

PROPERTY

# Implications arising from Stanford

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## **Implications Arising from Stanford**

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### ***Stanford* – Are there still four steps?**

Judgment was delivered by the High Court in *Stanford v Stanford*<sup>1</sup> on 14 November 2012. In a rare examination of the Act and particularly s 79, the High Court stated its views regarding:

- Whether an order for alteration of property interests can be made under s 79 if parties are not separated or are "involuntarily" separated. The High Court decided that a s 79 order can be made in these circumstances if it is just and equitable to do so.
- The proper approach to determining an application under s 79. The High Court majority emphasised that it is important to read and apply the Act. In particular, it warned against conflating the requirements of s 79(2) and s 79(4) and highlighted that the court must first consider whether it is just and equitable under s 79(2) to make the order.

The "four step" approach which the Family Law Courts have used for many years to determine applications for the alteration of property interests under s 79 was not expressly considered by the High Court, which said that whether making an order was just and equitable under s 79(2) must be determined, before considering the matters in s 79(4) including s 75(2). By contrast, under the "four step" approach, s 79(2) is considered last.

The case involved an elderly couple involuntarily separated by circumstances. The wife required nursing home care and died during the course of the proceedings. The High Court upheld the husband's appeal against an order for a payment to the wife's estate after the husband's death. The majority allowed the husband's appeal primarily on the ground that the Full Court of the Family Court did not address the requirements for making orders after a party's death. Justice Heydon, in a minority judgment, agreed but did not deal with the broader issues under s 79.

There is debate about the extent to which the views expressed by the High Court on s 79 change the law. The High Court did not appear to confine its views to the unusual

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<sup>1</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518

factual circumstances of the case. Although it is still early days, it is likely that the impact of *Stanford* will be significant. It is possible the "four step" approach is no longer valid,<sup>2</sup> and that add-backs will be dealt with only under s 79(4) or s 75(2)(o) rather than as notional property. The circumstances in which courts may find it is not just and equitable to make an order at all are another uncertainty.

### *Background*

The husband and the wife were physically separated by circumstances, not by intention. They lived apart after the wife had fallen so ill that she required full time care. The husband continued to visit her and set aside money for her use. The wife, acting by a case guardian, applied for orders under s 79 to pay for better care for her. The husband was also represented by a case guardian. Both parties' case guardians were their children from their previous marriages. Although it was the second marriage for both of them, they had been married for about 40 years. The husband was aged 87 and the wife was aged 89. The husband had medical problems but was able to live in the former matrimonial home with assistance from his son. The home had been acquired by the husband after the break-up of his first marriage and it was in his sole name.

The matter was initially heard by a Magistrate of the Family Court of Western Australia, then twice by the Full Court of the Family Court and finally by the High Court of Australia. It later returned to the Full Court of the Family Court regarding a costs issue. The Magistrate determined the available assets of the parties and the contributions which each party had made, and ordered that the assets be divided on the basis of the parties' contributions as to 57.5% to the husband and 42.5% to the wife. This required the husband to pay to the wife the sum of \$612,931 within 60 days, which was likely to require a sale of the home.

The husband appealed to the Full Court of the Family Court. After the appeal was heard, but before judgment was delivered, the wife died. The proceedings were continued by her legal personal representative. The Full Court allowed the appeal<sup>3</sup> and concluded that the Magistrate had erred in a number of respects, including:

It is difficult to ascertain the reason why the Magistrate came to her conclusion *given the wife did not have a need for a property settlement as such and that her reasonable needs could be met in other ways particularly by maintenance*. In considering what was just and equitable under s 79 and s 75(2) the Magistrate was required to consider the effect of these orders on the husband and the fact that this was an intact marriage. Other than the forced separation of the parties by virtue of the wife being in a nursing home, the husband wished to remain in the home which had been the parties' home for in excess of 35 years, until such time as he could not reasonably remain there.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Bevan & Bevan* (2013) FLC 545. The majority said (at para 65) that the High Court neither approved nor disapproved the four step process.

<sup>3</sup> (2011) FLC 93-483

<sup>4</sup> (2011) FLC 93-483, at para 112

The High Court cited part of this passage and added the emphasis.<sup>5</sup>

The Full Court invited the parties to make submissions about whether it should make orders or remit the matter for re-trial. The parties asked the Full Court to make orders. In its second judgment<sup>6</sup> the Full Court ordered that on the husband's death, the sum which had been fixed by the Magistrate as representing 42.5% of the marital property, be paid to the wife's legal personal representatives. The timing of the payment was "important in order to do justice and equity to the husband under s 79(2) of the Act".<sup>7</sup> The Full Court said that "the many years of marriage [of the parties] and the wife's contributions demand that those moral obligations be discharged by an order for property settlement".<sup>8</sup> The Full Court did not find, however, as required by s 79(8)(b), that if the wife had not died it would have made an order or whether it was still appropriate to make an order.

#### *Grounds of appeal to the High Court*

The husband was granted special leave to appeal to the High Court.<sup>9</sup> His case was based on two broad propositions:

1. There was no power to make s 79 orders because the parties were not separated and any property entitlements of the wife would not benefit the wife, but only benefit the three children of another marriage, being her previous marriage;
2. If there was power to make the orders, the Full Court should not have exercised that power because the requirements of s 79(8) were not met.<sup>10</sup>

Section 79(8) provides that if a party dies before s 79 proceedings are completed:

- (a) the proceedings may be continued by or against, as the case may be, the legal personal representative of the deceased party...
- (b) if the court is of the opinion:
  - (i) that it would have made an order with respect to property if the deceased party had not died; and
  - (ii) that it is still appropriate to make an order with respect to property; the court may make such order as it considers appropriate with respect to:
  - (iii) any of the property of the parties to the marriage or either of them...

#### *Outcome in the High Court*

All members of the High Court upheld the appeal. The husband's appeal succeeded on the basis of s 79(8). The majority confirmed that s 79(8) should be interpreted in accordance with the two step process provided for in the sub-section and described by

<sup>5</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518, at para 10

<sup>6</sup> (2012) FLC 93-495

<sup>7</sup> (2012) FLC 93-495 at para 58

<sup>8</sup> (2012) FLC 93-495 at para 52

<sup>9</sup> [2012] HCA Trans 154

<sup>10</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 13

the High Court in *Fisher v Fisher*.<sup>11</sup> The Full Court majority said:

Section 79(8)(b) thus requires a court considering an application for a property settlement order which is continued by or against the legal personal representative of a deceased party to determine first, whether it would have made an order with respect to property if the deceased party had not died and second, whether, despite the death, it is still appropriate to make an order. Both of those inquiries require consideration of s 79(2) and its direction that the court *not* make an order unless "satisfied that, in all the circumstances, it is just and equitable" to do so. It follows that, in cases where s 79(8) applies, a court must consider whether, had the party not died, it would have been just and equitable to make an order and whether, the party having died, it is *still* just and equitable to make an order.<sup>12</sup>

The High Court majority held that the Full Court in its second judgment failed to follow the above process. The majority referred to s 79(8)(b)(ii) and found:

That it was not shown that had the wife not died, it would have been just and equitable to make an order with respect to property. It follows that, after her death, it could not be found to be "still appropriate to make an order with respect to property."

