16 If
- (1) the property is a unit title;
  - (2) the settlement date is deferred pursuant to either subclause 5.14 or subclause 5.15; and
  - (3) the vendor considers on reasonable grounds that an extension of time is necessary or desirable in order for the vendor to comply with the warranty by the vendor in subclause 10.2(3),
- then the vendor may extend the settlement date:
- (a) where there is a deferment of the settlement date pursuant to subclause 5.14, to the tenth working day following the date upon which the vendor gives the purchaser notice that the code compliance certificate has been issued, provided the vendor gives notice of the extension to the purchaser no later than the second working day after such notice; or
  - (b) where there is a deferment of the settlement date pursuant to subclause 5.15, to the tenth working day following the date upon which one of the parties gives notice that it has become ready, willing, and able to settle, provided the vendor gives notice of the extension to the purchaser no later than the second working day after such notice.

**New Title Provision**

- 5.17 (1) Where
- (a) the transfer of the property is to be registered against a new title yet to be issued; and
  - (b) a search copy, as defined in section 60 of the Land Transfer Act 2017, of that title is not obtainable by the tenth working day prior to the settlement date,
- then, unless the purchaser elects that settlement shall still take place on the agreed settlement date, the settlement date shall be deferred to the tenth working day following the date on which the vendor has given the purchaser notice that a search copy is obtainable.
- (2) Subclause 5.17(1) shall not apply where it is necessary to register the transfer of the property to enable a plan to be deposited and title to the property to be issued.

**6.0 Residential Land Withholding Tax**

- 6.1 If the vendor does not have a conveyancer or the vendor and the purchaser are associated persons, then:
- (1) the vendor must provide the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer, on or before the second working day before the due date for payment of the first residential land purchase amount payable under this agreement, with:
    - (a) sufficient information to enable the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer to determine to their reasonable satisfaction whether section 54C of the Tax Administration Act 1994 applies to the sale of the property; and
    - (b) if the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer determines to their reasonable satisfaction that section 54C of the Tax Administration Act 1994 does apply, all of the information required by that section and either an RLWT certificate of exemption in respect of the sale or otherwise such other information that the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer may reasonably require to enable the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer to determine to their reasonable satisfaction the amount of RLWT that must be withheld from each residential land purchase amount;
  - (2) the vendor shall be liable to pay any costs reasonably incurred by the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer in relation to RLWT, including the cost of obtaining professional advice in determining whether there is a requirement to withhold RLWT and the amount of RLWT that must be withheld, if any; and
  - (3) any payments payable by the purchaser on account of the purchase price shall be deemed to have been paid to the extent that:
    - (a) RLWT has been withheld from those payments by the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer as required by the RLWT rules; and
    - (b) any costs payable by the vendor under subclause 6.1(2) have been deducted from those payments by the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer.
- 6.2 If the vendor does not have a conveyancer or the vendor and the purchaser are associated persons and if the vendor fails to provide the information required under subclause 6.1(1), then the purchaser may:
- (1) defer the payment of the first residential land purchase amount payable under this agreement (and any residential land purchase amount that may subsequently fall due for payment) until such time as the vendor supplies that information; or
  - (2) on the due date for payment of that residential land purchase amount, or at any time thereafter if payment has been deferred by the purchaser pursuant to this subclause and the vendor has still not provided that information, treat the sale of the property as if it is being made by an offshore RLWT person where there is a requirement to pay RLWT.
- 6.3 If pursuant to subclause 6.2 the purchaser treats the sale of the property as if it is being made by an offshore RLWT person where there is a requirement to pay RLWT, the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer may:
- (1) make a reasonable assessment of the amount of RLWT that the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer would be required by the RLWT rules to withhold from any residential land purchase amount if the sale is treated in that manner; and
  - (2) withhold that amount from any residential land purchase amount and pay it to the Commissioner as RLWT.

- 6.4 Any amount withheld by the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer pursuant to subclause 6.3 shall be treated as RLWT that the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer is required by the RLWT rules to withhold.
- 6.5 The purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer shall give notice to the vendor a reasonable time before payment of any sum due to be paid on account of the purchase price of:
- (1) the costs payable by the vendor under subclause 6.1(2) that the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer intends to deduct; and
  - (2) the amount of RLWT that the purchaser or the purchaser's conveyancer intends to withhold.

## 7.0 Risk and insurance

- 7.1 The property and chattels shall remain at the risk of the vendor until possession is given and taken.
- 7.2 If, prior to the giving and taking of possession, the property is destroyed or damaged, and such destruction or damage has not been made good by the settlement date, then the following provisions shall apply:
- (1) if the destruction or damage has been sufficient to render the property untenable and it is untenable on the settlement date, the purchaser may:
    - (a) complete the purchase at the purchase price, less a sum equal to any insurance moneys received or receivable by or on behalf of the vendor in respect of such destruction or damage, provided that no reduction shall be made to the purchase price if the vendor's insurance company has agreed to reinstate for the benefit of the purchaser to the extent of the vendor's insurance cover; or
    - (b) cancel this agreement by serving notice on the vendor in which case the vendor shall return to the purchaser immediately the deposit and any other moneys paid by the purchaser, and neither party shall have any right or claim against the other arising from this agreement or its cancellation;
  - (2) if the property is not untenable on the settlement date, the purchaser shall complete the purchase at the purchase price less a sum equal to the amount of the diminution in value of the property which, to the extent that the destruction or damage to the property can be made good, shall be deemed to be equivalent to the reasonable cost of reinstatement or repair;
  - (3) in the case of a property zoned for rural purposes under an operative District Plan, damage to the property shall be deemed to have rendered the property untenable where the diminution in value exceeds an amount equal to 20% of the purchase price; and
  - (4) if the amount of the diminution in value is disputed, the parties shall follow the same procedure as that set out in subclause 11.8 for when an amount of compensation is disputed.
- 7.3 The purchaser shall not be required to take over any insurance policies held by the vendor.

## 8.0 Title, boundaries and requisitions

- 8.1 The vendor shall not be bound to point out the boundaries of the property except that on the sale of a vacant residential lot which is not limited as to parcels the vendor shall ensure that all boundary markers required by the Cadastral Survey Act 2002 and any related rules and regulations to identify the boundaries of the property are present in their correct positions at the settlement date.
- 8.2 The purchaser is deemed to have accepted the vendor's title to the property and the purchaser may not make any requisitions or objections as to title.
- 8.3 The vendor shall not be liable to pay for or contribute towards the expense of erection or maintenance of any fence between the property and any contiguous land of the vendor but this proviso shall not enure for the benefit of any subsequent purchaser of the contiguous land; and the vendor shall be entitled to require the inclusion of a fencing covenant to this effect in any transfer of the property.

