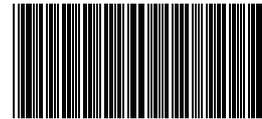




Filed: 4 September 2018 12:31 PM



D00011D3XY

Form 3A/B
Rule 6.2

AMENDED STATEMENT OF CLAIM

COURT DETAILS

Court	Supreme Court of NSW
Division	Equity
List	Equity General
Registry	Supreme Court Sydney
Case number	2018/00009565

FILING DETAILS

Filed for	Plaintiff[s]
Legal representative	Damian Scattini
Legal representative reference	
Telephone	(02)91463888
Your reference	07435-00001

ATTACHMENT DETAILS

In accordance with Part 3 of the UCPR, this coversheet confirms that both the Amended Statement of Claim (e-Services), along with any other documents listed below, were filed by the Court.

Amended Statement of Claim (2018.09.04 Nissan - FASOC.pdf)

[attach.]

Form 3A (version 7)

UCPR 6.2

FURTHER AMENDED STATEMENT OF CLAIM

COURT DETAILS

Court	Supreme Court of NSW
Division	Equity
List	General (Class Action)
Registry	Sydney
Case number	2018/00009565

TITLE OF PROCEEDINGS

Plaintiff	Jaydan Bond
Defendant	Nissan Motor Co. (Australia) Pty Ltd ABN 54 004 663 156

FILING DETAILS

Filed for	Jaydan Bond
Legal representative	Damian Scattini, Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan LLP
Legal representative reference	07435-00001
Contact name and telephone	Damian Scattini 02 9146 3888
Contact email	damianscattini@quinnemanuel.com

TYPE OF CLAIM

Other (Equity General List)

Representative proceeding under Part 10 of the *Civil Procedure Act 2005* (NSW)

RELIEF CLAIMED

- 1 An order for compensation pursuant to section 87 of the TPA and/or section 237 of the ACL;
- 2 Further or in the alternative, damages pursuant to section 82 of the TPA and/or section 236 of the ACL;
- 3 Further or in the alternative, compensation pursuant to section 74D(1) of the TPA;

- 4 [Not used]
- 5 Further or in the alternative, damages pursuant to sections 271 and 272 of the ACL;
- 6 Interest in accordance with section 100 of the *Civil Procedure Act 2005* (NSW);
- 7 Costs;
- 8 Any other orders the Court considers appropriate.

COMMON QUESTIONS, PLEADINGS AND PARTICULARS

A. COMMON QUESTIONS

The questions of law or fact common to the claims of Group Members, or to potential sub-group members, in this proceeding are:

1. Whether the Defendant supplied Defective Vehicles;
2. Whether the Defective Vehicles are goods of a kind which are commonly bought and commonly supplied for the purpose of:
 - (a) driving or permitting to be driven;
 - (b) driving or permitting to be driven without being exposed to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction; and/or
 - (c) carrying passengers without exposing them to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction;
3. Whether the Defective Vehicles:
 - (a) are not safe to drive; and/or
 - (b) if driven, expose the driver and any passengers to unnecessary danger and harm attributable to its construction with at least one Takata Airbag;
4. Whether the Defendant did not take any or adequate steps to:
 - (a) warn members of the public that the Defective Vehicles were not safe to drive and/or safe for passengers;

- (b) prevent the Defective Vehicles being driven;
 - (c) ensure that Defective Vehicles were not sold as second-hand vehicles;
5. [Not used]
6. [Not used]
7. [Not used]
8. Whether any Defective Vehicles acquired by Group Members before 1 January 2011 were not of merchantable quality within the meaning of s 74D of the TPA;
9. Whether the Defendant is liable pursuant to s 74D of the TPA to compensate any Group Members who acquired a Defective Vehicle before 1 January 2011;
10. [Not used]
11. [Not used]
12. Whether:
- (a) a reasonable consumer fully acquainted with the state and condition of the Defective Vehicles would not regard the Defective Vehicles as:
 - (i) acceptably fit for all the purposes for which goods of that kind are commonly supplied;
 - (ii) free from defects; and/or
 - (iii) safe;
 - (b) the Defendant breached the Acceptable Quality Guarantee (as defined at paragraph 30 of the Pleadings) provided for in s 54(1) of the ACL in respect of any Defective Vehicles supplied to Group Members on or after 1 January 2011;
13. [Not used]
14. Whether the Defendant is liable to pay damages pursuant to section 271 and section 272 of the ACL to Group Members to whom it supplied Defective Vehicles on or after 1 January 2011;

