

Before the Building Practitioners Board

	BPB Complaint No. C2-01850
Licensed Building Practitioner:	Younseok Lee (the Respondent)
Licence Number:	BP 103436
Licence(s) Held:	Carpentry and Site AOP 1

Decision of the Board in Respect of the Conduct of a Licensed Building Practitioner Under section 315 of the Building Act 2004

Complaint or Board Inquiry	Complaint
Hearing Location	Auckland
Hearing Type:	In person
Hearing Date:	5 September 2018
Decision Date:	13 September 2018

Board Members Present:

- Chris Preston (Presiding)
- Richard Merrifield, LBP, Carpentry Site AOP 2
- Mel Orange, Legal Member
- Robin Dunlop, Retired Professional Engineer

Procedure:

The matter was considered by the Building Practitioners Board (the Board) under the provisions of Part 4 of the Building Act 2004 (the Act), the Building Practitioners (Complaints and Disciplinary Procedures) Regulations 2008 (the Complaints Regulations) and the Board's Complaints and Inquiry Procedures.

Board Decision:

The Respondent **has** committed a disciplinary offence under section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act.

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Introduction

[1] The hearing resulted from a Complaint into the conduct of the Respondent and a Board resolution under regulation 10 of the Complaints Regulations¹ to hold a hearing in relation to building work at [Omitted]. The alleged disciplinary offence the Board resolved to investigate was that the Respondent failed, without good reason, in respect of a building consent that relates to restricted building work that he or she is to carry out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervise, or has carried out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervised, (as the case may be), to provide the persons specified in section 88(2) with a record of work, on completion of the restricted building work, in accordance with section 88(1) (s 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act).

Function of Disciplinary Action

[2] The common understanding of the purpose of professional discipline is to uphold the integrity of the profession. The focus is not punishment, but the protection of the public, the maintenance of public confidence and the enforcement of high standards of propriety and professional conduct. Those purposes were recently reiterated by the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales*² and in New Zealand in *Dentice v Valuers Registration Board*³.

[3] Disciplinary action under the Act is not designed to redress issues or disputes between a complainant and a respondent. In *McLanahan and Tan v The New Zealand Registered Architects Board*⁴ Collins J. noted that:

¹ The resolution was made following the Board’s consideration of a report prepared by the Registrar in accordance with the Complaints Regulations.

² *R v Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales* [2011] UKSC 1, 19 January 2011.

³ [1992] 1 NZLR 720 at p 724

⁴ [2016] HZHC 2276 at para 164

“... the disciplinary process does not exist to appease those who are dissatisfied The disciplinary process ... exists to ensure professional standards are maintained in order to protect clients, the profession and the broader community.”

- [4] The Board can only inquire into “the conduct of a licensed building practitioner” with respect to the grounds for discipline set out in section 317 of the Act. It does not have any jurisdiction over contractual matters.

Evidence

- [5] The Board must be satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the disciplinary offences alleged have been committed⁵. Under section 322 of the Act the Board has relaxed rules of evidence which allow it to receive evidence that may not be admissible in a court of law.
- [6] The procedure the Board uses is inquisitorial, not adversarial. The Board examines the documentary evidence available to it prior to the hearing. The hearing is an opportunity for the Board, as the inquirer and decision maker, to call and question witnesses to further investigate aspects of the evidence and to take further evidence from key witnesses. The hearing is not a review of all of the available evidence.
- [7] The matter had been set down to be dealt with on the papers on the basis that there was sufficient evidence before the Board for it to make a decision on the allegation. The Respondent elected to be heard. He joined the hearing by way of teleconference. An interpreter was provided.
- [8] The Respondent’s verbal evidence reiterated that which was in his written response.
- [9] The Respondent was engaged to carry out a re-clad and alteration of an existing dwelling under a building consent. The building work included restricted building work. The building work was commenced on or about 22 February 2016. It was stated as having come to an end in September 2017 but a record of work was drawn up by the Respondent indicating the restricted building work was completed as at October 2016.
- [10] The Complainant alleged the Respondent did not provide a record of work to the owner for the restricted building work that had been completed despite requests from the Complainant (the owner) and the territorial authority.
- [11] The Respondent provided a response to the complaint by way of his legal representative. The representative submitted that it was a commercial dispute and that, as such, there were no grounds for discipline. The response noted that there was a payment dispute and that, contrary to the agreement between the parties, the Complainant had applied for a code compliance certificate herself. The agreement provided that it would be applied for by the Respondent’s company.