## 9.0 Vendor's warranties and undertakings

- 9.1 The vendor warrants and undertakes that at the date of this agreement, the vendor has not:
- (1) received any notice or demand and has no knowledge of any requisition or outstanding requirement:
    - (a) from any local or government authority or other statutory body; or
    - (b) under the Resource Management Act 1991; or
    - (c) from any tenant of the property; or
    - (d) from any other party; or
  - (2) given any consent or waiver, which directly or indirectly affects the property and which has not been disclosed in writing to the purchaser.
- 9.2 The vendor warrants and undertakes that at the date of this agreement the vendor has no knowledge or notice of any fact which might result in proceedings being instituted by or against the vendor or the purchaser in respect of the property.
- 9.3 The vendor warrants and undertakes that at settlement:
- (1) The chattels included in the sale listed in Schedule 2 and all plant, equipment, systems or devices which provide any services or amenities to the property, including, without limitation, security, heating, cooling, or air-conditioning, are delivered to the purchaser in reasonable working order, but in all other respects in their state of repair as at the date of this agreement (fair wear and tear excepted) but failure to do so shall only create a right of compensation.
  - (2) All electrical and other installations on the property are free of any charge whatsoever and all chattels included in the sale are the unencumbered property of the vendor.
  - (3) There are no arrears of rates, water rates or charges outstanding on the property and where the property is subject to a targeted rate that has been imposed as a means of repayment of any loan, subsidy or other financial assistance made available by or through the local authority, the amount required to remove the imposition of that targeted rate has been paid.
  - (4) Where an allowance has been made by the vendor in the settlement statement for incomings receivable, the settlement statement correctly records those allowances including, in particular, the dates up to which the allowances have been made.

- (5) Where the vendor has done or caused or permitted to be done on the property any works:
    - (a) any permit, resource consent, or building consent required by law was obtained; and
    - (b) to the vendor's knowledge, the works were completed in compliance with those permits or consents; and
    - (c) where appropriate, a code compliance certificate was issued for those works.
  - (6) Where under the Building Act, any building on the property sold requires a compliance schedule:
    - (a) the vendor has fully complied with any requirements specified in any compliance schedule issued by a territorial authority under the Building Act in respect of the building;
    - (b) the building has a current building warrant of fitness; and
    - (c) the vendor is not aware of any reason, that the vendor has not disclosed in writing to the purchaser, which would prevent a building warrant of fitness from being supplied to the territorial authority when the building warrant of fitness is next due.
  - (7) Since the date of this agreement, the vendor has not given any consent or waiver which directly or indirectly affects the property.
  - (8) Any notice or demand received by the vendor, which directly or indirectly affects the property, after the date of this agreement:
    - (a) from any local or government authority or other statutory body; or
    - (b) under the Resource Management Act 1991; or
    - (c) from any tenant of the property; or
    - (d) from any other party,has been delivered forthwith by the vendor to either the purchaser or the purchaser's lawyer, unless the vendor has paid or complied with such notice or demand. If the vendor fails to so deliver or pay the notice or demand, the vendor shall be liable for any penalty incurred.
- 9.4 If the property is or includes part only of a building, the warranty and undertaking in subclause 9.3(6) does not apply. Instead the vendor warrants and undertakes at the date of this agreement that, where under the Building Act the building of which the property forms part requires a compliance schedule:
- (1) to the vendor's knowledge, there has been full compliance with any requirements specified in any compliance schedule issued by a territorial authority under the Building Act in respect of the building;
  - (2) the building has a current building warrant of fitness; and
  - (3) the vendor is not aware of any reason, that the vendor has not disclosed in writing to the purchaser, which would prevent a building warrant of fitness from being supplied to the territorial authority when the building warrant of fitness is next due.
- 9.5 The vendor warrants and undertakes that on or immediately after settlement:
- (1) If the water and wastewater charges are determined by meter, the vendor will have the water meter read and will pay the amount of the charge payable pursuant to that reading; but if the water supplier will not make special readings, the water and wastewater charges shall be apportioned.
  - (2) Any outgoings included in the settlement statement are paid in accordance with the settlement statement and, where applicable, to the dates shown in the settlement statement, or will be so paid immediately after settlement.
  - (3) The vendor will give notice of sale in accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to the territorial authority and regional council in whose district the land is situated and will also give notice of the sale to every other authority that makes and levies rates or charges on the land and to the supplier of water.
  - (4) Where the property is a unit title, the vendor will notify the body corporate in writing of the transfer of the property and the name and address of the purchaser.

## 10.0 Unit title provisions

- 10.1 If the property is a unit title, sections 144 to 153 of the Unit Titles Act require the vendor to provide to the purchaser a pre-contract disclosure statement, a pre-settlement disclosure statement and, if so requested by the purchaser, an additional disclosure statement.
- 10.2 If the property is a unit title, the vendor warrants and undertakes as follows:
- (1) The information in the pre-contract disclosure statement provided to the purchaser was complete and correct.
  - (2) Apart from regular periodic contributions, no contributions have been levied or proposed by the body corporate that have not been disclosed in writing to the purchaser.
  - (3) Not less than five working days before the settlement date, the vendor will provide:
    - (a) a certificate of insurance for all insurances effected by the body corporate under the provisions of section 135 of the Unit Titles Act; and
    - (b) a pre-settlement disclosure statement from the vendor, certified correct by the body corporate, under section 147 of the Unit Titles Act. Any periodic contributions to the operating account shown in that pre-settlement disclosure statement shall be apportioned. There shall be no apportionment of contributions to any long-term maintenance fund, contingency fund or capital improvement fund.
  - (4) There are no other amounts owing by the owner under any provision of the Unit Titles Act.
  - (5) There are no unsatisfied judgments against the body corporate and no proceedings have been instituted against or by the body corporate.
  - (6) No order or declaration has been made by any Court against the body corporate or the owner under any provision of the Unit Titles Act.
  - (7) The vendor has no knowledge or notice of any fact which might result in:
    - (a) the owner or the purchaser incurring any other liability under any provision of the Unit Titles Act; or
    - (b) any proceedings being instituted by or against the body corporate; or
    - (c) any order or declaration being sought against the body corporate or the owner under any provision of the Unit Titles Act.