Heydon J, in a separate judgment, upheld the appeal solely on the basis of s 79(8) as the wife had failed to demonstrate that the condition in s 79(8)(b)(i) was satisfied. Therefore, the condition in s 79(8)(b)(ii) did not arise.<sup>13</sup>

Both judgments upheld the appeal without remitting the matter for re-hearing.

*Whether the parties had to be separated for s 79 to operate*

The High Court majority considered the husband's argument that a s 79 order can only be made if the parties have separated, and rejected it. Prior to *Stanford* there was uncertainty as to whether s 79 orders could be made in intact marriages. In a de facto relationship, the property rights and interests of the parties cannot be enlivened under s 90SM unless and until there is a breakdown of the relationship. Consistently with the referral of powers to the Commonwealth from the States and Territories, s 90SM(1) expressly only covers "property settlement proceedings after the breakdown of a de facto relationship." The High Court refused to imply this limitation into s 79.

The husband relied strongly on s 43(1)(a), arguing:

Section 79, when read with s 43(1), did not permit the making of a property settlement order when, as here, the marriage between the parties was "intact". Section 43(1) states the principles that a court ... must apply ... and includes "the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage as the union of a man and a woman to the exclusion of all others voluntarily entered into for life."<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> (1986) FLC 91-767

<sup>12</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 24

<sup>13</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at paras 65-66

<sup>14</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 26

The majority said that the court is only required to "have regard to" the principles in s 43(1) and the principle relied on by the husband, being only one of several principles in s 43(1), did not "limit the conferral of jurisdiction."<sup>15</sup>

In argument before the High Court,<sup>16</sup> the husband referred to the express jurisdiction in the Act to make a maintenance order during a marriage. Section 72 commences with the words "A party to a marriage is liable to maintain the other party..." He distinguished s 72 from s 79, as the latter section does not expressly state that a s 79 order can be made during a marriage. He argued that, because it was a truly intact marriage, it was not enough to enliven the proper exercise of jurisdiction under s 79 that somebody agitated for a property settlement order. The court was not exercising a power to meet the wife's needs or her maintenance. It was not an exercise to benefit her, but to benefit her children from her former marriage.

The husband submitted that a property order is very different from a maintenance order. A property order is a final order but a maintenance order can always be varied.<sup>17</sup> In an intact marriage, if an order for a property settlement is made to enable a party with a disability to have their own assets, this prevents a subsequent property order being made, taking into account all the contributions of the parties if the parties later separate. The jurisdiction to make an order under s 79 will have already been exhausted. The husband argued that if a property order was made in those circumstances he might later paint the house, maintain the garden or take food to the wife. These acts ordinarily add to the "contribution bank account", but would be irrelevant because of the finality of the property order.<sup>18</sup>

The High Court majority rejected the husband's arguments and said that the wife's claim, albeit commenced by her case guardian when the parties were not separated and continued by her legal personal representatives, was a claim arising "out of the marital relationship" and therefore a "matrimonial cause" within the definition in para (ca) of s 4(1):

And when the wife died, the claim that was continued by her legal personal representatives was the claim that had been instituted on behalf of the wife, not some new or different claim. It remained a claim arising out of the marital relationship of the parties.<sup>19</sup>

*What is the proper approach to s 79?*

The High Court majority gave guidance as to the proper approach to be taken to an application under s 79. It emphasised the importance of referring to the wording of the

<sup>15</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 27

<sup>16</sup> Some of the husband's arguments in this article were obtained from his written submissions filed in the High Court and the oral arguments at the hearing of the appeal reported in *Stanford v Stanford* [2012] HCA 206

<sup>17</sup> Section 83 of the Act

<sup>18</sup> *Stanford v Stanford* [2012] HCA Trans 206

<sup>19</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 29

Act. The precise wording of s 79 is therefore important to understanding the High Court's views. Section 79(1)(a) gives the court power to:

make such order as it considers appropriate...in the case of proceedings with respect to the property of the parties to the marriage or either of them - altering the interests of the parties to the marriage in the property...

A restriction on the manner in which the court exercises the power under s 79(1) is set out in s 79(2) which provides:

The court shall not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that, in all the circumstances, it is just and equitable to make the order.

Section 79(4) requires the court to take into account certain matters such as contributions and the matters listed in s 75(2) (which include incomes, earning capacities, care of children and the effect of any proposed order on the ability of a creditor of a party to recover the creditor's debt) so far as they are relevant in "considering what order (if any) should be made".

The High Court warned:

To conclude that making an order is "just and equitable" *only* because of and by reference to various matters in s 79(4), without a separate consideration of s 79(2), would be to conflate the statutory requirements and ignore the principles laid down by the Act.

At first glance this seems to be consistent with existing authority and practice, but the High Court majority appeared to reject the notion that s 79(2) was a step to be undertaken at the end of the process. The majority said that whether it is "just and equitable" to make an order under s 79(2) arises *before* the court looks at s 79(4), rather than *after* looking at s 79(4). Sections 79(2) and 79(4) are separate inquiries and the "two inquiries are not to be merged."

In determining applications under s 79, the High Court set out three fundamental propositions that "must not be obscured":

1. Identify the *existing* legal and equitable interests of the parties as if they were not married without reference to their possible entitlements under s 79. The court must then consider whether it is just and equitable to alter the parties' interests;
2. Section 79 is a broad power, but that does not mean unguided judicial discretion;
3. There is no starting assumption that a party has the right to a s 79 order.

The pre-*Stanford* practice was to list only assets legally owned by the parties and their "financial resources". However, following *Stanford*, legal and equitable interests need to be identified. Equitable interests include interests as a beneficiary of a constructive

trust or a resulting trust and estoppel interests. Part performance of contracts and laches may also be relevant. Legal interests (as opposed to legal ownership of assets) may include contractual and tortious claims. The requirement makes sense, as interests can only be "altered" under s 79(1) if the court first determines what those interests are. The interests must be identified as if the parties were not spouses,<sup>20</sup> so without reference to their possible entitlements against each other under s 79. An example arising from *Stanford* is the possibility that the wife had a claim as the beneficiary of a constructive trust against the husband's home.