15. Whether, during the Relevant Period, the Defendant engaged in Misleading Conduct (as defined at paragraph 42 of the Pleadings), Misleading Conduct by Silence (as defined at paragraph 42C of the Pleadings), and/or made Misleading Representations (as defined at paragraph 42A of the Pleadings);
16. Whether the Misleading Conduct, the Misleading Conduct by Silence, and/or the Misleading Representations was:
- (a) false or misleading in contravention of section 53(a) of the TPA and/or section 29(1)(a) of the ACL;
 - (b) misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, in contravention of section 52 of the TPA and/or section 18 of the ACL;
 - (c) misleading as to the nature, the characteristics and/or the suitability for purpose of the Defective Vehicles in contravention of section 55 of the TPA and/or section 33 of the ACL.
- 16A. Whether it can be inferred that each Group Member relied on the Misleading Conduct, the Misleading Conduct by Silence, and/or the Misleading Representations in purchasing their respective Defective Vehicle.
17. Whether the Defendant engaged in Unconscionable Conduct (as defined at paragraph 49 of the Pleadings) in contravention of section 51AB of the TPA and/or section 21 of the ACL.
18. Whether the Group Members are entitled to recover from the Defendant:
- (a) compensation pursuant to section 87 of the TPA and/or section 237 of the ACL; and/or
 - (b) loss or damage pursuant to section 82 of the TPA and/or section 236 of the ACL.

B. PLEADINGS

THE PROCEEDING AND THE PARTIES

1. The Plaintiff brings this proceeding as a representative proceeding pursuant to Part 10 of the *Civil Procedure Act 2005* (NSW):

(a) in his own right;

(b) on behalf of:

(i) consumers (within the meaning of section 4B of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cth) (**TPA**) or sections 3(1)(a) or (b) of the Australian Consumer Law, being Schedule 2 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) (**ACL**), who did not acquire a commercial road vehicle as that term is used in section 4B of the TPA);

(ii) who at any time during the period 1 January 2000 to 27 February 2018 inclusive (**Relevant Period**) acquired (within the meaning of section 4 of the TPA or section 2 of the ACL) in Australia a Nissan motor vehicle fitted with a front driver or passenger airbag manufactured or supplied by Takata Corporation and/or its related entities or subsidiaries, including TK Holdings, Inc (Takata Airbag), and;

(I) _____ which has been the subject of ~~a an~~ airbag-related product safety recall and ~~which is~~ listed in paragraphs 11 and 11A ~~9~~ below (**Defective Vehicles**); or

(II) _____ which is the subject of:

(a) _____ the future recall to be issued in respect of Nissan C11 Tiida (Model Year 2006-2012) models on 30 September 2018;

(b) _____ the future recall to be issued in respect of Nissan D22 Navara and Y61 Patrol (Model Year 2013-2016) models on 31 October 2018;

(c) _____ the future recall to be issued in respect of Nissan C11 Tiida (Model Year 2006-2012) models on 31 December 2018;

- (d) the future recall in respect of driver side airbags to be issued in respect of Nissan D40 Navara (Thai build) (Model Year 2015) models on 31 January 2019;
- (e) the future recall in respect of passenger side airbags to be issued in respect of Nissan D40 Navara (Thai build) (Model Year 2015) models on 31 January 2019;
- (f) the future recall to be issued in respect of Nissan D22 Navara, Nissan J31 Maxima, Nissan N16 Pulsar, Nissan T30 X-Trail and Nissan Y61 Patrol (Model Year 2000-2008) models on 31 March 2019;

(together, Defective Vehicle), and

(iii) who:

- (I) prior to or on 27 February 2018, had not sold or otherwise disposed of the Defective Vehicle; or
- (II) after 27 February 2018, sold or otherwise disposed of the Defective Vehicle;

(Group Members).

Particulars

The Defendant advised the Plaintiff by letter dated 27 July 2018 that the future recalls pleaded in paragraph 1(b)(ii)(II) will be made.

2. The Plaintiff:

- (a) purchased, on 10 October 2015, a Defective Vehicle, being a Nissan Patrol manufactured in 2005 (**Plaintiff's Vehicle**);
- (b) purchased the Plaintiff's Vehicle used from Trent Biles Used Cars in Rockhampton, Queensland;

- (c) paid \$20,400 for the Plaintiff's Vehicle;
- (d) acquired the Plaintiff's Vehicle for personal use;
- (e) acquired the Plaintiff's Vehicle for the purpose of:
 - (i) driving the Plaintiff's Vehicle or permitting the Plaintiff's Vehicle to be driven;
 - (ii) driving or permitting the Plaintiff's Vehicle to be driven without being exposed to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction; and/or
 - (iii) carrying passengers in the Plaintiff's Vehicle without exposing them to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction;

which purpose or purposes was or were expressly or impliedly known to the Defendant;

- (e1) in acquiring the Plaintiff's Vehicle, relied on the Misleading Conduct as pleaded in paragraph 42 below, the Misleading Conduct by Silence as pleaded in paragraph 42C below, and/or the Misleading Representations as pleaded in paragraph 42A below~~reputation of the Defendant's brand (i.e. Nissan) as a make of vehicle that is safe to drive;~~
- (e2) was not aware, at the time of purchase of the Plaintiff's Vehicle, that the Plaintiff's Vehicle was fitted with one or more Takata Airbags;
- (f) is included in any reference to Group Members in the remainder of this pleading.