- (8) The vendor is not aware of proposals to pass any body corporate resolution relating to its rules nor are there any unregistered changes to the body corporate rules which have not been disclosed in writing to the purchaser.
- (9) No lease, licence, easement, or special privilege has been granted by the body corporate in respect of any part of the common property which has not been disclosed in writing to the purchaser.
- (10) No resolution has been passed and no application has been made and the vendor has no knowledge of any proposal for:
- the transfer of the whole or any part of the common property;
  - the addition of any land to the common property;
  - the cancellation of the unit plan; or
  - the deposit of an amendment to the unit plan, a redevelopment plan, or a new unit plan in substitution for the existing unit plan,
- which has not been disclosed in writing to the purchaser.
- (11) As at settlement, all contributions and other moneys payable by the vendor to the body corporate have been paid in full.
- 10.3 If the property is a unit title and if the vendor does not provide the certificates of insurance and the pre-settlement disclosure statement under section 147 of the Unit Titles Act in accordance with the requirements of subclause 10.2(3), then in addition to the purchaser's rights under sections 149 and 150 of the Unit Titles Act, the purchaser may:
- postpone the settlement date until the fifth working day following the date on which that information is provided to the purchaser; or
  - elect that settlement shall still take place on the settlement date.
- 10.4 If the property is a unit title, each party specifies that:
- any email address of that party's lawyer provided on the back page of this agreement, or notified subsequently in writing by that party's lawyer, shall be an address for service for that party for the purposes of section 205(1)(d) of the Unit Titles Act; and
  - if that party is absent from New Zealand, that party's lawyer shall be that party's agent in New Zealand for the purposes of section 205(2) of the Unit Titles Act.
- 10.5 If the property is a unit title, any costs owing by the purchaser to the vendor pursuant to section 148(5) of the Unit Titles Act for providing an additional disclosure statement shall be included in the moneys payable by the purchaser on settlement pursuant to subclause 5.8(1). Such costs may be deducted from the deposit if the purchaser becomes entitled to a refund of the deposit upon cancellation or avoidance of this agreement.

#### 11.0 Claims for compensation

- 11.1 If the purchaser has not purported to cancel this agreement, the breach by the vendor of any term of this agreement does not defer the purchaser's obligation to settle, but that obligation is subject to the provisions of this clause 11.0.
- 11.2 The provisions of this clause apply if:
- the purchaser claims a right to compensation for:
    - a breach of any term of this agreement; or
    - a misrepresentation; or
    - a breach of section 9 or section 14 of the Fair Trading Act 1986; or
    - an equitable set-off, or
  - there is a dispute between the parties regarding any amounts payable:
    - under subclause 5.12 or subclause 5.13; or
    - under subclause 7.2.
- 11.3 To make a claim under this clause 11.0:
- the claimant must serve notice of the claim on the other party on or before the last working day prior to the settlement date (except for claims made after the settlement date for amounts payable under subclause 5.12 or subclause 5.13, in respect of which the claimant may serve notice of the claim on the other party at any time after a dispute arises over those amounts); and
  - the notice must:
    - state the particular breach of the terms of the agreement, or the claim under subclause 5.12, subclause 5.13 or subclause 7.2, or for misrepresentation, or for breach of section 9 or section 14 of the Fair Trading Act 1986, or for an equitable set-off; and
    - state a genuine pre-estimate of the loss suffered by the claimant; and
    - be particularised and quantified to the extent reasonably possible as at the date of the notice.
- 11.4 If the claimant is unable to give notice under subclause 11.3 in respect of claims under subclause 11.2(1) or subclause 11.2(2)(b) by the settlement date by reason of the conduct or omission of the other party, the notice may be served on or before the working day immediately preceding the last working day on which settlement must take place under a settlement notice served by either party under subclause 12.1.
- 11.5 If the amount of compensation is agreed, it shall be deducted from or added to the amount to be paid by the purchaser on settlement.
- 11.6 If the purchaser makes a claim for compensation under subclause 11.2(1) but the vendor disputes the purchaser's right to make that claim, then:
- the vendor must give notice to the purchaser within three working days after service of the purchaser's notice under subclause 11.3, time being of the essence; and
  - the purchaser's right to make the claim shall be determined by an experienced property lawyer or an experienced litigator appointed by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on the appointee, the appointment shall be made on the application of either party by the president for the time being of the New Zealand Law Society. The appointee's costs shall be met by the party against whom the determination is made.
- 11.7 If the purchaser makes a claim for compensation under subclause 11.2(1) and the vendor fails to give notice to the purchaser pursuant to clause 11.6, the vendor is deemed to have accepted that the purchaser has a right to make that claim.

- 11.8 If it is accepted, or determined under subclause 11.6, that the purchaser has a right to claim compensation under subclause 11.2(1) but the amount of compensation claimed is disputed, or if the claim is made under subclause 11.2(2) and the amount of compensation claimed is disputed, then:
- (1) an interim amount shall be paid on settlement by the party required to a stakeholder until the amount of the claim is determined;
  - (2) if the parties cannot agree on a stakeholder, the interim amount shall be paid to a stakeholder nominated on the application of either party by the president for the time being of the New Zealand Law Society;
  - (3) the interim amount must be a reasonable sum having regard to all of the circumstances, except that where the claim is under subclause 5.13 the interim amount shall be the lower of the amount claimed, or an amount equivalent to interest at the interest rate for late settlement for the relevant default period on such portion of the purchase price (including any deposit) as is payable under this agreement on or by the settlement date;
  - (4) if the parties cannot agree on the interim amount, the interim amount shall be determined by an experienced property lawyer, an experienced litigator, or, where the claim for compensation is made under subclause 7.2, an experienced registered valuer or quantity surveyor appointed by the parties. The appointee's costs shall be met equally by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on the appointee, the appointment shall be made on the application of either party by the president for the time being of the New Zealand Law Society;
  - (5) the amount of the claim determined to be payable shall not be limited by the interim amount;
  - (6) the stakeholder shall lodge the interim amount on an interest-bearing call deposit with a bank registered under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 in the joint names of the vendor and the purchaser;
  - (7) the interest earned on the interim amount net of any withholding tax and any bank or legal administration fees and commission charges shall follow the destination of the interim amount;
  - (8) apart from the net interest earned on the interim amount, no interest shall be payable by either party to the other in respect of the claim for compensation once the amount of the claim has been determined, provided that if the amount determined is in excess of the interim amount, the party liable to make payment of that excess shall pay interest to the other party at the interest rate for late settlement on the amount of that excess if it is not paid on or before the third working day after the date of notification of the determination, computed from the date of such notification until payment.
- 11.9 Where a determination has to be made under subclause 11.6(2) or subclause 11.8(4) and the settlement date will have passed before the determination is made, the settlement date shall be deferred to the second working day following the date of notification to both parties of the determination. Where a determination has to be made under both of these subclauses, the settlement date shall be deferred to the second working day following the date on which notification to both parties has been made of both determinations.
- 11.10 The procedures prescribed in subclauses 11.1 to 11.9 shall not prevent either party from taking proceedings for specific performance of the contract.
- 11.11 A determination under subclause 11.6 that the purchaser does not have a right to claim compensation under subclause 11.2(1) shall not prevent the purchaser from pursuing that claim following settlement.
- 11.12 Where a determination is made by a person appointed under either subclause 11.6 or subclause 11.8, that person shall not be liable to either party for any costs or losses that either party may claim to have suffered in respect of the determination.