The High Court majority agreed with the husband<sup>21</sup> that "[c]ommunity of ownership arising from marriage has no place in the common law."<sup>22</sup> This may have simply been a reference to there being no "community of property" in Australia, unlike some other countries. In any event the High Court majority quite rightly rejected the Full Court's reliance on the "moral" claims of the wife and said that such claims lacked any legal foundation under the Act.<sup>23</sup> The parties' rights must be "determined according to the law" not by reference to other, non-legal considerations.<sup>24</sup> It is not "palm tree justice".<sup>25</sup>

The "four step" approach which operated before *Stanford* was used by the Family Law Courts and legal practitioners when making s 79 orders. It required the Court to:

1. Identify and value the asset pool
2. Assess contributions under s 79(4)(a)-(c)
3. Take into account the matters listed in s 79(4)(d)-(g) including the s 75(2) factors
4. Determine whether the orders are just and equitable under s 79(2).

The High Court majority did not refer to or expressly endorse the "four step" approach taken in cases such as *Hickey & Hickey & Attorney General for the Commonwealth*.<sup>26</sup> It appeared to take a different approach than was taken by the High Court in the (previous) leading authority on s 79 of *Mallet v Mallet*<sup>27</sup> making only a minor reference to it. A less definitive approach to the "four steps" was taken by a majority of the Full Court of the Family Court in *Martin & Newton*<sup>28</sup> where

Bryant CJ and Thackray J said in relation to the four step approach:

But in our view, there is no requirement that the justice and equity of the order, as prescribed by s 79(2), must *only* be considered at the fourth (and last) stage. In our view, the requirement to make an order that is just and

<sup>20</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 para 39

<sup>21</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 39

<sup>22</sup> *Hepworth v Hepworth* (1963) 110 CLR 309 at 317

<sup>23</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at paras 48,52

<sup>24</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at paras 48,52

<sup>25</sup> *Stanford v Stanford* (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 38 quoting from *R v Watson, Ex parte Armstrong* (1976) 136 CLR 248 at 257

<sup>26</sup> (2003) FLC 93-143. See also *JEL & DDF* (2001) FLC 93-075, *Russell & Russell* (1999) FLC 92-877 and *Phillips & Phillips* (2002) FLC 93-104

<sup>27</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507

<sup>28</sup> (2011) FLC 93-940



equitable permeates the entire decision making process, and it is not impermissible to consider it at an earlier point if the particular case requires it. We consider this is such a case.<sup>29</sup>

The High Court in *Stanford* expressly warned against "conflating" s 79(4) and s 79(2). It is arguable that "permeating" is not the same concept as "conflating". According to the *Oxford English Reference Dictionary* "conflate" means to "blend or fuse together (esp. two variant texts into one)". The word "permeate" means to "penetrate throughout; pervade; saturate".

For a long time there were assumed to be only three steps under s 79, being the first three of the four steps referred to in *Hickey*.<sup>30</sup> When there were assumed to be three steps, s 79(2) was not considered to be a separate step. Gibbs CJ in *Mallet* described three steps (which were the middle two steps of *Hickey*):

First the Court must consider the extent to which either party has in the past contributed to the acquisition, conservation or improvement of the property; the contribution need not have been financial, but may include "any contribution made in the capacity of the homemaker or parent": see 79(4)(a) and (b). Secondly, the Court must consider all those circumstances which relate to the present and future needs, and to the means, resources and earning capacity, actual and potential, of the parties: see s 79(4)(d) and 75(2)(a)-(m); these circumstances include "the need to protect the position of a woman who wishes only to continue her role as a wife and mother" (s 75(2)(1)) and "the effect of any proposed order upon the earning capacity of either party": see s 79(4)(c). In addition, the Court may take into account "any fact or circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires to be taken into account: s 75(2)(o) and 79(4)(d).<sup>31</sup>

It is difficult to see how the court can embark on those three steps without first identifying the pool, so the *Hickey* "four step" approach appears to be consistent with *Mallet*, particularly when reference is made to the other judgments in *Mallet* which emphasise s 79(2).

The words "just and equitable" were described by Dawson J in *Mallet* as being the "overriding requirement" of s 79.<sup>32</sup> They applied to the whole process of determining an order under s 79. As in *Martin & Newton*, this appears to give s 79(2) the status of

"permeating" s 79. Mason J said:

The section contemplates that an order will not be made unless the Court is satisfied that it is just and equitable to make the order (s 79(2)), after taking into account the factors mentioned in (a) to (e) of s 79(4). The requirement that the Court "shall take into account" these factors imposes a duty on the Court to evaluate them.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>29</sup> (2011) FLC 93-940 at para 306

<sup>30</sup> For example, *Ferraro & Ferraro* (1993) FLC 92-335

<sup>31</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507 at p 79,110

<sup>32</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507 at p 79,132

<sup>33</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507 at p 79,120

Therefore, Mason J clearly contemplated that s 79(4) should be looked at before s 79(2). Wilson J adopted an approach which appeared to "conflate" s 79(2) and s 79(4) in the manner which the High Court majority in *Stanford* rejected:

What the Act requires is that in considering an order that is just and equitable the Court shall "take into account" any contribution made by a party in the capacity of homemaker or parent. It is a wide discretion which requires the Court to assess the value of that contribution in terms of what is just and equitable in all the circumstances of a particular case.<sup>34</sup>

Deane J also appeared to take a "conflated" approach saying:

In each case, the Family Court must pay regard to the matters specified in s 79(4) and determine whether it is just and equitable that any order be made and, if it is, what represents the appropriate order in the particular circumstances of the case before it.<sup>35</sup>

In the other major High Court case on the interpretation of s 79 before *Stanford, Norbis v Norbis*,<sup>36</sup> the High Court delivered 3 separate judgments. As in *Mallet* each judgment took a different approach. For example, Mason and Deane JJ said in relation to the discretion under s 79(1) to make an "appropriate" order that:

Its exercise is conditioned by the requirement that it is just and equitable to make the order (s 79(2)), and that the Court take into account the matters specified in s 79(4) and the general principles embodied in s 43 and 81, so far as they are applicable.<sup>37</sup>

The Full Court of the Family Court, in cases such as *Hickey*,<sup>38</sup> considered the determination under s 79(2) of whether it was just and equitable to make an order, to be an identifiable fourth step:

Fourthly, the Court should consider the effect of those findings and determination and resolve what order is just and equitable in all the circumstances of the case...<sup>39</sup>

The High Court majority in *Stanford* confirmed that the just and equitable requirement of s 79(2) is a separate and distinct requirement of s 79 but did not approve or disapprove of the validity of the "four step" approach. There are very few references in *Stanford* to existing authorities.