⁵ *Z v Dental Complaints Assessment Committee* [2009] 1 NZLR 1

- [12] A copy of a record of work dated 2 October 2016 was provided to the Board. The record of work had been drawn up but was not then given to the owner by the Respondent.
- [13] At the hearing the Respondent reiterated that there were delays with the building work caused by the Complainant, that additional work was done for the Complainant that was not charged for and that there was a payment dispute. He also reiterated that the arrangement was that the code compliance certificate would be obtained by the Respondent's company and that he had been prepared to assist with the application.

Board's Conclusion and Reasoning

- [14] The Board has decided that the Respondent **has** failed, without good reason, in respect of a building consent that relates to restricted building work that he or she is to carry out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervise, or has carried out (other than as an owner-builder) or supervised, (as the case may be), to provide the persons specified in section 88(2) with a record of work, on completion of the restricted building work, in accordance with section 88(1) (s 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act) and should be disciplined.
- [15] There is a statutory requirement under section 88(1) of the Building Act 2004 for a licensed building practitioner to provide a record of work to the owner and the territorial authority on completion of restricted building work⁶.
- [16] Failing to provide a record of work is a ground for discipline under section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act. In order to find that ground for discipline proven, the Board need only consider whether the Respondent had "good reason" for not providing a record of work on "completion" of the restricted building work.
- [17] The Board discussed issues with regard to records of work in its decision C2-01170⁷ and gave guidelines to the profession as to who must provide a record of work, what a record of work is for, when it is to be provided, the level of detail that must be provided, who a record of work must be provided to and what might constitute a good reason for not providing a record of work.
- [18] The starting point with a record of work is that it is a mandatory statutory requirement whenever restricted building work under a building consent is carried out or supervised by a licensed building practitioner (other than as an owner-builder). Each and every licensed building practitioner who carries out restricted building work must provide a record of work.
- [19] The statutory provisions do not stipulate a timeframe for the licenced person to provide a record of work. The provisions in section 88(1) simply states "on completion of the restricted building work ...".

⁶ Restricted Building Work is defined by the Building (Definition of Restricted Building Work) Order 2011

⁷ *Licensed Building Practitioners Board Case Decision C2-01170* 15 December 2015

- [20] In most situations issues with the provision of a record of work do not arise. The work progresses and records of work are provided in a timely fashion. This has not occurred here. The work has been completed. The fact that the Respondent's record of work is dated in October 2016 and that a code compliance certificate has been applied for is evidence of this. A record of work was drawn up but not been provided.
- [21] On this basis of the evidence before it the Board finds that the restricted building work was completed in October 2016 when the record of work was drafted and that it was not then provided as per the statutory requirement. As such the disciplinary offence has been committed.
- [22] Section 317(1)(da)(ii) of the Act provides for a defence of the licenced building practitioner having a "good reason" for failing to provide a record of work. If they can, on the balance of probabilities, prove to the Board that one exists then it is open to the Board to find that a disciplinary offence has not been committed. Each case will be decided by the Board on its own merits but the threshold for a good reason is high.
- [23] In this instance there was an ongoing payment dispute. The Board has repeatedly stated that a Record of Work is a statutory requirement, not a negotiable term of a contract. The requirement for it is not affected by the terms of a contract, nor by contractual disputes. Licensed building practitioners should now be aware of their obligations to provide them and their provision should be a matter of routine.
- [24] The arrangements as regards the Respondent obtaining the code compliance certificate is also not a good reason. Once again the obligation to provide a record of work cannot be alleviated by way of contractual arrangements.