3. Each Group Member:

- (a) acquired a Defective Vehicle by:
 - (i) purchasing a new Defective Vehicle;
 - (ii) purchasing a second-hand Defective Vehicle; or
 - (iii) taking on a lease in respect of a new Defective Vehicle on hire or on hire-purchase;

- (b) acquired a Defective Vehicle:
 - (i) for \$40,000 or less; or
 - (ii) where the Defective Vehicle was of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic or household use or consumption;
- (c) did not acquire a Defective Vehicle, or hold themselves out as acquiring a Defective Vehicle for the purpose of re-supply or for the purpose of using them up or transforming them, in trade or commerce, in the course of a process of production or manufacture or of repairing or treating other goods or fixtures on land;
- (d) acquired a Defective Vehicle for the purpose of:
 - (i) driving the Defective Vehicle or permitting the Defective Vehicle to be driven;
 - (ii) driving the Defective Vehicle or permitting the Defective Vehicle to be driven without being exposed to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction; and/or
 - (iii) carrying passengers in the Defective Vehicle without exposing them to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction;which purpose or purposes was or were expressly or impliedly known to the Defendant;
- (e) by reason of the matters pleaded in:
 - (i) paragraph 2(c) and 3(b) above;
 - (ii) paragraph 10(a) below,acquired a Defective Vehicle as a consumer within the meaning of section 4B of the TPA or sections 3(1)(a) or (b) of the ACL, which was not a commercial road vehicle as that term is used in section 4B of the TPA;
- (f) acquired a Defective Vehicle from a person other than by way of sale by auction.

4. The Defendant:

- (a) is a company duly incorporated in Australia;
- (b) is a trading corporation within the meaning of section 4 of the TPA;
- (c) is and was at all material times a wholly owned subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co. LTD., which
 - (i) is a Japanese company;
 - (ii) has no place of business in Australia;
 - (iii) manufactured the Defective Vehicles;
- (d) [Not used]
- (e) imported the Defective Vehicles into Australia
- (f) by reason of the matters pleaded in (c), and (e) above, manufactured the Defective Vehicles within the meaning of section 74A of the TPA or section 7 of the ACL;
- (g) supplied, other than by way of sale by auction, in the course of business, and in trade or commerce:
 - (i) Defective Vehicles to other persons who acquired the goods for re-supply; and/or
 - (ii) Defective Vehicles to consumers who, by reason of paragraphs 2(c) and 3(b) above and 10(a) below, were consumers within the meaning of section 4B of the TPA or section 3 of the ACL.

5. The Defective Vehicles were supplied to Group Members in trade or commerce.

6. As at the date of the commencement of this proceeding, seven or more Group Members have claims in the nature of those described in this Statement of Claim.

THE DEFECTIVE VEHICLES

7. Takata Airbags:

- (a) use ammonium nitrate as the propellant with the consequence that the inflators within the Takata Airbags:
- (i) have a propensity to explode thereby propelling metal shrapnel towards the occupants of the Defective Vehicles;
 - (ii) have a propensity to malfunction on deployment of the Takata Airbag, by deploying too rapidly and/or with excessive force ~~failing to cause the airbag to deploy, or causing the airbag to deploy prematurely or belatedly;~~

Particulars

Particulars will be provided following evidence including expert evidence.

- (b) were the subject of a safety warning to the public published on 6 August 2017 by the Commonwealth of Australia Minister for Small Business pursuant to sections 129(1)(a) and 129(1)(b) of the ACL, which:

- (i) stated, amongst other things:

Warning

Pursuant to s 129(1)(b), the Minister warns of the possible risks involved in the use of motor vehicles containing Takata airbags supplied in Australia.

This Safety Warning has been issued because there have been serious injuries and deaths caused by faulty Takata airbags installed in motor vehicles, both in Australia and overseas.

The inflator components in Takata airbags may deteriorate and subsequently misdeploy in an incident, with the result that metal fragments from the inflator housing may propel out of the airbag, causing injury or death to the drivers/riders or passengers.

Investigation

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) is investigating whether motor vehicles containing a Takata airbag will or may cause injury to any person, or a reasonably foreseeable use (or misuse) of those goods will or may cause injury to any person."