In *Stanford* it was clear what "the order" would be,<sup>40</sup> but in most cases the court will not be able to identify "the order" unless the court first looks at the rest of s 79 including the matters in s 79(4). Section 79(2) refers to "the order" not "an order" or "any order" although s 79(4) refers to "what order (if any)". What order must the Court decide that it is just and equitable to make before it decides that it can make an order? The reference to "the order" is possibly a reference back to s 79(1) which enables the court

<sup>34</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507 at p 79,126

<sup>35</sup> (1984) FLC 91-507 at p 79,128

<sup>36</sup> (1986) FLC 91-712

<sup>37</sup> (1986) FLC 91-712 at p 75,167

<sup>38</sup> (2003) FLC 93-143

<sup>39</sup> (2003) FLC 93-143 at p 78,386

<sup>40</sup> A payment of \$612,931 to the wife's legal personal representatives upon the death of the husband.

to make an "appropriate" order. Is "appropriate" the over-riding requirement of s 79 or the final step of the s 79 process, rather than "just and equitable"?

Following *Stanford*, s 79(2) necessitates a separate inquiry to that required by s 79(4):

Section 79(4)(a)-(c) required that the contributions which the wife made to the marriage should be taken into account in "considering what order (if any) should be made" under s 79. It may be readily assumed that the length of the parties' marriage directly affected the extent of the contributions the wife had made. But, as already noted, the inquiries required by s 79(4) are separate from the "just and equitable" question presented by s 79(2). The two inquiries are not to be merged. And neither the inquiry whether it would have been just and equitable to make a property settlement order if the wife had not died, nor the separate inquiry whether it was *still* just and equitable to do so, was to be merged with or supplanted by an inquiry into what division of property should be made by applying the matters listed in s 79(4).<sup>41</sup>

Although it is clear that s 79(2) must be considered first, there are many uncertainties. It is unclear how the three "fundamental propositions" outlined by the High Court majority relate to the "four step" approach (if at all). Is s 79(2) a first step or threshold issue before embarking on a consideration of the rest of s 79? Is s 79(2) considered again as a separate step, with reference to s 79(4) or otherwise? Are there now only 3 steps or are there 5 steps with s 79(2) as both a first step and a fifth step, and perhaps also "permeating" (but not "conflating" with) the other steps? Is the final step an examination of whether the order is "appropriate" (consistent with *Mason and Deane JJ in Norbis*)? Did the High Court, by not referring to the "four step" process and by emphasising the importance of looking at the wording of the Act, reject the notion of any process involving structured steps?

#### *The just and equitable requirement*

The High Court majority considered that the just and equitable requirement of s 79(2) is "readily satisfied" if the parties are, as the result of a choice made by one or both of the parties, no longer living in a marital relationship. In those circumstances:

It will be just and equitable to make a property settlement order in such a case because there is not and will not thereafter be the common *use* of property by the husband and wife. ... That is, any express or implicit assumption that the parties may have made to the effect that existing arrangements of marital property interests were sufficient or appropriate during the continuance of their marital relationship is brought to an end with the ending of the marital relationship. And the assumption that any adjustment to those interests could be effected consensually as needed or desired is also brought to an end. Hence it will be just and equitable that the Court make a property settlement order. What order, if any, should then be made is determined by applying s 79(4).<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 51

<sup>42</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 42

By contrast, an involuntary separation as occurred in *Stanford*, does not make it just and equitable of itself to make a property settlement order.<sup>43</sup> The High Court majority disagreed with the husband. It found that a court can be satisfied that it was just and equitable to make a property settlement order where there was an involuntary separation of the parties:

For example, demonstration of one party's unmet needs that cannot be answered by a maintenance order may well warrant the conclusion that it is just and equitable to make a property settlement order. It may be that there are circumstances other than need.<sup>44</sup>

The High Court majority emphasised that in relation to the "just and equitable" requirement it is not possible "to chart its metes and bounds."<sup>45</sup> In other words, it is not possible to chart the boundaries of what is just and equitable. The High Court majority referred to the Full Court's first judgment and said that the Full Court was correct to conclude that the Magistrate erred in not considering factors that bore on whether it was just and equitable to make a s 79 order, such as taking account of the consequences that would follow *for the husband* if a s 79 order were to be made in the terms sought by the wife.<sup>46</sup> The husband would be required to sell the matrimonial home in which he lived, in circumstances where the wife's needs were met by the provision of full time care, a sum of money against future contingencies and the possibility, if required, of a maintenance order.

If parties are already separated, the s 79(2) requirement will be "readily satisfied"<sup>47</sup> as the parties no longer have mutual use of property, but there is no presumption that all parties are entitled to s 79 orders. Consideration still needs to be given to the matters which make it just and equitable to make an order. Possible circumstances where it may not be just and equitable to do so include:

- Where the parties kept their financial affairs separate;
- Where the relationship was very short;
- Where an overseas pre-nuptial agreement sets out how the parties will order their affairs in the event of a separation;
- Where the rights of a third party (e.g. a creditor) will be impinged by an alteration of property interests;
- Where the recognition of legal and equitable interests is consistent with the way the parties ordered their affairs during the relationship and no further adjustment is appropriate.

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<sup>43</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at paras 43-4

<sup>44</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 45

<sup>45</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at para 40

<sup>46</sup> (2012) FLC 93-518 at paras 46-7

A factual scenario where the parties' interests might be left where they are, is where there is little or no joint property and the parties each own property in their own names which is roughly equivalent to their entitlements after considering the matters set out in s 79(4) including s 75(2). The wife may own the home in which she wants to live with the children for whom she has the primary care. The husband may have significant superannuation entitlements. This was how the parties ordered their affairs during the relationship. Is it just and equitable to make an order under s 79 which will result in the wife receiving a split of the husband's superannuation and having to take out a mortgage to pay a cash sum to the husband or perhaps sell the home?

Another example may be where one party owns the business assets and the other party solely owns the home to try to quarantine it from business risks. If the existing interests of the parties are equivalent in percentage terms to their likely entitlements taking into account the matters under s 79(4) including s 75(2), is it just and equitable to alter these interests? The parties ordered their affairs in a certain way during the relationship. Is there justification for the Court to intervene and alter these interests because the parties are separated and only one party wants to alter them?

However, it is possible that the Court in the above two circumstances will find that it is just and equitable to make a property settlement order "because there is not and will not thereafter be the common use of property by the husband and wife."<sup>48</sup>

In circumstances where parties are not separated, once the court has identified the equitable and legal interests of the parties, it may not be just and equitable to make any order under s 79 altering those interests. The s 79(2) requirement needs greater attention than if the parties are separated. Important matters to consider include:

- Whether the needs of a party can be met by a maintenance order
- Whether future contributions by either party are likely
- Whether a separation is possible or likely
- Whether the use of "common property" continues
- The impact on the parties individually of a s 79 order

*So what does this mean for applications under s 79?*

There are many possible interpretations of the High Court's views on s 79 applications.

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<sup>48</sup>(2012) FLC 93-518 at para 42

One possible approach to a s 79 application is:

1. Identify the parties' existing legal and equitable interests in property as if they were not married. This requires looking at their individual interests;
2. Decide under s 79(2) whether it is just and equitable to make the order altering those interests. The requirement needs to be addressed and satisfied;
3. Examine the matters in s 79(4) including the factors in s 75(2);
4. Consider whether the proposed order is "appropriate".