## 12.0 Notice to complete and remedies on default

- 12.1 (1) If the sale is not settled on the settlement date, either party may at any time thereafter serve on the other party a settlement notice.
- (2) The settlement notice shall be effective only if the party serving it is at the time of service either in all material respects ready, able, and willing to proceed to settle in accordance with clauses 5.0 and 11.0 or is not so ready, able, and willing to settle only by reason of the default or omission of the other party.
- (3) If the purchaser is in possession, the vendor's right to cancel this agreement will be subject to sections 28 to 36 of the Property Law Act 2007 and the settlement notice may incorporate or be given with a notice under section 28 of that Act complying with section 29 of that Act.
- 12.2 Subject to subclause 12.1(3), upon service of the settlement notice the party on whom the notice is served shall settle:
- (1) on or before the twelfth working day after the date of service of the notice; or
  - (2) on the first working day after the 13th day of January if the period of twelve working days expires during the period commencing on the 6th day of January and ending on the 13th day of January, both days inclusive,
- time being of the essence, but without prejudice to any intermediate right of cancellation by either party.
- 12.3 (1) If this agreement provides for the payment of the purchase price by instalments and the purchaser fails duly and punctually to pay any instalment on or within one month from the date on which it fell due for payment then, whether or not the purchaser is in possession, the vendor may immediately give notice to the purchaser calling up the unpaid balance of the purchase price, which shall upon service of the notice fall immediately due and payable.
- (2) The date of service of the notice under this subclause shall be deemed the settlement date for the purposes of subclause 12.1.
  - (3) The vendor may give a settlement notice with a notice under this subclause.
  - (4) For the purpose of this subclause a deposit is not an instalment.
- 12.4 If the purchaser does not comply with the terms of the settlement notice served by the vendor then, subject to subclause 12.1(3):
- (1) Without prejudice to any other rights or remedies available to the vendor at law or in equity, the vendor may:
    - (a) sue the purchaser for specific performance; or
    - (b) cancel this agreement by notice and pursue either or both of the following remedies, namely:
      - (i) forfeit and retain for the vendor's own benefit the deposit paid by the purchaser, but not exceeding in all 10% of the purchase price; and/or
      - (ii) sue the purchaser for damages.

- (2) Where the vendor is entitled to cancel this agreement, the entry by the vendor into a conditional or unconditional agreement for the resale of the property or any part thereof shall take effect as a cancellation of this agreement by the vendor if this agreement has not previously been cancelled and such resale shall be deemed to have occurred after cancellation.
  - (3) The damages claimable by the vendor under subclause 12.4(1)(b)(ii) shall include all damages claimable at common law or in equity and shall also include (but shall not be limited to) any loss incurred by the vendor on any bona fide resale contracted within one year from the date by which the purchaser should have settled in compliance with the settlement notice. The amount of that loss may include:
    - (a) interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase price at the interest rate for late settlement from the settlement date to the settlement of such resale; and
    - (b) all costs and expenses reasonably incurred in any resale or attempted resale; and
    - (c) all outgoings (other than interest) on or maintenance expenses in respect of the property from the settlement date to the settlement of such resale.
  - (4) Any surplus money arising from a resale shall be retained by the vendor.
- 12.5 If the vendor does not comply with the terms of a settlement notice served by the purchaser, then, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies available to the purchaser at law or in equity the purchaser may:
- (1) sue the vendor for specific performance; or
  - (2) cancel this agreement by notice and require the vendor forthwith to repay to the purchaser any deposit and any other money paid on account of the purchase price and interest on such sum(s) at the interest rate for late settlement from the date or dates of payment by the purchaser until repayment.
- 12.6 The party serving a settlement notice may extend the term of the notice for one or more specifically stated periods of time and thereupon the term of the settlement notice shall be deemed to expire on the last day of the extended period or periods and it shall operate as though this clause stipulated the extended period(s) of notice in lieu of the period otherwise applicable; and time shall be of the essence accordingly. An extension may be given either before or after the expiry of the period of the notice.
- 12.7 Nothing in this clause shall preclude a party from suing for specific performance without serving a settlement notice.
- 12.8 A party who serves a settlement notice under this clause shall not be in breach of an essential term by reason only of that party's failure to be ready and able to settle upon the expiry of that notice.

### 13.0 Non-merger

- 13.1 The obligations and warranties of the parties in this agreement shall not merge with:
- (1) the giving and taking of possession;
  - (2) settlement;
  - (3) the transfer of title to the property;
  - (4) delivery of the chattels (if any); or
  - (5) registration of the transfer of title to the property.

### 14.0 Goods and Services Tax

- 14.1 If this agreement provides for the purchaser to pay (in addition to the purchase price stated without GST) any GST which is payable in respect of the supply made under this agreement, then:
- (1) the purchaser shall pay to the vendor the GST which is so payable in one sum on the GST date;
  - (2) where the GST date has not been inserted on the front page of this agreement the GST date shall be the settlement date;
  - (3) where any GST is not so paid to the vendor, the purchaser shall pay to the vendor:
    - (a) interest at the interest rate for late settlement on the amount of GST unpaid from the GST date until payment; and
    - (b) any default GST;
  - (4) it shall not be a defence to a claim against the purchaser for payment to the vendor of any default GST that the vendor has failed to mitigate the vendor's damages by paying an amount of GST when it fell due under the GST Act; and
  - (5) any sum referred to in this clause is included in the moneys payable by the purchaser on settlement pursuant to subclause 5.8(1).
- 14.2 If the supply under this agreement is a taxable supply, the vendor will deliver a tax invoice to the purchaser on or before the GST date or such earlier date as the purchaser is entitled to delivery of an invoice under the GST Act.
- 14.3
- (1) Without prejudice to the vendor's rights and remedies under subclause 14.1, where any GST is not paid to the vendor on or within one month of the GST date, then whether or not the purchaser is in possession, the vendor may immediately give notice to the purchaser calling up any unpaid balance of the purchase price, which shall upon service of the notice fall immediately due and payable.
  - (2) The date of service of the notice under this subclause shall be deemed the settlement date for the purposes of subclause 12.1.
  - (3) The vendor may give a settlement notice under subclause 12.1 with a notice under this subclause.

### 15.0 Zero-rating

- 15.1 The vendor warrants that the statement on the front page regarding the vendor's GST registration status in respect of the supply under this agreement and any particulars stated by the vendor in Schedule 1 are correct at the date of this agreement and will remain correct at settlement.
- 15.2 The purchaser warrants that any particulars stated by the purchaser in Schedule 1 are correct at the date of this agreement.