- (ii) related to all of the motor vehicles containing a Takata Airbag which were then currently subject to a product safety recall;
 - (iii) related to the Defective Vehicles;
- (c) have caused approximately 100 million vehicles to be subject of product safety recalls worldwide, including at least 4 million vehicles in Australia, fitted with Takata Airbags;
 - (d) have caused at least 230 documented injuries as a result of Takata Airbags exploding during their deployment and propelling shrapnel and metal fragments within the vehicle in which they were contained;
 - (e) have caused at least 23 reported deaths worldwide as a result of Takata Airbags exploding during their deployment and propelling shrapnel and metal fragments within the vehicle in which they were contained;
 - (f) have caused at least one death in Australia.
8. Each of the Defective Vehicles is or was fitted with at least one Takata Airbag.
9. ~~The Defective Vehicles constitute those vehicles fitted with a Takata Airbag and in respect of which at least one safety recall referred to in paragraphs 11 and 11A below (Safety Recall) has been issued, being:~~
- ~~(a) X-TRAIL manufactured between 2000-2008;~~
 - ~~(b) Pulsar Sedan manufactured between 2000-2005;~~
 - ~~(c) Pulsar Hatch manufactured between 2000-2005;~~
 - ~~(d) Y61 Patrol manufactured between 2000-2012;~~
 - ~~(e) D22 Navara manufactured between 2000-2012;~~
 - ~~(f) Maxima manufactured between 2001-2008;~~

~~(g) D40 Navara (Thailand build) manufactured between 2006-2015;~~

~~(h) C11 Tiida (Thailand build) manufactured between 2006-2012;~~

10. The Defective Vehicles:

(a) are goods:

- (i) acquired for an amount that did not exceed \$40,000; or
- (ii) of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic or household use or consumption;

(b) are goods of a kind which are commonly bought and commonly supplied for the purpose of:

- (i) driving or permitting to be driven;
- (ii) driving or permitting to be driven without being exposed to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction; and/or
- (iii) carrying passengers without exposing them to unnecessary danger or harm attributable to its construction;

(c) by reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7 and 8 above:

- (i) are not safe to drive; and/or
- (ii) if driven, expose the driver and any passengers to unnecessary danger and harm attributable to their construction with at least one Takata Airbag;

(d) are goods within the meaning of:

- (i) by reason of paragraph 10(a) above, section 74A(2)(a) of the TPA;
- (ii) section 4 of the TPA;
- (iii) section 2 of the ACL.

11. The following product safety recalls were issued to the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development by Nissan pursuant to section 128 of the ACL (**Voluntarily Initiated Recalls**) in respect of certain Defective Vehicles identified therein:

(a) Product Recall Australia Number 2010/11761 which:

- (i) was issued on 29 June 2010;
- (ii) was in respect of N16 Pulsar and Y61 Patrol Front Passenger Air Bag models;
- (iii) was issued on the ground that a *"concern has been identified in the front passenger side air bag inflator. The propellant wafer for the deployment of the air bag in the front passenger air bag inflator may be partially broken up into powder. This can cause the combustion rate of the propellant to rise and excessive internal pressure may be produced in the inflator during the air bag deployment. In an extreme case, the inflator casing may rupture, and the metal fragments may fracture"* causing "vehicle malfunction";
- (iv) advised consumers that *"owners of both the affected vehicles have been contacted."*

(v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:

(I) "Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode / rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality";

(II) "Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge..."

- (b) Product Recall Australia Number 2013/13542 which:
- (i) was issued on dated 12 April 2013;
 - (ii) was in respect of N16 Pulsar, D22 Navara, Y61 Patrol and X-Trail models ~~airbag inflator~~;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that "some airbag inflators were manufactured out of specification, which can create excessive pressure within the inflator during air bag deployment and result in abnormal deployment" such that "if the defect occurs, the airbag may not adequately protect occupants in the event of a collision";
 - (iv) advised consumers that "owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly via the website...to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge. It is critical that owners of cars with alpha airbags installed take immediate steps to have the airbags replaced because of the significant risk of injury or death involved in using cars with these airbags..."
 - (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) "Airbag inflator: if an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing explodes / ruptures under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality".
 - (II) "Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by phoning 1800 035 035 or via the Nissan website at <http://nissan.com.au/Forms/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge. It is critical that owners of cars with alpha airbags installed take immediate steps to have the airbags replaced because of the

significant risk of injury or death involved in using cars with these airbags”.