Another interpretation of *Stanford* is that there is no justification for a "step" approach at all. The High Court may be saying that s 79 must be read and applied carefully but not in any set formulaic way.

One of the many uncertainties is, in determining whether it is just and equitable to make an order, in how much detail can and should the Court consider s 79(4) including s 75(2)? Perhaps this can be described as the "pancake" argument. How do you know how much milk to put in to make a perfect pancake until you have first mixed the other ingredients? How else does the Court determine whether it is just and equitable to make the Order? Although there are no "metes and bounds" to the s 79(2) discretion, surely s 79(4) is relevant?

### **Messages from the trenches**

The Full Court of the Family Court delivered its first judgment on the interpretation of *Stanford* on 8 August 2013, *Bevan & Bevan*,<sup>49</sup> which is discussed later in this paper. However, trial judgments which have considered the effect of *Stanford* remain important in considering the effect of *Stanford*.

In *Watson and Ling*,<sup>50</sup> Murphy J said that the "circumstances of the parties' relationship (its nature, form and characteristics) is plainly important to the exercise of the s 90SM(3)/s 79(2) discretion".<sup>51</sup> This approach uses words which do not appear in either *Stanford* or the *Family Law Act* but were used by the Full Court of the Family Court in *Dickons & Dickons*.<sup>52</sup> Murphy J appeared to reject the "four step" approach. He said:

As a result of those matters, the Court's approach to s 79/s 90SM may be less compartmentalised than what a strict or unthinking adherence to four (or three) "steps" might otherwise reveal. The task is essentially holistic; is it just and equitable in the particular circumstances of the particular relationship or marriage under consideration to make an order and, if so, its terms must similarly meet that criteria. Of course, holistic though the approach is, it must

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<sup>49</sup> [2013] FLC 93-545

<sup>50</sup> [2013] FamCA 57

<sup>51</sup> [2013] FamCA 57 at para 11

<sup>52</sup> [2012] FamCAFC at para 154 per Bryant CJ, Faulks DCJ and Murphy J

be referenced to what the Act requires and care must be taken to ensure that the Court's reasons make that clear...<sup>53</sup>

In *Gaucho & Gaucho*,<sup>54</sup> Cronin J expressed doubt as to whether the four step approach still existed, saying:

Having regard...to the High Court's decision in *Stanford*, I doubt very much whether the so-called four-step process is of assistance.<sup>55</sup>

In relation to the just and equitable requirement he said:

In many marriages such as this one, the process discussed by the High Court will be simple because of the recognition of joint interests either by registration or by common usage. Indeed, as I have pointed out, the parties sought an adjustment of their interests (despite the absence of agreement as to its extent) and by inference, they acknowledged that leaving the other party with those interests was not just and equitable...<sup>56</sup>

In *Sebastian & Sebastian*,<sup>57</sup> Young J agreed with Coleman J in *Martin & Crawley*<sup>58</sup> that *Stanford* "raises doubt as to whether the 'four step' approach remains permissible, and, if it does, how the requirements of s 79(2) are addressed".<sup>59</sup> Young J concluded that post *Stanford* a court is required to:

- first, identify the existing and therefore divisible property of the parties;
- secondly, evaluate whether it is just and equitable to pronounce an order; and
- thirdly, assess what orders should be made upon a consideration of all of the s 79(4) factors, including the matters referred to in s 75(2).<sup>60</sup>

In *Swarb & Swarb*,<sup>61</sup> Coleman J said that "just and equitable" had two meanings:

It remains only to consider whether the proposed orders are "just and equitable". The expression now appears to have two incarnations: the broader requirement discussed by the High Court in *Stanford v Stanford* ... and the seemingly narrower requirement imposed by s 79(2) of the Act."<sup>62</sup>

In *Alexiou & Alexiou*,<sup>63</sup> Le Poer Trench J identified a different 4 step process than *Hickey*:

1. Identify the property of the parties and the legal and equitable interests they each hold in such property.
2. Consider whether in the particular circumstances of the case it would be "just and equitable" to make an order altering any of the parties' interests.
3. "Assuming the Court is satisfied that it is just and equitable to make an order altering the parties' interests in their property then the process for determining
4. what order to make requires the Court to:

<sup>53</sup> [2013] FamCA 57 at para 13

<sup>54</sup> [2013] FamCA 120

<sup>55</sup> [2013] FamCA 120 at para 177

<sup>56</sup> [2013] FamCA 120 at para 163

<sup>57</sup> [2013] FamCA 191

<sup>58</sup> [2012] FamCA 1032 at para 93

<sup>59</sup> [2013] FamCA 191 at para 140

<sup>60</sup> [2013] FamCA 1032 at para 152

<sup>61</sup> [2013] FamCA 404

<sup>62</sup> [2013] FamCA 404 at para 121

<sup>63</sup> [2012] FamCA 1146

- Determine the value of the parties' net assets, superannuation and resources;
  - Assess the contributions of the parties pursuant to s 79(4)(a),(b) & (c);
  - Take into account the matters set out in s 79(4)(d),(f) & (g);
  - Consider the relevant s 75(2) factors."
5. "Before making a property order, having addressed the matters referred to above, the Court is to only make an order which it considers to be just and equitable in the particular circumstances of the case..."<sup>64</sup>

He therefore dealt with s 79(2) twice. At the end of the process he found that "in the circumstances of this case I determine that result to be just and equitable."<sup>65</sup> Arguably, his process was an 8 or 9 step process.

In *Newman & Newman*,<sup>66</sup> Watts J considered that the post-*Stanford* approach meant that his task was a three step process, although with the sub-steps it seems to be a 5 step process. He also referred to "just and equitable" as being a consideration twice in the process:

- "41.1. Identify according to ordinary common law and equitable principles and then value the property, assets, financial resources and liabilities of the parties;
- 41.2. Determine whether it is just and equitable to make an order altering those interests and if so;
  - 41.2.1. Identify relevant contributions and assess them;
  - 41.2.2. Consider relevant matters referred to in s 79(4)(d) – (g) FLA;
- 41.3. Determine what order adjusting the property, assets and liabilities of the parties is just and equitable."<sup>67</sup>

### *Bevan & Bevan*

In *Bevan & Bevan*,<sup>68</sup> the primary issue before the Full Court was whether the trial Judge erred in concluding it was just and equitable to alter existing property interests when the parties had largely lived apart for 18 years and the husband had told the wife when they separated that she could retain all of the Australian assets. He moved overseas. Like *Stanford*, the facts were unusual.

