Law of Obligations II

5 December 2011

- The duration of the examination is 75 minutes (from 9:00 am to 10:15 am).
- During the course of the examination, candidates may freely consult materials of their own, including online resources.
- On each Answer sheet, candidates must write their **student number only**. Please do <u>not</u> write your name or major subject of study.
- ALL candidates must attempt the following two (2) Questions.

[1] Question 1

Anam Estate Management ("Anam") represents Bob who owns a building. Charles was looking for a suitable venue for a restaurant. Charles leased the first floor of Bob's building through Anam. The agent from Anam and Charles had agreed that the lease is for two years and **Charles** does not have to restore the first floor to its original condition at the end of the lease. **Charles** decorated the venue tastefully with considerable investment. But the restaurant business was not going well. Charles had difficulty paying monthly rent. When the rent was in arrears for 3 months, **Bob** terminated the lease agreement and demanded **Charles** to vacate the first floor and remove all the decorations as well as the restaurant sign. **Charles** disagreed and demanded **Bob** to reimburse the costs of interior decoration (including curtains) as well as the shop sign. **Bob** refused to make reimbursement claiming that **Bob** did not authorise **Anam** to agree to a waiver of the duty to restore. In any event, according to **Bob**, since **Charles** failed to pay the rent and the lease is terminated due to Charles' default, Charles may not rely on the terms of the lease contract. Charles, however, claims that the termination of lease shall not have retro-active effect. As the parties agreed that **Charles** does not have the duty to restore the premises to their original condition. **Charles** claims that he is entitled to reimbursement of the costs of interior decoration and the shop sign.

How should this dispute be resolved?

[2] Question 2

A Co. is a supplier of air conditioning units which are fitted to luxury cars. **A Co.** recently decided to embark on a joint venture with **B Co.** which has a great deal of reputation for high quality air-conditioning equipment designing. The two companies agreed that they would equally participate in the profit and loss of their joint venture. They traded under the name of AB Manufacturing. **A Co.** took the responsibility of sales and marketing and **B Co.** was responsible for designing and technical assistance in the course of developing and manufacturing of new models of air conditioning units.

A Co. concluded a deal with K automobile whereby 10,000 air conditioning units are to be supplied at 5 billion KRW. Although the units are to be produced by AB Manufacturing, the contract with K automobile was in the name of **A Co.** alone. **B Co.** understood and agreed to this because K automobile has an established procedures and programme for vetting its part

suppliers. **A Co.** has passed the vetting programme and has the status of "approved supplier of K automobile".

After the contract with **A Co.** was signed, K automobile subsequently demanded 10% reduction of contract price. **A Co.** found it hard to refuse K automobile's demand because if part suppliers do not "cooperate" with automobile manufacturer's demand to reduce the price, they may lose the status of "approved supplier". **B Co.**, however, disagreed with **A Co.** and insisted that **A Co.** must decline to comply with K automobile's unilateral demand to reduce the contract price. When **A Co.** decided to accept K automobile's demand to accept the price reduction, **B Co.** claimed that the loss from the 10% price reduction must be borne by **A Co.** alone because the loss was due entirely to **A Co.**'s decision to maintain its own "approved supplier" status at the expense of the joint interests of **A Co.** and **B Co.**

Discuss how this dispute must be resolved.

[End of questions. You must answer **both questions**.]