- (c) Product Recall Australia Number 2014/14182 which:
- (i) was issued on 27 June 2014;
 - (ii) N16 Pulsar, Y61 Patrol, D22 Navara, ~~A33 Maxima~~ and T30 X-Trail models built between April 2001 and June 2003;
 - (iii) was issued in respect of *“an amendment to the affected vehicles in the previous recall campaign that was launched globally in 2013. Airbag inflator: if an affected vehicle is involved in an accident triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing explodes / ruptures under too much internal pressure”* such that *“in the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality”*;
 - (iv) advised consumers that, *“owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan’s head office directly via the website...to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge. It is critical that owners of cars with alpha airbags installed take immediate steps to have the airbags replaced because of the significant risk of injury or death involved in using cars with these airbags...”*
- (d) Product Recall Australia Number 2015/14751 which:
- (i) was issued on 10 June 2015;
 - (ii) was in respect of N16 Pulsar, Y61 Patrol, D22 Navara, J31 Maxima and T30 X-Trail models ~~built between April and December 2003~~;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that the *“recall campaign affects vehicles built between April and December 2003 and sold in Australia. This is an amendment to the affected vehicles in the previous recall campaign that was launched globally in 2013 & 2014. The front passenger air bag inflator may have been assembled with*

improperly manufactured propellant wafers" such that "in the event of a crash, the inflator may rupture and cause the front passenger air bag to deploy abnormally, increasing the risk of injury to the occupant";

(iv) advised consumers that, *"once parts availability is confirmed, owners of vehicles within the affected VIN range will be advised to contact their Nissan dealer to arrange for replacement of the front passenger airbag inflator. The replacement will be at no cost to owners."*

(v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:

(I) *"The front passenger air bag [sic] inflator may have been assembled with improperly manufactured propellant wafers. ... In the event of a crash, the inflator may rupture and cause the front passenger airbag to deploy abnormally, increasing the risk of injury to the occupant".*

(vi) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was further amended to state:

(I) "Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode / rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality":

(II) "Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge..."

(e) Product Recall Australia Number 2015/14752 which:

(i) was issued on 10 June 2015;

- (ii) was in respect of N16 Pulsar, Y61 Patrol, D22 Navara, J31 Maxima and T30 X-Trail models built between April and December 2003;
- (iii) was issued on the ground that the *"recall campaign affects vehicles built between January 2004 and March 2007 and sold in Australia. The front passenger air bag inflator may have been assembled with improperly manufactured propellant wafers"* such that *"in the event of a crash, the inflator may rupture and cause the front passenger air bag to deploy abnormally, increasing the risk of injury to the occupant"*;
- (iv) advised consumers that *"once parts availability is confirmed, owners of vehicles within the affected VIN range will be advised to contact their Nissan dealer to arrange for replacement of the front passenger airbag inflator..."*
- (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) *"The front passenger air bag [sic] inflator may have been assembled with improperly manufactured propellant wafers. ... In the event of a crash, the inflator may rupture and cause the front passenger airbag to deploy abnormally, increasing the risk of injury to the occupant"*.
- (vi) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was further amended to state:
 - (I) *"Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode / rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality"*;
 - (II) *"Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by via the*

website at <http://nissan.com.au/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge...

- (f) Product Recall Australia Number 2015/14821 which:
- (i) was issued on 16 July 2015;
 - (ii) was in respect of Nissan D22 Navara, Y61 Patrol, J31 Maxima and T30 X-Trail;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that the "passenger airbag inflators may allow moisture to enter, causing the propellant in the inflator units to deteriorate. Deterioration of the propellant may lead to abnormal deployment of the passenger airbag", such that, "abnormal passenger airbag deployment or metal fragment scatter may pose a hazard to the occupants of the vehicle";
 - (iv) advised consumers that, "once parts availability is confirmed, owners of affected vehicles will be advised to contact their Nissan dealer to arrange for replacement of the front passenger airbag inflator..."
 - (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) "Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode / rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality";
 - (II) "Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge..."

- (g) Product Recall Australia Number 2016/15228 which:
- (i) was issued on 1 March 2016;
 - (ii) was in respect of Nissan D40 Navara vehicles built in Thailand between 2008 and 2014;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that the *"propellant tablets in some of the subject inflators may experience an alteration over time, which could potentially lead to over-aggressive combustion in the event of an air bag deployment. Depending on the circumstances, this potential condition could create excessive internal pressure when the air bag is deployed, which could result in the body of the inflator rupturing upon deployment"*, such that, *"abnormal passenger airbag deployment or metal fragment scatter may pose a hazard to the occupants of the vehicle"*;
 - (iv) advised consumers that, *"once parts availability is confirmed, owners of vehicles within the affected VIN range will be advised to contact their Nissan Dealer to arrange for replacement of the driver airbag inflator. The replacement will be at no cost to owners."*
 - (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) *"Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode/rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicles occupants causing serious injury or fatality."*
 - (II) *"Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Forms/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge."*