The Full Court majority did not consider that it was necessary to determine whether an equitable interest asserted by a party (such as a constructive trust) exists, before

embarking on the s 79 process. It said:

Once it is recognised a court has power to alter both legal and equitable interests, it follows that it is necessary first to identify all property in which the parties have either a legal or equitable interest. Since the issue does not arise here, we will not express a concluded view about the post-*Stanford* controversy concerning the extent to which it is necessary to decide whether – *as between the parties* – the legal title accurately reflects their respective interests. However, where it is accepted that justice and equity require the making of an order, it would seem

<sup>64</sup>[2012] FamCA 1146 at para 113

<sup>65</sup>[2012] FamCA 1146 at para 308

<sup>66</sup>[2013] FamCA 376

<sup>67</sup>[2012] FamCA 376 at para 41

<sup>68</sup>(2013) FLC 93-545



unnecessary to complicate proceedings by deciding whether one party has an equitable interest in property held by the other, since the ultimate outcome will not be determined by application of equitable principles but rather by reference to ss 79(4) and 75(2).<sup>69</sup>

The majority said in relation to the four steps:

Although the four step process has been regularly applied, the Full Court has stressed it is no more than a means to an end, since the statutory obligation is to alter existing interests only if it is just and equitable to do so. Thus, in *Norman & Norman*,<sup>70</sup> the Full Court (Finn, May and Murphy JJ) said:

It is the mandatory legislative imperative (to reach a conclusion that is just and equitable) that drives the ultimate result. For all its usefulness and merit as a "disciplined approach" or a "structured process of reasoning"... the "three-step" or "four-step" approach merely illuminates the path to the ultimate result.<sup>71</sup>

The majority also referred to the joint judgment of the Full Court prior to *Stanford in Martin & Newton*<sup>72</sup> which confirmed that the four step approach was not legislatively mandated but "simply the preferred approach" and that " the requirement to make an order that is just and equitable permeates the entire decision making process, and it is not impermissible to consider it at an earlier point if the particular case requires it."

The majority said in relation to the High Court's views on the s 79 process:

Although the High Court did not disapprove the four step process, we accept it was not approved either...However, the High Court's decision serves to refocus attention on the obligation not to make an order adjusting property interests unless it is just and equitable to do so.<sup>73</sup>

In relation to s 79(2) and s 79(4) the majority seemed to accept the "pancake argument" and said (at para 84) that "it would be a fundamental misunderstanding to read *Stanford* as suggesting that the matters referred to in s 79(4) should be ignored in coming to a decision as to whether it was just and equitable to make an order."

In relation to conflating s 79(4) and s 79(2) the Full Court said:

This requirement to consider the s 79(4) matters in determining whether it is just and equitable to make any order provides fertile ground for potential conflation of the two different issues, which the High Court has warned against. However, this potential will not be realised in many cases because of what the plurality said at [42] about the "just and equitable" requirement being "readily satisfied". But there will be a range of cases, of which arguably the present is a good example, where determining whether it is just and equitable to make *any* order altering property interests will not be so clear cut and will therefore require not only separate but very careful deliberation.<sup>74</sup>

<sup>69</sup> (2013) FLC 93-545 at para 77

<sup>70</sup> [2010] FamCAFC 66 at para 60

<sup>71</sup> (2013) FLC 93-545 at para 61

<sup>72</sup> (2011) FLC 93-490

<sup>73</sup> (2013) FLC 93-545 at para 65

<sup>74</sup> (2013) FLC 93-545 at para 85

The Full Court considered it unhelpful and misleading to describe the separate enquiry as to whether it is just and equitable to make an order as a "threshold" issue. Their reasons for this were stated as:

1. First, as was emphasised in *Stanford*, the initial enquiry is to determine the existing legal and equitable interests of the parties.
2. Secondly, although s 79(2) is cast in the negative and amounts to a prohibition against making any order unless it is just and equitable to do so, the corollary is that if the court does make an order, such order itself must be just and equitable...The just and equitable requirement is therefore not a threshold issue, but rather one permeating the entire process.<sup>75</sup>

This analysis is interesting and there will undoubtedly be further judicial discussion as to the distinction (if any) between "permeating" and "conflating."

Despite its view that the just and equitable requirement was not a "threshold" issue, the Full Court said:

The third "fundamental proposition" demands separate consideration of the preliminary question of whether it is just and equitable to make any order altering property interests before the need arises to consider the extent to which existing interests are to be altered and the manner in which that is to be done.<sup>76</sup>

#### *Assessing contributions*

In *Petruski & Balewa*,<sup>77</sup> the Full Court recently re-emphasised the discretionary nature of the assessment of contributions. It said:

The task of assessing contributions under s 79 of the Act is an holistic one; what is required is to evaluate the extent of the contributions of all types made by each of the parties in the context of their particular relationship.<sup>78</sup>

The Full Court in *Petruski* cited from the Full Court in *Lovine & Connor*<sup>79</sup> and emphasised that assessments of contributions were made in percentages rather than in precise dollar terms:

No amount of devotion to mathematics is capable of transforming a discretionary exercise involving many component parts, each mostly unamenable to precise computation, into one of aggregating separately finely calculated components to reach an overall outcome...

As part of the process of ultimately determining just and equitable orders under s 79 there is included a complex of discretionary assessments and judgments of many components of contribution, only some of which are capable of measurement in money terms and then often only in historical, rather than present, money terms. Any dictate to the effect that in the course of assessment each disparate component part

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<sup>75</sup>(2013) FLC 93-548 at para 86

<sup>76</sup>(2013) FLC 93-545 at para 81

<sup>77</sup>[2013] FamCAFC 15

<sup>78</sup>[2013] FamCAFC 15 at para 49

<sup>79</sup>[2012] FamCAFC 168

or kind of contribution must be assigned a discrete and identifiable value or percentage is antithetical to the nature of the discretion involved.<sup>80</sup>

### *Waste and add-backs*

A party may try to convince the court that the other party has made a negative rather than a positive contribution to the assets thereby "wasting" rather than increasing the value of the assets and that this negative contribution should be added back to the pool as a notional asset. The leading case is *Kowaliw & Kowaliw*<sup>81</sup> where Baker J said:

As a statement of general principle, I am firmly of the view that financial losses incurred by parties or either of them in the course of a marriage whether such losses result from a joint or several liability, should be shared by them (although not necessarily equally) except in the following circumstances:

- (a) where one of the parties has embarked upon a course of conduct designed to reduce or minimise the effective value or worth of matrimonial assets, or
- (b) where one of the parties has acted recklessly, negligently or wantonly with matrimonial assets, the overall effect of which has reduced or minimised their value.