Penalty, Costs and Publication

- [25] Having found that one or more of the grounds in section 317 applies the Board must, under section 318 of the Act¹, consider the appropriate disciplinary penalty, whether the Respondent should be ordered to pay any costs and whether the decision should be published.
- [26] The matter was dealt with on the papers. Included was information relevant to penalty, costs and publication and the Board has decided to make indicative orders and give the Respondent an opportunity to provide further evidence or submissions relevant to the indicative orders.

Penalty

- [27] The purpose of professional discipline is to uphold the integrity of the profession; the focus is not punishment, but the enforcement of a high standard of propriety and professional conduct. The Board does note, however, that the High Court in *Patel v Complaints Assessment Committee*⁸ commented on the role of "punishment"

⁸ HC Auckland CIV-2007-404-1818, 13 August 2007 at p 27

in giving penalty orders stating that punitive orders are, at times, necessary to provide a deterrent and to uphold professional standards. The Court noted:

[28] I therefore propose to proceed on the basis that, although the protection of the public is a very important consideration, nevertheless the issues of punishment and deterrence must also be taken into account in selecting the appropriate penalty to be imposed.

- [28] The Board also notes that in *Lochhead v Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment*⁹ the court noted that whilst the statutory principles of sentencing set out in the Sentencing Act 2002 do not apply to the Building Act they have the advantage of simplicity and transparency. The court recommended adopting a starting point for penalty based on the seriousness of the disciplinary offending prior to considering any aggravating and/or mitigating factors.
- [29] Record of work matters are at the lower end of the disciplinary scale. The Board's normal starting point for a failure to provide a record of work is a fine of \$1,500. There is no reason to depart from this starting point.

Costs

- [30] Under section 318(4) the Board may require the Respondent "to pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board."
- [31] The Respondent should note that the High Court has held that 50% of total reasonable costs should be taken as a starting point in disciplinary proceedings and that the percentage can then be adjusted up or down having regard to the particular circumstances of each case¹⁰.
- [32] In *Collie v Nursing Council of New Zealand*¹¹ where the order for costs in the tribunal was 50% of actual costs and expenses the High Court noted that:
- But for an order for costs made against a practitioner, the profession is left to carry the financial burden of the disciplinary proceedings, and as a matter of policy that is not appropriate.*
- [33] The Board notes the matter was to be dealt with on the papers. Ordinarily costs for a hearing on the papers would be in the order of \$500 which is a reduced amount based on the reduction in costs that an on the papers hearing affords. In this instance the Respondent chose to appear and, as a result, the costs incurred were higher. The Board therefore considers that costs of \$1,000 are in order. This is still considerably less than 50% of the actual expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.

⁹ 3 November 2016, CIV-2016-070-000492, [2016] NZDC 21288

¹⁰ *Cooray v The Preliminary Proceedings Committee* HC, Wellington, AP23/94, 14 September 1995, *Macdonald v Professional Conduct Committee*, HC, Auckland, CIV 2009-404-1516, 10 July 2009, *Owen v Wynyard* HC, Auckland, CIV-2009-404-005245, 25 February 2010.

¹¹ [2001] NZAR 74

Publication

[34] As a consequence of its decision the Respondent's name and the disciplinary outcomes will be recorded in the public register maintained as part of the Licensed Building Practitioners' scheme as is required by the Act¹². The Board is also able, under section 318(5) of the Act, to order publication over and above the public register:

In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit.

[35] As a general principle such further public notification may be required where the Board perceives a need for the public and/or the profession to know of the findings of a disciplinary hearing. This is in addition to the Respondent being named in this decision.

[36] Within New Zealand there is a principle of open justice and open reporting which is enshrined in the Bill of Rights Act 1990¹³. The Criminal Procedure Act 2011 sets out grounds for suppression within the criminal jurisdiction¹⁴. Within the disciplinary hearing jurisdiction the courts have stated that the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act do not apply but can be instructive¹⁵. The High Court provided guidance as to the types of factors to be taken into consideration in *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council*¹⁶.

