

LAW REFORM (CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE AND TORTFEASORS' CONTRIBUTION).

11° GEO. VI., No. XXIII.

No. 23 of 1947.

AN ACT relating to the Common Law Doctrine of Contributory Negligence; and to the liability of joint and several tortfeasors to make contribution in damages.

[Assented to 7th November, 1947.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Law Reform (Contributory Negligence and Tortfeasors' Contribution) Act, 1947*.

Repeal of s. 3 of Act No. 29 of 1941.

2. Section 3 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1941 (No. 29 of 1941), is hereby repealed.

3. In this Act, subject to the context—

“Action” includes an arbitration;

“Court” includes an arbitrator;

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“Defendant” includes—

- (a) a party to an action against whom a counter-claim is made in the action; and
- (b) a person for whose act the defendant or such party was vicariously responsible.

“Fatal Accidents Act” means the Imperial Act 9 and 10 Victoriae Cap. 93 (as adopted) as amended by Act No. 37 of 1900, or any Act now or hereafter in force in substitution for or amending the same.

“Negligence” includes breach of statutory duty.

“Plaintiff” includes—

- (a) a party to an action who makes a counter-claim in the action; and
- (b) a person for whose act the plaintiff or such party was vicariously responsible.

“Workers’ Compensation” includes all sums and benefits recoverable under the Workers’ Compensation Act, 1912-1944.

Contributory Negligence—Amendment of the Law.

4. (1) Whenever in any claim for damages founded on an allegation of negligence the Court is satisfied that the defendant was guilty of an act of negligence conducing to the happening of the event which caused the damage then notwithstanding that the plaintiff had the last opportunity of avoiding or could by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the consequences of the defendant’s act or might otherwise be held guilty of contributory negligence, the defendant shall not for that reason be entitled to judgment, but the Court shall reduce the damages which would be recoverable by the plaintiff if the happening of the event which caused the damage had been solely due to the negligence of the defendant to such extent as the Court thinks just in accordance with the degree of negligence attributable to the plaintiff:

Where contributory negligence established Court may apportion damages between parties. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. C. 28, s.1 (U.K.)

Provided that—

- (a) this subsection shall not operate to defeat any defence arising under a contract;

Saving of special contracts and statutory limitations.

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- (b) where any contract or enactment providing for the limitation of liability is applicable to the claim the amount of damages recoverable by virtue of this subsection shall not exceed the maximum limit applicable.

Application of this Act to damages recoverable under the Fatal Accidents Act and the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1941. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. s. 1 (4) (U.K.).

(2) The provisions of the preceding subsection shall apply to actions brought—

(a) under the Fatal Accidents Act; or

(b) by virtue of section 4 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1941, in respect of a claim made for the benefit of the estate of a deceased person in consequence of the death of the deceased as the result of the negligence of another person;

and for that purpose shall be read and construed as if the following words were inserted in the following relative positions in the subsection:—

(i) after the words “notwithstanding that the plaintiff” insert the words “or the deceased person in respect of whose death or for the benefit of whose estate the claim is brought or some other person for whose acts the deceased person was responsible.”

(ii) after the words “recoverable by the plaintiff” insert the words “or by the persons for whose benefit the claim is made or by the estate of the deceased person in respect of which the claim is made.

Act applies although one of the parties guilty of punishable offence.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall apply notwithstanding that one or more of the parties to the action might by reason of such negligence be held guilty of a punishable offence.

Where action tried with jury, jury to assess total damages and amount of reduction. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. C. 28, s. 1 (6) (U.K.).

(4) Where any case to which subsection (1) of this section applies is tried with a jury, the jury shall determine the total damages which would have been recoverable if the party claiming the damages had not been negligent and the extent to which those damages are to be reduced.

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5. (1) Where by virtue of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, two or more persons are liable to pay damages or would if sued have been liable to pay damages, judgment recovered against one of them shall not be a bar to an action or actions against any other or others of them but in such case—

Contribution may be claimed by a person ordered to pay damages from any other person responsible. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. C. 28, s. 1 (3) (U.K.).

(i) the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 7 shall apply with the necessary adaptations;

(ii) all or any of such persons may as between themselves and any other or others of them claim and recover contribution and the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 7 and of subsection (2) of section 7 shall apply with the necessary adaptations.

(2) Where two or more such persons are sued jointly, the Court may order contribution as between themselves and the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 7 and of subsection (2) of section 7 shall apply with the necessary adaptations.

Where two or more persons sued in an action the Court may apportion reduced damages amongst them.