Conduct of the kind referred to in para (a) and (b) above having economic consequences is clearly in my view relevant under sec 75(2)(o) to applications for settlement of property instituted under the provisions of s 79.<sup>82</sup>

Baker J's statement has been relied on by the Full Court in cases such as *Mayne & Mayne*<sup>83</sup> and *Browne & Green*.<sup>84</sup>

Another significant case is *Weir & Weir*,<sup>85</sup> where the Full Court said that if there has been deliberate non-disclosure, the Court "should not be unduly cautious about making findings in favour of the innocent party."<sup>86</sup> Following the *Weir* line of authority can result in the Court assuming the existence of non-disclosed assets and adjusting the known assets accordingly.<sup>87</sup>

A reconsideration of these principles following the High Court's decision in *Stanford v Stanford* is underway. For example, in *Watson & Ling*<sup>88</sup> the sum of \$85,000 was drawn down by Ms Ling on one of the mortgages in her name and paid to various family members. The application for an order that the sum of \$85,000 be added back into the asset pool as a notional asset and attributed to Ms Ling was refused by Murphy J. He considered that the options for recognising conduct which amounted to "waste" or the "premature distribution" of the existing legal and equitable interests of the parties were pursuant to s 75(2)(o)<sup>89</sup> or within the assessment of contributions. He said that the "non-dissipating party" might have

<sup>80</sup>[2012] FamCAFC 168 at paras 41-2

<sup>81</sup>(1981) FLC 91-092

<sup>82</sup>(1981) FLC 91-092 at p76,644

<sup>83</sup>(2011) FLC 93-479

<sup>84</sup>(1999) FLC 92-873

<sup>85</sup>(1993) FLC 92-338

<sup>86</sup>(1993) FLC 92-338 at p 79, 593

<sup>87</sup>E.g. *Mezzacappa & Mezzacappa* (1987) FLC 91-583;

<sup>88</sup>[2013] FamCA 57

<sup>89</sup>e.g. *Omacini & Omacini* (2005) FLC 93-218, *Browne & Green* (1999) FLC 92-873

made "a disproportionately greater indirect contribution to the existing legal and equitable interests...if it is established that, but for the other party's unilateral dissipation, those existing legal and equitable interests would have been greater or had a greater value."<sup>90</sup>

Murphy J did not consider "that justice and equity requires the withdrawal and use of the money by Ms Ling to be taken into account."<sup>91</sup> Considering the effect of *Stanford* on add-back arguments, Murphy J said:

Where, but for the disposal of money or other property by one party, legal or equitable interests in it would have been part of those existing at trial, it may be possible to assert, in the particular circumstances of a case, that the money or property is nevertheless to be considered as part of the existing legal or equitable interests of the disposing party (sham transactions and circumstances where it can be established that the property is held, for example, on trust by another for the disposing party are examples). The investigation of issues of that type might be seen to be part of the establishment of the existing legal and equitable interests at trial – a task which the majority of the High Court in *Stanford* (at [37]) said should be the first step in considering, pursuant to s 79(2) (cf s 90SM(3)), whether it is just and equitable to make an order.

In many other cases, for example those which come within the convenient rubrics of "waste" ... or "premature distribution" ..., legal and equitable title to the money or property will have passed. It could not be said that the money or property is part of the "existing legal or equitable interests" of a party or the parties. The notion that such money or property should be treated as a "notional asset" or "notional property" appears to run contrary to the thrust of the decision in *Stanford*: at issue is the consideration of two separate questions, the first of which is whether *existing legal or equitable interests* should be altered...

Where the Court has determined that it is just and equitable to make an order pursuant to s 79(2) or s 90SM(3) and there is clear evidence that one party has engaged in conduct and, but for that conduct, the legal and equitable interests of a party or the parties (or the value of those interests) would have been significantly greater, justice and equity may require recognition of the unfairness inherent in those circumstances in the terms of the orders to be made.

How might that be recognised? First, consistent with existing authority, it can be recognised pursuant to s 75(2)(o) (cf s 90SF(3)(r))...Secondly, it might be contended that it might be recognised within the assessment of contributions. This Court has long eschewed the notion of "negative contributions"...Nevertheless, it might be argued that the "non-dissipating party" can be seen to have made a disproportionately greater indirect contribution to the existing legal and equitable interests (for example to their preservation) if it is established that, but for the other party's unilateral dissipation, those existing legal and equitable interests would have been greater or had a greater value.

The assessment of the circumstance under discussion is, ultimately, a matter of discretion ... Equally, however, authority dictates that it will be "the exception rather than the rule"... that a direct dollar adjustment equivalent to the amount of the alleged dissipation of the pool is made to the otherwise entitlement of a party. It may be that aspects of the erstwhile treatment of legal fees pre-*Stanford*...will require further consideration in an appropriate case.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>90</sup> [2013] FamCA 57 at para 33

<sup>91</sup> [2013] FamCA 57 at para 36

<sup>92</sup> [2012] FamCA 57 at paras 29-31, 32-34

In *Baglio & Baglio*,<sup>93</sup> Murphy J reiterated his statements in *Watson & Ling* and said in relation to add-backs:

The parties also agreed that \$90,000 should be "added-back" to the pool in respect of the mother's legal fees. In my view, the role of "add-backs" or more specifically, the concept of "notional property" in property proceedings may need to be revisited in light of *Stanford*. The emphasis on the predominance of *existing* legal and equitable interests raises concerns over the place of "notional" assets or a "notional pool" as a means of dealing with a finding of inequity or injustice arising from the use by one party of property or funds which, but for that use, would have been part of the legal and equitable interests of the parties at trial...<sup>94</sup>

In *Bateman & Bowe*,<sup>95</sup> Murphy J adhered to the principles he expressed in *Watson & Ling* in circumstances where the parties had been separated for three years and there was a dispute about how matters which had occurred post-separation should be taken into account. He noted that:

- Addbacks are "the exception rather than the rule"<sup>96</sup>
- Existing legal and equitable interests in property should be valued at the date of trial save in "exceptional circumstances"<sup>97</sup>
- Parties are not expected to go into a state of suspended economic animation after separation pending the resolution of their financial arrangements.<sup>98</sup>

Murphy J also said:

A particular consideration in that respect is that an addback brings to account, in current dollar terms and in current circumstances, a dollar for dollar accounting of past actions undertaken in past circumstances expressed in past dollar terms. It is, axiomatically, a mathematical exercise occurring within a broader overall assessment of contributions, including post-separation contributions, and the exquisitely discretionary s 90SF(3) considerations which is quintessentially not a mathematical exercise ...

The sum of \$20,000 was identified as payable in respect of legal fees and it seems relatively clear that it was used in that way. It is, then, susceptible to being added back ... However, I do not consider it just and equitable to do so. The payment was made within the broader post-separation financial circumstances about to be discussed which, in my judgment, do not point to justice and equity requiring the sum to be added back.<sup>99</sup>

Much of the \$250,000 which the husband contended had disappeared following the sale of a real property was found to have been used by the wife reasonably in the support of herself and the child including school fees and mortgage payments. The husband made no financial contributions to the support of the wife and the child for five months of this period.