- (h) Product Recall Australia Number 2016/15383 which:
- (i) was issued on 13 May 2016;
 - (ii) was in respect of Nissan C11 Tiida vehicles built between 2006 and 2012;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that the *"propellant tablets in some of the subject inflators may experience an alteration over time, which could potentially lead to over-aggressive combustion in the event of an air bag deployment. Depending on the circumstances, this potential condition could create excessive internal pressure when the air bag is deployed, which could result in the body of the inflator rupturing upon deployment"* such that, *"abnormal passenger airbag deployment or metal fragment scatter may pose a hazard to the occupants of the vehicle"*,
 - (iv) advised consumers that, *"once parts availability is confirmed, owners of vehicles within the affected VIN range will be advised to contact their Nissan Dealer to arrange for replacement of the driver airbag inflator. The replacement will be at no cost to owners."*
 - (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) *"Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode/rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicles occupants causing serious injury or fatality."*
 - (II) *"Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Forms/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge."*

- (i) Product Recall Australia Number 2016/15769 which:
- (i) was issued on 1 December 2016;
 - (ii) was in respect of Nissan D22 Navara and Y61 Patrol;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that "*certain passenger airbag inflators may allow moisture to enter the airbag inflator causing the propellant in the inflator units to deteriorate. Deterioration of the propellant may lead to abnormal deployment of the passenger airbag*", such that, "*abnormal passenger airbag deployment or metal fragment scatter may pose a hazard to the occupants of the vehicle*";
 - (iv) advised consumers that, "*once parts availability is confirmed, owners of affected vehicles will be advised to contact their Nissan dealer to arrange for replacement of the front passenger airbag inflator...*"
 - (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) "*Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode/rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicles occupants causing serious injury or fatality.*"
 - (II) "*Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Forms/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge.*"
- (j) Product Recall Australia Number 2017/15940 which:
- (i) was issued on 28 February 2017;

- (ii) was in respect of N16 Pulsar and Y61 Patrol;
- (iii) was issued on the ground that the *"passenger airbag inflators may allow moisture to enter, causing the propellant in the inflator units to deteriorate"* such that, *"deterioration of the propellant may lead to abnormal deployment of the passenger airbag or metal fragment scatter, which may pose a hazard to the occupants of the vehicle"*;
- (iv) advised consumers that, *"once parts availability is confirmed, owners of affected vehicles will be advised to contact their Nissan dealer to arrange for replacement of the front passenger airbag inflator. The replacement will be at no cost to owners."*
- (v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:
 - (I) *"Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode / rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality"*;
 - (II) *"Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan's head office directly by via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge..."*
- (k) Product Recall Australia Number 2017/16363 which:
 - (i) was issued on 10 October 2017;
 - (ii) was in respect of C11 Tiida and D40 Navara;
 - (iii) was issued on the ground that the *"...if an affected vehicle is involved in an accident and the airbag goes off, the airbag inflator may rupture"* such that, *"In the event of an airbag inflator rupture,*

metal fragments could possibly shoot out, straight through the airbag cushion material towards the vehicle occupants causing serious injury or fatality’;

(iv) advised consumers that, *“once parts availability is confirmed, Nissan will contact owners of affected vehicles at their last known address with instructions to contact a Nissan dealership to arrange replacement of the passenger airbag inflator...”*

(v) on a date unknown to the Plaintiff, was amended to state:

(I) *“Airbag inflator: As it gets older, a combination of high temperatures and humidity can cause the airbag inflator propellant to degrade. If an affected vehicle is involved in a collision triggering the airbag, the metal inflator housing may explode/rupture under too much internal pressure. ... In the event that a defective airbag inflator ruptures, metal fragments may propel out through the airbag cushion towards the vehicles occupants causing serious injury or fatality.”*

(II) *“Owners of affected vehicles should contact their local Nissan dealership or Nissan’s head office directly via the website at <http://nissan.com.au/Forms/Contact-Us> to arrange for a replacement airbag inflator free of charge.”*

11A. A compulsory safety recall to the public (**Compulsory Recall**), was issued by Michael Sukkar, Assistant Minister to the Treasurer pursuant to section 122 of the ACL, dated 27 February 2018, in respect of certain of the Defective Vehicles identified therein.

12. The Defendant:

(a) marketed, distributed and promoted Defective Vehicles within Australia at various times during the Relevant Period;

Particulars

The Defendant marketed its vehicles using print and electronic media, sponsorship and other forms of advertising targeted at consumers. By way of example:

- (I) The following appeared on the Defendant's website in or about 2009 in respect of the Navara D22:

"Safety

Work Safe, Work Better, Rest Easy

Dual front airbags

Dual front SRS airbags reduces the risk of facial and upper body injuries to the driver and passenger in the event of a frontal collision. The airbags are designed to remain inflated long enough to help provide enhanced protection and are standard on the Navara D22 range."

