

Legal Compliance Education and Awareness

CRICOS PROVIDER 00123M

Misrepresentation Act 1972

(South Australian)

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What is Misrepresentation?

- A false statement of fact made during negotiations which plays a part in persuading someone to enter into a contract
- False statements or promises about the quality or nature of the product
 - Eg: "One tutor for every 10 students"
- Unrealistic predictions about future price, quality or performance
 - Eg: "Our graduates are guaranteed a job"
- An innocent, incorrect statement of fact will be a misrepresentation if not corrected when new information arises
- An omission of information can be a misrepresentation if it would lead a person to believe something other than the truth

What is Misrepresentation? (cont.)

- Generally, a statement of opinion is not a misrepresentation because it is merely an expression of personal belief
- Exceptions include;
 - where the opinion is not actually held by the representor
 - where it is implied that the opinion is based on facts
- It is a defence to a claim of misrepresentation that the representor had reasonable grounds to believe that the representation was true
- Misrepresentation allows the other party to terminate contract

What does the Misrepresentation Act do?

- Protects consumers from being deceived or misled by careless or unethical businesses
- Provides criminal sanctions against misrepresentation in certain commercial transactions

How does the Act apply to the University?

- The Act applies to all University conduct but some areas carry higher risk, including:
 - Claims made by staff to existing or potential students
 - Claims made by staff when negotiating contracts
 - Marketing materials
 - Any discussion or agreement relating to price
- Within the University context, *deliberately* fraudulent misrepresentation is *less likely* than innocent misrepresentation
 - however carelessness is not a defence

Who does the Act apply to?

- Anyone entering into a contract or interacting between competitors, suppliers or wholesalers
- Staff who provide information (formally & informally) about:
 - courses on offer
 - conditions or terms & conditions of entry
 - the existence of scholarships
- Faculties & Schools making claims (formally & informally) about:
 - facilities & teaching staff
 - past & future success of University graduates
 - affiliates
- Marketing & Strategic Communications promoting the University locally, nationally
 & internationally
 - in TV, radio & print media
 - on posters, banners & letterheads

Types of Misrepresentation

- *Fraudulent* misrepresentation involves an intention to deceive, for example;
 - Exaggerating qualifications & experience of professional staff
 - Overstating the University's resources & capabilities in the delivery of courses
- Negligent misrepresentation occurs when a person makes a careless representation which has no logical basis of truth, or which has not been investigated for accuracy, for example;
 - Estimating attrition rates
 - Speculating on the availability of academic assistance or supervision
- Innocent misrepresentation only occurs when there is reasonable grounds for believing that the false statement is true at the time of making the statement, for example;
 - Incorrect details of assessments or timetables

Who can give rise to a claim of Misrepresentation?

- Inaccurate written documents or advertisements
 - typographical errors & misprints
- Oral statements or representations (formal or informal)
 - exaggerations or overstatements
 - understatements
- A pattern of behaviour or impressions given by previous conduct
- Silence (in some cases)
 - omitting information
 - not correcting someone's assumptions

What can happen if I don't comply?

- There are potential legal consequences for both the University & for the individual staff member in their personal capacity
- A case of misrepresentation may also give rise to a claim of 'misleading conduct' under the <u>Competition & Consumer Act 2010 (Cth)</u> or the <u>ESOS Act 1997 (Cth)</u>
 - Both Acts have much harsher penalties & even an innocent misrepresentation may breach them

Individual Consequences:

- Fines of up to \$100,000 (for breaching the *Misrepresentation Act* only)
- A misrepresentation may also be misconduct under the University's Enterprise Agreement

University Consequences:

- Fines of up to \$100,000 (for breaching the *Misrepresentation Act* only)
- Negative publicity
 - Damage to the University's reputation
 - Attraction & retention of staff & students is compromised

University Obligations under the Act

- Be careful not to mislead, understate or overstate
 - Do not rely on 'fine print', disclaimers or exclusion clauses to qualify an exaggerated statement or clarify an ambiguity
- Always be open & honest with staff, students & customers & ensure all facts are disclosed during negotiations
- Be aware of the areas of the Act which carry higher risk of breach
- Keep in mind that simple error generally falls under "negligent misrepresentation" not "innocent misrepresentation"
 - If you misrepresent facts that you should have reasonably known to be otherwise, the misrepresentation will be considered negligent
- Take care when setting & communicating course fees
- Remember : it is not only staff involved in formal marketing & promotions who must be aware of the requirements of the Act

University Obligations under the Act

- <u>Kim Evans</u>, Senior Legal Counsel
 - 8313 6103
- <u>Misrepresentation Act 1972</u>
- University of Adelaide Collective Agreement
- <u>Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth)</u>



Disclaimer

The content of this material is intended only to provide a summary & general overview of the *Misrepresentation Act* as it applies to the University of Adelaide.

It is not intended to be comprehensive nor does it constitute legal advice.

Please contact *Kim Evans* or Legal & Risk if you are unsure of your compliance obligations under the Act.

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