6. (1) Where a plaintiff in any action for damages founded on negligence would have been entitled when he commenced such action to take proceedings under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1944, against any defendant or defendants in the action to recover workers' compensation and by reason of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, the damages recoverable by him are reduced and the reduced amount is less than he would have been entitled to recover as workers' compensation, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover judgment against such defendant or defendants for the sum to which he would be entitled as workers' compensation: Provided that the Court shall deduct therefrom all the costs which have been unnecessarily caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of taking proceedings under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1944.

Effect on party's right to recover worker's compensation.

cf. s. 6 ss. (5) Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1944. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. C. 28, s. 2 (1) (U.K.).

(2) Where a person liable to pay workers' compensation has paid such compensation to a worker or his dependants in a case where the worker or any of his dependants or the personal representatives of the worker would have had a right independently of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1944, to recover reduced damages

cf. s. 15 ss. (3) Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1944. cf. 8 and 9 Geo. VI. s. 2 (2) (U.K.).

against a third party by virtue of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act, the person who has paid the workers' compensation shall have a right of indemnity against the third party and paragraph (3) of section 15 of the Workers' Compensation Act shall be deemed to apply with the necessary adaptations but so that the sum recoverable by way of indemnity shall be reduced in the same proportion as the damages would be reducible under subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act.

Contribution between Tortfeasors.

See W. A. No. 29 of 1941, sec. 3 and cf. 25 and 26 Geo. V., C. 30 s. 6 (U.K.).

(a) Judgment against one tortfeasor no bar to action against another.

(b) Rules where plaintiff brings successive actions.

(c) Contributions as between tortfeasors.

No contribution may be claimed from person indemnified.

7. (1) Where damage is suffered by any person as the result of a tort—

(a) judgment recovered against any tortfeasor liable in respect of that damage shall not be a bar to an action against any other person who would, if sued, have been liable as a joint tortfeasor in respect of the same damage;

(b) if more than one action is brought in respect of that damage by or on behalf of the person by whom it was suffered, or for the benefit of the estate, or of the wife, husband, parent or child of that person, against tortfeasors liable in respect of the damage (whether as joint tortfeasors or otherwise) the sums recoverable under the judgments given in those actions by way of damages shall not in the aggregate exceed the amount of the damages awarded by the judgment first given: and in any of those actions, other than that in which judgment is first given, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to costs unless the Court is of opinion that there was reasonable ground for bringing the action.

(c) any tortfeasor liable in respect of that damage may recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who is or would if sued have been liable in respect of the same damage whether as a joint tortfeasor or otherwise but so that no person shall be entitled to recover contribution under this section from any person

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entitled to be indemnified by him in respect of the liability for which contribution is sought

A person shall be entitled to be indemnified within the meaning of this paragraph—

Circumstances in which indemnity may be claimed.

- (i) if his complicity in the tort arose from fraud or misrepresentation practised on him by the person from whom the indemnity is sought so that he honestly believed and had no reasonable cause to suspect the truth of the matters represented to him and would not have been liable in tort if such matters had been true;
- (ii) where the act was not clearly illegal or tortious in itself and the person seeking indemnity had no knowledge when the tort was committed of the true legal character of the act;
- (iii) where he is responsible on grounds of vicarious liability as for example in the case of master and servant or as a member of a partnership where the act was done without his connivance, knowledge or express authority.

Provided that except in the case of an indictable offence arising out of some negligent act or omission, no contribution may be claimed by a person who is responsible for damages in tort if in the circumstances of the case he is or might be found guilty of any indictable offence (including an indictable offence punishable on summary conviction).

No contribution in case of indictable offence.

(2) In any proceedings for contribution under this section the amount of the contribution recoverable from any person shall be such as may be found by the Court to be just and equitable; and the Court shall have power to exempt any person from liability to make contribution, or to direct that the contribution to be recovered from any person shall amount to a complete indemnity.

Court to decide amount of contribution.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

Interpretation
of "parent"
and "child,"

(a) the expressions "parent" and "child" have the same meanings respectively as they have for the purposes of the Fatal Accidents Act;

"the judgment
first given."

(b) the reference in this section to "the judgment first given" shall, in a case where that judgment is reversed on appeal, be construed as a reference to the judgment first given which is not so reversed and, in a case where a judgment is varied on appeal, be construed as a reference to that judgment as so varied.

General.

Person
pleading
limitation
not entitled
to benefit of
subsection
(1) of section
4.
cf. 8 and 9
Geo. VI.
C. 23, s. 1 (5)
(U.K.)

8. Where one person avoids liability to another person by reason of any statute of limitation applicable in the circumstances such first-mentioned person shall not be entitled to recover any damages from the other by virtue of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act.

Application of
this Act.

9. This Act shall apply only where the acts or omissions giving rise to a claim in damages occur after its commencement.