- 15.3 Where the particulars stated on the front page and in Schedule 1 indicate that:
- (1) the vendor is and/or will be at settlement a registered person in respect of the supply under this agreement;
  - (2) the recipient is and/or will be at settlement a registered person;
  - (3) the recipient intends at settlement to use the property for making taxable supplies; and
  - (4) the recipient does not intend at settlement to use the property as a principal place of residence by the recipient or a person associated with the recipient under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act,
- GST will be chargeable on the supply under this agreement at 0% pursuant to section 11(1)(mb) of the GST Act.
- 15.4 If GST is chargeable on the supply under this agreement at 0% pursuant to section 11(1)(mb) of the GST Act, then on or before settlement the purchaser will provide the vendor with the recipient's name, address, and registration number if any of those details are not included in Schedule 1 or they have altered.
- 15.5 (1) If any of the particulars stated by the purchaser in Schedule 1:
- (a) are incomplete; or
  - (b) alter between the date of this agreement and settlement,
- the purchaser shall notify the vendor of the particulars which have not been completed and the altered particulars as soon as practicable before settlement.
- (2) The purchaser warrants that any added or altered particulars will be correct as at the date of the purchaser's notification.
  - (3) If the GST treatment of the supply under this agreement should be altered as a result of the added or altered particulars, the vendor shall prepare and deliver to the purchaser or the purchaser's lawyer an amended settlement statement, if the vendor has already tendered a settlement statement, and a credit note or a debit note, as the case may be, if the vendor has already issued a tax invoice.
- 15.6 If
- (1) the particulars in Schedule 1 state that part of the property is being used as a principal place of residence at the date of this agreement; and
  - (2) that part is still being so used at the time of the supply under this agreement,
- then, the supply of that part will be a separate supply in accordance with section 5(15)(a) of the GST Act.
- 15.7 If
- (1) the particulars stated in Schedule 1 indicate that the recipient intends to use part of the property as a principal place of residence by the recipient or a person associated with the recipient under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act; and
  - (2) that part is the same part as that being used as a principal place of residence at the time of the supply under this agreement,
- then the references in subclauses 15.3 and 15.4 to "the property" shall be deemed to mean the remainder of the property excluding that part and the references to "the supply under this agreement" shall be deemed to mean the supply under this agreement of that remainder.
- 15.8 If the particulars stated on the front page and in Schedule 1 indicate in terms of subclause 15.3 that GST will be chargeable on the supply under this agreement at 0% pursuant to section 11(1)(mb) of the GST Act, but any of the particulars stated by the purchaser in Schedule 1 should alter between the date of this agreement and settlement, such that GST no longer becomes chargeable on the supply at 0%, then:
- (1) the purchase price shall be plus GST (if any), even if it has been expressed as being inclusive of GST (if any) in the Memorandum of Contract; and
  - (2) if the vendor has already had to account to the Inland Revenue Department for the GST which is payable in respect of the supply under this agreement and did so on the basis that in accordance with subclause 15.3 the GST would be chargeable at 0%, the purchaser shall pay GST and any default GST to the vendor immediately upon demand served on the purchaser by the vendor (and where any GST or default GST is not so paid to the vendor, the purchaser shall pay to the vendor interest at the interest for late settlement on the amount unpaid from the date of service of the vendor's demand until payment).

## 16.0 Supply of a going concern

- 16.1 If there is a supply under this agreement to which section 11(1)(mb) of the GST Act does not apply but which comprises the supply of a taxable activity that is a going concern at the time of the supply, then, unless otherwise expressly stated in this agreement:
- (1) each party warrants that it is a registered person or will be so by the date of the supply;
  - (2) each party agrees to provide the other party by the date of the supply with proof of its registration for GST purposes;
  - (3) the parties agree that they intend that the supply is of a taxable activity that is capable of being carried on as a going concern by the purchaser; and
  - (4) the parties agree that the supply made pursuant to this agreement is the supply of a going concern on which GST is chargeable at 0%.
- 16.2 If it subsequently transpires that GST is payable in respect of the supply and if this agreement provides for the purchaser to pay (in addition to the purchase price without GST) any GST which is payable in respect of the supply made under this agreement, then the provisions of clause 14.0 of this agreement shall apply.

## 17.0 Limitation of liability

- 17.1 If any person enters into this agreement as trustee of a trust and if that person has no right to or interest in any assets of the trust, except in that person's capacity as a trustee of the trust, then that person's liability under this agreement will not be personal and unlimited but will be limited to the actual amount recoverable from the assets of the trust from time to time ("the limited amount").
- 17.2 If the right of that person to be indemnified from the trust assets has been lost or impaired, that person's liability will become personal but limited to the extent of that part of the limited amount which cannot be recovered from any other person.

## 18.0 OIA Consent not required

- 18.1 The purchaser warrants that the purchaser does not require OIA Consent or that the purchaser has obtained OIA Consent.

**19.0 Counterparts**

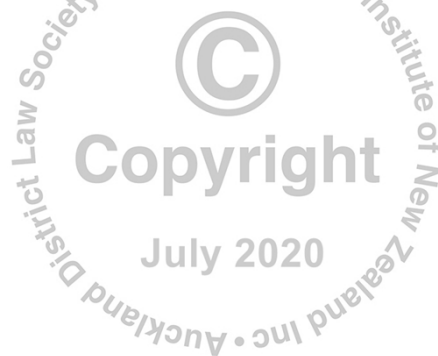
- 19.1 This agreement may be executed and delivered in any number of counterparts (including scanned and emailed PDF counterparts).
- 19.2 Each executed counterpart will be deemed an original and all executed counterparts together will constitute one (and the same) instrument.
- 19.3 This agreement shall not come into effect until each person required to sign has signed at least one counterpart and both vendor and purchaser have received a counterpart signed by each person required to sign.
- 19.4 If the parties cannot agree on the date of this agreement, and counterparts are signed on separate dates, the date of the agreement is the date on which the last counterpart was signed and delivered to all parties.

**20.0 Agency**

- 20.1 If the name of a licensed real estate agent is recorded on this agreement, it is acknowledged that the sale evidenced by this agreement has been made through that agent whom the vendor has appointed as the vendor's agent according to an executed agency agreement.
- 20.2 The scope of the authority of the agent under subclause 20.1 does not extend to making an offer, counteroffer, or acceptance of a purchaser's offer or counteroffer on the vendor's behalf without the express authority of the vendor for that purpose. That authority, if given, should be recorded in the executed agency agreement.
- 20.3 The vendor shall be liable to pay the agent's charges including GST in accordance with the executed agency agreement.

**21.0 Collection of sales information**

- 21.1 Once this agreement has become unconditional in all respects, the agent may provide certain information relating to the sale to the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Incorporated (REINZ).
- 21.2 This information will be stored on a secure password protected network under REINZ's control and may include (amongst other things) the sale price and the address of the property, but will not include the parties' names or other personal information under the Privacy Act 1993.
- 21.3 This information is collected, used and published for statistical, property appraisal and market analysis purposes, by REINZ, REINZ member agents and others.
- 21.4 Despite the above, if REINZ does come to hold any of the vendor or purchaser's personal information, that party has a right to access and correct that personal information by contacting REINZ at [info@reinz.co.nz](mailto:info@reinz.co.nz) or by post or telephone.