[See:https://web.archive.org/web/20091017141706/http://www.nissan.com.au/webpages/models/Navara_D22_model.html]

- (II) In or about October 2009, the Defendant promoted the Nissan Patrol's "heritage of advancing safety" and "dual front airbags" that reduce the "risk of facial and upper body injuries to the driver and passenger in the event of a frontal collision. The airbags are designed to remain inflated long enough to help provide enhanced protection."

[See:https://web.archive.org/web/20091005180410/http://www.nissan.com.au:80/webpages/models/Patrol_model.html]

- (III) Further particulars will be provided following discovery.

(b) held the Defective Vehicles out as being:

(i) safe to drive; and

(ii) safe for passengers;

Particulars

- (A) *The particulars to paragraph 12(a) above are repeated.*
 - (B) *The Defendant held out the Defective Vehicles as being safe to drive and safe for passengers by importing, promoting, offering for sale, or providing in whatever way to a wholesaler or supplier, the Defective Vehicles, and each time the Defendant failed to take the actions required as pleaded in paragraph 12(c) below.*
 - (C) *The Defendant's actions described above constituted a holding out as pleaded in paragraph 12(b), by reference to all the circumstances of the case, including:*
 - (i) *the reputation of the Defendant's brand (i.e. Nissan) as a make of vehicle that is safe to drive and safe for passengers;*
 - (ii) *that consumers who purchase vehicles have the reasonable expectation that such vehicles may be used for the purposes listed in paragraph 3(d) above;*
 - (iii) *that consumers who purchase vehicles with airbags have the reasonable expectation that the airbag will deploy properly and will not malfunction during deployment as pleaded in paragraph 7(a)(ii) above;*
 - (iv) *further or in the alternative, that if a vehicle could not be used for the purpose described in (ii) above, or that if the airbag did not have the characteristics described in (iii) above, a reasonable person in the position of any Group Member would expect that matter to be notified to them or otherwise publicised;*
 - (v) *the matters set out in paragraph 3(b).*
 - (D) *Further particulars will be provided following evidence and discovery.*
- (c) did not take any or adequate steps to:

- (i) warn members of the public that the Defective Vehicles were not safe to drive;
- (ii) prevent the Defective Vehicles being driven;
- (iii) ensure that Defective Vehicles were not sold as second-hand vehicles;
- (iv) warn members of the public that the Defective Vehicles were not safe for passengers.

Particulars

Adequate steps include, but are not limited to, taking one or more of the following steps:

- (A) *notifying registered owners of Defective Vehicles that the Defective Vehicles were fitted with at least one Takata Airbag;*
- (B) *notifying the general public and registered owners of Defective Vehicles as to the nature and risks associated with Takata Airbags, including advertising in print and other media the dangers associated with Takata Airbags;*
- (C) *withdrawing from importing, manufacturing, marketing and offering for sale vehicles fitted with at least one Takata Airbag;*
- (D) *immediately recalling Defective Vehicles;*
- (E) *replacing Takata Airbags with non-Takata Airbags;*
- (F) *withdrawing from sale any Defective Vehicle that had not been repaired as described in (E) above;*
- (G) *directing dealerships and other car suppliers with which the Defendant had contact or influence to cease selling or offering for sale the Defective Vehicles, or to warn customers of the risks associated with Takata Airbags identified in paragraph 7 above;*
- (H) *reporting to the ACCC and other consumer interest organisations the information set out in (A), (B) and (D) above,*

with a view to the information being disseminated to owners and potential owners or users of the Defective Vehicles; and

(l) cease the activities referred to in paragraphs 12(a) and (b) above.

13. [Not used]

14. [Not used]

15. [Not used]

16. [Not used]

17. [Not used]

18. [Not used]

19. [Not used]

20. [Not used]

21. [Not used]

22. [Not used]

FAILURE TO SUPPLY GOODS OF MERCHANTABLE QUALITY – TPA s74D

23. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7, 10(b) and 10(c) above, the Defective Vehicles were not of merchantable quality within the meaning of section 74D(3) of the TPA.

24. Any Group Member who acquired a Defective Vehicle before 1 January 2011 suffered loss or damage by reason that the Defective Vehicles they acquired was not of merchantable quality.