[37] The courts have also stated that an adverse finding in a disciplinary case usually requires that the name of the practitioner be published in the public interest¹⁷. It is, however, common practice in disciplinary proceedings to protect the names of other persons involved as naming them does not assist the public interest.

[38] Based on the above the Board will not order further publication.

Section 318 Order

[39] For the reasons set out above, the Board directs that:

Penalty: Pursuant to section 318(1)(f) of the Building Act 2004, the Respondent is ordered to pay a fine of \$1,500.

Costs: Pursuant to section 318(4) of the Act, the Respondent is ordered to pay costs of \$1,000 (GST included) towards the costs of, and incidental to, the inquiry of the Board.

¹² Refer sections 298, 299 and 301 of the Act

¹³ Section 14 of the Act

¹⁴ Refer sections 200 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Act

¹⁵ *N v Professional Conduct Committee of Medical Council* [2014] NZAR 350

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ *Kewene v Professional Conduct Committee of the Dental Council* [2013] NZAR 1055

Publication: The Registrar shall record the Board's action in the Register of Licensed Building Practitioners in accordance with section 301(1)(iii) of the Act.

In terms of section 318(5) of the Act, there will not be action taken to publicly notify the Board's action, except for the note in the Register and the Respondent being named in this decision.

[40] The Respondent should note that the Board may, under section 319 of the Act, suspend or cancel a licensed building practitioner's licence if fines or costs imposed as a result of disciplinary action are not paid.

Submissions on Penalty, Costs and Publication

[41] The Board invites the Respondent to make written submissions on the matters of disciplinary penalty, costs and publication up until close of business on **4 October 2018**. The submissions should focus on mitigating matters as they relate to the penalty, costs and publication orders. If no submissions are received then this decision will become final. If submissions are received then the Board will meet and consider those submissions prior to coming to a final decision on penalty, costs and publication.

[42] In calling for submissions on penalty, costs and mitigation the Board is not inviting the Respondent to offer new evidence or to express an opinion on the findings set out in this decision. If the Respondent disagrees with the Board's findings of fact and and/or its decision that the Respondent has committed a disciplinary offence the Respondent can appeal the Board's decision.

Right of Appeal

[43] The right to appeal Board decisions is provided for in section 330(2) of the Actⁱⁱ.

Signed and dated this 13th day of September 2018



Chris Preston
Presiding Member

ⁱ **Section 318 of the Act**

- (1) *In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may*
- (a) *do both of the following things:*
 - (i) *cancel the person's licensing, and direct the Registrar to remove the person's name from the register; and*
 - (ii) *order that the person may not apply to be relicensed before the expiry of a specified period:*
 - (b) *suspend the person's licensing for a period of no more than 12 months or until the person meets specified conditions relating to the licensing (but, in any*

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- case, not for a period of more than 12 months) and direct the Registrar to record the suspension in the register:
- (c) restrict the type of building work or building inspection work that the person may carry out or supervise under the person's licensing class or classes and direct the Registrar to record the restriction in the register:
 - (d) order that the person be censured:
 - (e) order that the person undertake training specified in the order:
 - (f) order that the person pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000.
- (2) The Board may take only one type of action in subsection 1(a) to (d) in relation to a case, except that it may impose a fine under subsection (1)(f) in addition to taking the action under subsection (1)(b) or (d).
 - (3) No fine may be imposed under subsection (1)(f) in relation to an act or omission that constitutes an offence for which the person has been convicted by a court.
 - (4) In any case to which section 317 applies, the Board may order that the person must pay the costs and expenses of, and incidental to, the inquiry by the Board.
 - (5) In addition to requiring the Registrar to notify in the register an action taken by the Board under this section, the Board may publicly notify the action in any other way it thinks fit."

ii Section 330 Right of appeal

- (2) A person may appeal to a District Court against any decision of the Board—
 - (b) to take any action referred to in section 318.

Section 331 Time in which appeal must be brought

An appeal must be lodged—

- (a) within 20 working days after notice of the decision or action is communicated to the appellant; or
- (b) within any further time that the appeal authority allows on application made before or after the period expires.