## FURTHER TERMS OF SALE

22.0 Clause 2.4 has been deleted and replaced with:

A licensed real estate agent acting for the vendor in respect of the sale may submit a bid on behalf of any person except the vendor but only if that person is identified to the auctioneer before the commencement of bidding.

23.0 Settlement Date (COVID-19 Alert Level)

23.1 As at the date of this agreement, New Zealand is at Alert Level [One, Two, Three or Four] of the COVID-19 Alert System (the Alert Level) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (the Pandemic).

23.2 The parties acknowledge that the Government may change the Alert Level if there is a change to the public health risks in New Zealand as a result of the Pandemic. Any change to the Alert Level may apply nationally or in specified regions.

23.3 The parties agree that in circumstances where:

a. the Alert Level is increased, either nationally or in the region in which the property is located; and

b. the relevant order made by the Director-General of Health under the Health Act 1956 (or other legislative instrument, if applicable) which gives effect to the Alert Level provides that it would be unlawful for the personal movement associated with settlement to occur; then the date of settlement under this agreement will be deferred to the date that is ten working days after New Zealand (or, in the case of a regional Alert Level change, the region in which the property is located) enters into an Alert Level where the personal movement associated with settlement is permitted, or to such other date as may be agreed between the parties in writing.

23.4 Neither party will have any claim against the other in relation to the deferral of settlement in accordance with this clause.



**SCHEDULE 1****(GST Information – see clause 15.0)**

This Schedule must be completed if the vendor has stated on the front page that the vendor is registered under the GST Act in respect of the transaction evidenced by this agreement and/or will be so registered at settlement. Otherwise there is no need to complete it.

<b>Section 1 Vendor</b>	
1(a) The vendor's registration number (if already registered):	
1(b) (i) Part of the property is being used as a principal place of residence at the date of this agreement.	Yes/No
(ii) That part is: (e.g. "the main farmhouse" or "the apartment above the shop")	Yes/No
(iii) The supply of that part will be a taxable supply.	Yes/No
<b>Section 2 Purchaser</b>	
2(a) The purchaser is registered under the GST Act and/or will be so registered at settlement.	
2(b) The purchaser intends at settlement to use the property for making taxable supplies.	
<b>If the answer to either or both of questions 2(a) and 2(b) is "No", go to question 2(e)</b>	
2(c) The purchaser's details are as follows:	
(i) Full name:	
(ii) Address:	
(iii) Registration number (if already registered):	
2(d) The purchaser intends at settlement to use the property as a principal place of residence by the purchaser or by a person associated with the purchaser under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act (connected by blood relationship, marriage, civil union, de facto relationship or adoption).	Yes/No
<b>OR</b> The purchaser intends at settlement to use part of the property (and no other part) as a principal place of residence by the purchaser or by a person associated with the purchaser under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act. That part is: (e.g. "the main farmhouse" or "the apartment above the shop")	Yes/No
2(e) The purchaser intends to direct the vendor to transfer title to the property to another party ("nominee").	
<b>If the answer to question 2(e) is "Yes", then please continue. Otherwise, there is no need to complete this Schedule any further.</b>	
<b>Section 3 Nominee</b>	
3(a) The nominee is registered under the GST Act and/or is expected by the purchaser to be so registered at settlement.	
3(b) The purchaser expects the nominee at settlement to use the property for making taxable supplies.	
<b>If the answer to either or both of questions 3(a) and 3(b) is "No", there is no need to complete this Schedule any further.</b>	
3(c) The nominee's details (if known to the purchaser) are as follows:	
(i) Full name:	
(ii) Address:	
(iii) Registration number (if already registered):	
3(d) The purchaser expects the nominee to intend at settlement to use the property as a principal place of residence by the nominee or by a person associated with the nominee under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act (connected by blood relationship, marriage, civil union, de facto relationship or adoption).	Yes/No
<b>OR</b> The purchaser expects the nominee to intend at settlement to use part of the property (and no other part) as a principal place of residence by the nominee or by a person associated with the nominee under section 2A(1)(c) of the GST Act. That part is: (e.g. "the main farmhouse" or "the apartment above the shop")	Yes/No

**SCHEDULE 2**

List all chattels included in the sale  
(strike out or add as applicable)

<del>Stove</del>	Rangehood	<del>Wall oven</del>	<del>Cooktop</del>
Dishwasher	Kitchen waste disposal	Light fittings	<del>Smoke detector(s)</del>
Burglar alarm	<del>Heated towel rail(s)</del>	<del>Heat pump(s)</del>	<del>Garage door remote control(s)</del>
Blinds	Curtains	Fixed floor coverings	

5 x Heat pumps, 2 x Garage door remote controllers, Cooktop/Oven, HRV., Central vacuum system, Extractor fan, Heated towel rail

**SCHEDULE 3**

Residential Tenancies

Name of Tenant(s):

Rent:

Term:

Bond:

**Commercial/Industrial Tenancies**  
(If necessary, complete on a separate schedule)

1. Name of Tenant(s):

Rent:

Term:

Right of Renewal:

Other:

2. Name of Tenant(s):

Rent:

Term:

Right of Renewal:

Other:



**MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT****Date of Memorandum:**

At the auction of the property, or prior to, or subsequent to, the auction (*delete as applicable*),

**PURCHASER'S NAME:****and/or nominee ("the purchaser")**

became the purchaser of the property by being the highest bidder, or by agreeing with the vendor to purchase the property.

The vendor agrees to sell and the purchaser agrees to purchase the property and the chattels included in the sale for the purchase price stated below in accordance with these Particulars and Conditions of Sale, General Terms of Sale and Further Terms of Sale (if any).

Purchase price: \$

~~Plus GST (if any)~~ OR **Inclusive of GST** (if any).  
If neither is deleted, the purchase price includes GST (if any).

Deposit: \$

**Acknowledgements**

Where this agreement relates to the sale of a residential property and this agreement was provided to the parties by a licensed real estate agent, or by a licensee on behalf of the agent, the parties acknowledge that they have been given the guide about the sale of residential property approved by the Real Estate Agents Authority.

Where this agreement relates to the sale of a unit title property, the purchaser acknowledges that the purchaser has been provided with a pre-contract disclosure statement under section 146 of the Unit Titles Act.