<sup>93</sup> [2013] FamCA 105

<sup>94</sup> [2013] FamCA 105 at para 186

<sup>95</sup> [2013] FamCA 253

<sup>96</sup> At para 50 relying on *C & C* [1998] FamCA 143 at para 46

<sup>97</sup> At para 35 relying on *M & M* [1998] FamCA 42

<sup>98</sup> At para 36 quoting from *Marker & Marker* [1998] FamCA 42 at para 2.11

<sup>99</sup> [2012] FamCA 253 at paras 51, 57

Le Poer Trench J in *Alexiou & Alexiou*<sup>100</sup> referred to *Stanford* and said:

The section speaks of "the property of the parties to the marriage or either of them". It makes no reference to notional property. It makes no reference to the property being ascertained at a time other than the apparent date of determination. The court has to make an order which is just and equitable. The ability to have regard to an unusual fact in a case is provided for in s 79(4)(e) which requires the court to have regard to the matters referred to in s 75(2) so far as they are relevant. Section 75(2)(o) enables the court to "take into account" "any fact or circumstance which, in the opinion of the court, the justice of the case requires to be taken to account."

In the particular circumstances of this case I propose to take this aspect of the parties' income and expenditure post separation into account under section 75(2) when I come to consider same.<sup>101</sup>

In *Bevan & Bevan* the Full Court considered *Stanford*. In relation to add-backs and notional property the majority in *Bevan* was not categorical about its view, but said that notional property is unlikely to be "property":

We observe that "notional property", which is sometimes "added back" to a list of assets to account for the unilateral disposal of assets, is unlikely to constitute "property of the parties to the marriage or either of them", and thus is not amenable to alteration under s 79. It is important to deal with such disposals carefully, recognising the assets no longer exist, but that the disposal of them forms part of the history of the marriage – and potentially an important part. As the question does not arise here, we need say nothing more on this topic, save to note that s 79(4) and in particular s 75(2)(o) gives ample scope to ensure a just and equitable outcome when dealing with the unilateral disposal of property...<sup>102</sup>

Finn J agreed and also queried whether the courts were properly treating the unsecured liabilities of one or both parties.

Interestingly, the High Court, in dismissing an application for special leave to appeal from the Full Court of the Family Court in *Chang & Su*<sup>103</sup> was supportive of the Family Court ordering that the wife receive more than the known assets. The husband had told the Department of Immigration several years previously that he had \$4.55 million in assets. Callinan J said:

You would have to be pretty good to lose \$4 million in four years, if he was a man of any prudence at all.<sup>104</sup>

Gleeson CJ and Callinan J rejected the proposition of the husband's counsel that it was open to the trial Judge to make an order for payment of a sum certain from a pool (being the overseas assets) of which she could not ascertain the limits. Gleeson CJ said:

But does that mean that if a man is entitled to a property settlement to be made on him by his wife then she can place an upper limit on the amount to which he is entitled by simply deciding that she is not going to reveal any more than X dollars?

<sup>100</sup>[2012] FamCA 1146

<sup>101</sup>[2012] FamCA 1146 at paras 246-7

<sup>102</sup>(2013) FLC 93-548 at para 792

<sup>103</sup>(2002) FLC 93-117

<sup>104</sup>*Chang & Su* [2002] HCATrans 549

Callinan J's response to this question was:

Just hide it, that is the way to do it. Just go around hiding your assets and then you limit the amount of the settlement. That cannot be right,...That is, with respect, nonsense.

The High Court also rejected the proposition by the husband's counsel that:

...one may infer that a party has been less than frank, or one may find that a party has been less than frank and infer the existence of an asset pool. One can use that inference to say that they will give to the other party the entirety of the ascertained assets but what one cannot...do, is to use that inference to say that there is sufficient funds in an unascertained unidentified pool of assets from which a party can be ordered to make a payment.

Gleeson CJ concluded:

This is an application for special leave to appeal from a decision of the Full Court of the Family Court affirming a judgment in which the primary judge made the best assessment that she could of the means of the respective parties and ordered that the applicant make a substantial disposition of property in favour of the respondent.

The primary judge was unable precisely to ascertain the means and assets of the applicant. The reason for this was his inconsistency and want of frankness in his assertions and disclosures about his means. Accordingly, her Honour was thrown back principally on statements made by the applicant in his application for permanent residence in Australia in 1991 in which, among other things, he said that his net assets conservatively estimated at a volume in excess of \$4.5 million.

The primary judge was entitled to rely on the information contained in the application for permanent residence and the applicant's failure to explain the difference between his financial status at that time and his claim in the proceedings to a very much reduced position at the time of the trial. The Full Court of the Family Court reviewed the evidence for itself and was unable to discern any error of law or fact on the part of the primary judge.

The questions the applicant would seek to raise in this Court are essentially questions of fact. The application has insufficient prospects of success to warrant a grant of special leave and the application is refused with costs.

Although waste, add-backs and notional property arguments were difficult to succeed in pre-*Stanford*, they are now even more difficult. This raises many issues of concern, such as:

- Will parties feel encouraged to exercise "self-help" or otherwise dissipate assets because if they are taken into account at all, it will be by way of a percentage adjustment which is unlikely to match the dollar amount removed from the pool?
- Will there be greater litigation at an interim stage to try to avoid dissipation of the pool? Will parties be more likely to issue applications to seek injunctions, seek interim property orders to give one or both parties access to funds in a formal manner which can be taken into account at the final hearing as having been made

under s 79 (rather than rely on informally agreed distributions), join third parties and seek recovery under s 106B of property transferred?

## Conclusions

Although there are uncertainties, the High Court majority in *Stanford* gave some clear directions as to dealing with applications under s 79. It is important to first set out the legal and equitable interests of the parties and not look at their property and financial resources. Then, it must be determined whether it is just and equitable to make an order altering those interests under s 79(2). It is not fatal to an application that parties to a marriage are not separated, however it will be more difficult to establish that it is just and equitable to make the order. If the parties are separated, the just and equitable requirement will be more "readily satisfied."

If it is just and equitable to make the order, s 79(4) (including the factors under s 75(2)) become relevant. Section 79(2) cannot be conflated with s 79(4) and considered only by reference to s 79(4). It must be considered separately. The extent to which s 79(2) continues to "permeate" the rest of s 79 when the Court assesses contributions and other matters is unclear, particularly following the Full Court's first pronouncement on the effect of *Stanford* in *Bevan*, where it considered "permeate" to be distinguishable from "conflate" and did not rule out using the four step process in the future.

Legal practitioners and their clients are facing a period of uncertainty, while the Family Law Courts adjust to life post-*Stanford*. The early signs are that the four steps may no longer exist and that the days of notional add-backs of the full dollar amounts spent by one party are gone. This may lead to more litigation - injunctions, joining third parties, interim property orders and s 106B applications.

The "four steps" are looking very shaky and the structure that is replacing them is being built without either a planning permit or a building permit.

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