**Signature of purchaser(s) or auctioneer:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director / Trustee / Authorised Signatory / Agent / Attorney\***

*Delete the options that do not apply*

*If no option is deleted, the signatory is signing in their personal capacity*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director / Trustee / Authorised Signatory / Agent / Attorney\***

*Delete the options that do not apply*

*If no option is deleted, the signatory is signing in their personal capacity*

**Signature of vendor(s) or auctioneer:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director / Trustee / Authorised Signatory / Agent / Attorney\***

*Delete the options that do not apply*

*If no option is deleted, the signatory is signing in their personal capacity*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director / Trustee / Authorised Signatory / Agent / Attorney\***

*Delete the options that do not apply*

*If no option is deleted, the signatory is signing in their personal capacity*

\* If this agreement is signed under:

- (i) a Power of Attorney – please attach a **Certificate of non-revocation** (available from ADLS: 4098WFP or REINZ); or
- (ii) an Enduring Power of Attorney – please attach a **Certificate of non-revocation and non-suspension of the enduring power of attorney** (available from ADLS: 4997WFP or REINZ); or
- (iii) where the attorney signs for a trustee, a Certificate in the relevant form in Schedule 4 to the Trustee Act 1956.

Also insert the following wording for the Attorney's Signature above:

*Signed by [full name of the donor] by his or her Attorney [attorney's signature].*

**BEFORE BIDDING AT THE AUCTION**

If you are the successful bidder or you sign this agreement before or after the auction this sale will be legally binding on you.

If you are the successful bidder, the auctioneer may sign the Memorandum of Contract on your behalf if you should fail or refuse to do so.

- It is recommended you seek professional advice before bidding or, if you sign this agreement before or after the auction, before signing. This is especially so if:
  - there are any doubts.
  - the purchaser is not a New Zealand citizen. There are strict controls on the purchase of property in New Zealand by persons who are not New Zealand citizens.
  - property such as a hotel or a farm is being sold. The agreement is designed primarily for the sale of residential and commercial property.
  - the property is vacant land in the process of being subdivided or there is a new unit title or cross-lease to be issued.
  - there is any doubt as to the position of the boundaries.
  - you wish to check the weathertightness and soundness of construction of any dwellings or other buildings on the land.
- Both parties may need to have customer due diligence performed on them by their lawyer or conveyancer in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 which is best done prior to the signing of this agreement.
- You should investigate the status of the property under the local Council's District Plan. The property and those around it may be affected by zoning and other planning provisions regulating their use and future development.
- You should investigate whether necessary permits, consents, and code compliance certificates have been obtained from the Council where building works have been carried out. This investigation can be assisted by obtaining a Land Information Memorandum (LIM) from the Council.
- You should check the title to the property because there is no right of objection or requisition.
- You should compare the title plans against the physical location of existing structures where the property is a unit title or cross-lease.
- Structures or alterations to structures not shown on the plans may result in the title being defective.
- In the case of a unit title, before you enter into the agreement:
  - the vendor must provide you with a pre-contract disclosure statement under section 146 of the Unit Titles Act;
  - you should check the minutes of the past meetings of the body corporate, enquire whether there are any issues affecting the units and/or the common property, check the body corporate's long-term maintenance plan and enquire whether the body corporate has imposed or proposed levies for a long-term maintenance fund or any other fund for the maintenance of, or remedial or other work to, the common property.
- The vendor should ensure the warranties and undertakings in clauses 9.0 and 10.0:
  - are able to be complied with; and if not
  - the applicable warranty is deleted from the agreement and any appropriate disclosure is made to the purchaser.
- Both parties should ensure the chattels list in Schedule 2 is accurate.
- You should ensure that you understand the GST position, and whether or not GST is payable in addition to the price at which you are bidding.
- Both parties should seek professional advice regarding the GST treatment of the transaction. This depends upon the GST information supplied by the parties and could change before settlement if that information changes.
- You should read the Conduct of Auction in clause 2.

**THE ABOVE NOTES ARE NOT PART OF THIS AGREEMENT AND ARE NOT A COMPLETE LIST OF MATTERS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT IN CONSIDERING THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF ENTERING A BID AT THE AUCTION.**

**PROFESSIONAL ADVICE SHOULD BE SOUGHT REGARDING THE EFFECT AND CONSEQUENCES OF BECOMING THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AT THE AUCTION.**

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION**

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**DATE:****Address of Property:**

25A Alpers Avenue, Epsom, Auckland City

**VENDOR:**

Hongzhi Yu

**Contact Details:****VENDOR'S LAWYERS:**

Firm: Winston Wang & Associates

Individual Acting: Winston Wang

Email: winston@winlaw.co.nz

Contact Details: Ph: 09 522 2258

Fax: 09 522 2295

**Email Address for Service of Notices:**

(subclause 3.4)

**PURCHASER:****Contact Details:****PURCHASER'S LAWYERS:**

Firm:

Individual Acting:

Email:

Contact Details:

**Email Address for Service of Notices:**

(subclause 3.4)

Auctioneer: Barfoot & Thompson Limited MREINZ Licensed under the Real Estate Agents Act 2008

Licensed Real Estate Agent listing property:

Barfoot & Thompson Epsom

Barfoot & Thompson

Manager: David Kelly

Salesperson: George Fong

g.fong@barfoot.co.nz (021 318 228)

Contact Details:

280 Manukau Road

Epsom Auckland 1023

Ph: 09 520 6221

epsom@barfoot.co.nz

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**Form 18**  
**Pre-contract disclosure statement**  
*Section 146, Unit Titles Act 2010*

Unit plan: 212039  
Body Corporate Number: 212039  
Unit number: Unit A AV1

1. This pre-contact disclosure statement is provided to prospective buyers of the property in accordance with section 146(1) of the Unit Titles Act 2010 (**Act**).

**General information**

2. (a) **A unit title property ownership** – a unit title development is made up of two or more units and common property. Units are either Principal Units or Accessory Units. A Principal Unit may be an apartment, a commercial office, a retail shop or an industrial unit or in a car parking building it could be a car space.

A Principal Unit owner may also own one or more Accessory Units. Accessory Units are to be used with a Principal Unit and can only be owned by the owner of a Principal Unit. An Accessory Unit may be a car park space, a private garden, a balcony, a garage or a storage space.

That part of the development which is neither a Principal Unit or Accessory Unit is called Common Property. Examples of Common Property are areas such as shared access ways, lifts, lobbies, shared driveways, shared facilities for rubbish collection areas, mailboxes and swimming pools. The exterior walls, foundations and roof of the building may also be Common Property, this will depend on where the boundaries of the units are. The boundaries will be shown on the Unit Plan.

The Common Property is owned by the Body Corporate on behalf of all Principal Unit Owners. The Body Corporate (and therefore all owners) is responsible for the cost of repairing and maintaining the Common Property.

- (b) **A Unit Plan** is the plan registered with Land Information New Zealand (**LINZ**) creating the Units and the Common Property and shows the location and boundaries of all Principal Units, Accessory Units and the Common Property.

A copy of the Unit Plan for the building can be obtained from Colliers on request.

- (c) **Ownership and Utility Interests** – every Principal Unit and Accessory Unit is allocated an Ownership Interest which is based on the value of the unit to all of the other units in the development as determined by a registered valuer when the Unit Plan is registered. So each unit's Ownership Interest and hence the amount an owner will contribute towards certain Body Corporate expenses will depend on the value of his or her units compared to others in the development.

The Ownership Interest is used to determine each owner's:

- (i) contribution to the capital improvement fund;

- (ii) beneficial interest in the common property;
- (iii) extent of liability if the Body Corporate is sued; and
- (iv) undivided share in the underlying land if the Unit Plan is cancelled.

Each Principal Unit and Accessory Unit is also allocated a Utility Interest. This will be the same as the Ownership Interest unless the Body Corporate decides it would be more equitable to use a different calculation, for example to have each unit pay an equal share or the base payment share of likely use. The Utility Interest is used to calculate each owner's contribution to the operating costs, long term maintenance costs and if set up the contingency fund.

- (d) The **Body Corporate Operation Rules** are for the day to day operation, management and control of the development as a whole. They include such requirements as to not damage the common property, not leave rubbish on the common property and not create noise which interferes with the use and enjoyment of the development by other owners and occupiers.

The Body Corporate may add to the Operational Rules prescribed by the Unit Titles Regulations 2011 but they must relate to the control, management, administration, use or enjoyment of the parts or all of the development or the regulation of the Body Corporate.

A copy of the Body Corporate Rules for the building can be obtained from Colliers on request.

- (e) **Pre-settlement Disclosure** – no later than 5 working days before settlement of the sale and purchase of a Unit the seller must provide a pre-settlement disclosure statement which sets out:

- (i) the unit number[s]; Unit A AU1
- (ii) the body corporate number; 212039
- (iii) the amount the unit owner must contribute in levies for the operating account, the long term maintenance fund, any contingency fund and any capital improvement fund;
- (iv) the period covered by the contributions;
- (v) how the levies are paid;
- (vi) the date the levies are due;
- (vii) whether any levy or part of a levy is unpaid and by how much;
- (viii) whether legal proceedings have been instituted in relation to any unpaid levy;
- (ix) whether any metered charges due to the Body Corporate are unpaid and by how much;
- (x) whether any costs for repairs to building elements or infrastructure contained in the unit are unpaid and by how much;

- (xi) the rate at which interest is accruing on any money owing to the Body Corporate by the seller;
- (xii) whether there are any proceedings pending against the Body Corporate in any court or tribunal; and
- (xiii) whether there have been any change to the Body Corporate Operational Rules since:
  - the additional information statement (if one has been provided); or
  - the pre-contract disclosure statement.

(f) **Additional Disclosure Statement** – at the earlier of the close of the fifth working days after the date of entering into an agreement for sale or the close of the tenth working days before the settlement date, a buyer can request an additional disclosure statement from the seller at the buyer's cost.

This will include:

- (i) contact details of the Body Corporate and Body Corporate committee;
- (ii) the balance of every fund or bank account held by the Body Corporate at the date of the last financial statement;
- (iii) any amount due under invoices to be paid by the Body Corporate at the date the statement is requested;
- (iv) details of regular expenses that are incurred at least once every year;
- (v) amounts owed to the Body Corporate at the date the statement is requested;
- (vi) the following details in relation to every current insurance policy held by the Body Corporate:
  - name of the insurer;
  - type of policy;
  - amount of the current premium; and
  - amount of any excess payable under the policy;
- (vii) the following details in relation to every current contract entered into by the Body Corporate:
  - name of the parties;
  - the goods or services to be provided;
  - price;
  - term;

- (viii) information about every lease to which the base land is subject;
- (ix) the text of motions voted on at the last general meeting and whether each motion was passed or not;
- (x) whether the Body Corporate's operational rules differ from the prescribed Body Corporate operational rules and if so, what the differences are;
- (xi) details of the long-term maintenance plan including:
  - maintenance to be carried out;
  - maintenance carried out in the last year;
  - whether there is a long-term maintenance fund;
  - if there is a long-term maintenance fund:
    - the amount of the levies to be leased during the term of the long-term maintenance plan;
    - whether the current balance is projected to be sufficient to meet the Body Corporate's obligations under that plan.
- (g) **Computer Register** – each Principal Unit will have a computer identifier recorded on the LINZ register which records the Owner of the Principal Unit, any Accessory Units also owned by the Owner, any mortgage the Owner has granted over the units and other encumbrances or memorials affecting units.
- (h) **LIM** – a Land Information Memorandum – is issued by the Council for each Principal Unit and if applicable the Accessory Units. This records all of the information the Council has about the units including all consents applied for and whether the works the subject of the consent have been carried out in accordance with the consent, the amount of the Council rates, and any notices Council has issued in relation to the Unit or the business conducted from the Unit.
- (i) **Easements and Covenants** – an easement is a property right granted by a land owner in favour of another person to use its property for a particular use and in a particular way, eg as a right of access by foot or with vehicles, the right to run wires, pipes, drains etc over another's property.

Easements may also be granted over the Common Property or granted to the Body Corporate over adjoining land for the benefit of the Body Corporate.

A covenant is another form of property right that may be registered on the title. A covenant permits or prevents a party from doing something in relation to the affected land or.

3. Further information about the matters set out above can be obtained from your lawyer.

**Information about the unit**

- 4. The amount of the contribution levied by the body corporate under section 121 of the Act in respect of the Unit is \$ 1417.36.
- 5. The period covered by the contribution in paragraph 4 is 12/2/2021 - 12/2/2022.
- 6. The amount that the Body Corporate proposes to levy under section 121 of the Act for the 12 month period from 12/2/22 - 12/2/23 will be determined at the next Annual General Meeting.
- 7. The Body Corporate proposes to carry out the following maintenance on the unit title development in the next 12 months and how it intends to pay for it is set out below:

Nil	
-----	--

8. The Body Corporate has the following accounts:

8.1 ASB cheque A/c

8.2 ASB saving A/c

9. Under section 148 of the Act, a buyer may request an additional disclosure statement before the settlement of an agreement for sale and purchase of a unit. The buyer must pay to the seller all reasonable costs incurred by the seller in providing the additional disclosure statement. The estimated cost of providing an additional disclosure statement is \$ 300 plus GST.

10\* The Unit and/or the common property is not currently, ~~and has never been~~, the subject of a claim under the Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006 or any other civil proceedings relating to water penetration of the buildings in the unit title development. Recladding work has been completed & CCC for the work is issued.

~~10\*~~ The Unit and/or the common property is currently, and has been, the subject of a claim under the Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006 or any other civil proceedings relating to water penetration of the buildings in the unit title development.

\* Delete one.

Date: 18/05 / 2021

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_ (Owner)