Particulars of loss and damage

(A) The difference between the amount which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle, and the true value of the Defective Vehicle as at the date of purchase, insofar as that

difference is attributable to the matter pleaded in paragraph 23 above (which is a matter for evidence, including expert evidence);

- (B) Loss of use of the Defective Vehicle; and/or*
- (C) Any expenditure for which a Group Member has, or is likely to, become liable as a result of:*
 - (i) the reasonable unwillingness of a Group Member to drive their Defective Vehicle where that reasonable unwillingness was connected with the fact that the Defective Vehicle was fitted with at least one Takata Airbag; and/or*
 - (ii) the time, cost and inconvenience of attending at a service centre or other place to have a replacement airbag fitted, including any:*
 - (I) transportation costs (such as taxi, private hire car and/or public transport fares) incurred due to the inability to use the Defective Vehicle during or in connection with its repair;*
 - (II) fuel costs incurred in driving, or towing costs incurred in towing, the Defective Vehicle to the location nominated by the Defendant for the replacement of the Takata Airbag;*
 - (III) compensation for missed work while attending to the fitting of the replacement airbag.*

25. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 3(e), 4(g), 5, 10(d), 23 and 24 above, the Defendant is liable, pursuant to section 74D(1) of the TPA, to compensate any Group Members who acquired a Defective Vehicle before 1 January 2011 for the loss and damage referred to in paragraph 24 above.

26. [Not used]

27. [Not used]

28. [Not used]

29. [Not used]

FAILURE TO SUPPLY GOODS OF ACCEPTABLE QUALITY – ACL s54

30. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 3(e), 4(g) and 5 above, there is a guarantee that the Defective Vehicles supplied to Group Members on or after 1 January 2011 are of acceptable quality pursuant to section 54(1) of the ACL (**Acceptable Quality Guarantee**).
31. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7, 10(b), 10(c), 11 and 11A above, a reasonable consumer fully acquainted with the state and condition of the Defective Vehicles would not regard the Defective Vehicles as:
- (a) acceptably fit for all the purposes for which goods of that kind are commonly supplied;
 - (b) free from defects;
 - (c) safe.
32. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraph 31 above, the Defective Vehicles did not comply with the Acceptable Quality Guarantee.
33. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 4(g), 30 and 32 above, Group Members who acquired a Defective Vehicle on or after 1 January 2011 are entitled under sections 271 and 272 of the ACL to recover damages from the Defendant.

Particulars of loss and damage

- (A) *The difference between the price which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle, and the true value of the Defective Vehicle as at the date of purchase, insofar as that difference is attributable to the matter pleaded in paragraph 32 above (which is a matter for evidence, including expert evidence);*
- (B) *In the alternative, the difference between the lower of the price which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle, or the average retail price of vehicles of the same make, model and year of manufacture as the Defective Vehicle at the time of supply, and the actual value of the Defective Vehicle insofar as*

that difference is attributable to the matters pleaded in paragraph 32 above;

(C) Further or in the alternative to (A) or (B) above, the Plaintiff repeats particulars (B) and (C) to paragraph 24 above.

34. [Not used]

35. [Not used]

36. [Not used]

37. [Not used]

38. [Not used]

39. [Not used]

40. [Not used]

41. [Not used]

MISLEADING OR DECEPTIVE CONDUCT

42. By the conduct pleaded in paragraphs 4(f), 4(g) and 12 above the Defendant engaged in conduct which was:

- (a) false or misleading in contravention of section 53(a) of the TPA and/or section 29(1)(a) of the ACL;
- (b) misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, in contravention of section 52 of the TPA and/or section 18 of the ACL;

(Misleading Conduct)

by reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7, 8, 10(c), 11 and 11A above.

42A. Further, or in the alternative to paragraph 42 above, by the conduct pleaded in paragraph 42 above, the Defendant represented that:

- (a) the Defective Vehicle was safe to drive;
- (b) it was safe to transport passengers in the Defective Vehicle;

- (c) the airbag in the Defective Vehicle did not contain any defect that made the airbag(s) or the vehicle unsafe;
- (d) the construction of the Defective Vehicle would not expose the driver or passengers to unnecessary harm;
- (e) the Defective Vehicle's airbag(s) would deploy properly in the event of an accident or collision; and/or
- (f) the Defendant would notify any purchaser (past or prospective) of any issue with the Defective Vehicle's construction that had the potential to affect the vehicle's safety at the time of purchase, or as soon as the Defendant became aware of it.

(Misleading Representations).

42B. Each of the Misleading Representations was:

- (a) false or misleading in contravention of section 53(a) of the TPA and/or section 29(1)(a) of the ACL;
- (b) misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, in contravention of section 52 of the TPA and/or section 18 of the ACL.

by reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7, 8, 10(b), 10(c), 11 and 11A above.

42C. Further, or in the alternative to paragraph 42 and 42A:

- (a) by the conduct pleaded in paragraph 42, the Plaintiff and Group Members had a reasonable expectation that if any of the matters pleaded in paragraph 42A(a) to (f) did not exist, or were not so, that fact would be disclosed;
- (b) the Defendant's failure to disclose that any of the matters pleaded in paragraph 42(a) to (f) did not exist, or were not so, was misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive, in contravention of section 52 of the TPA and/or section 18 of the ACL.

(Misleading Conduct by Silence).

43. The Misleading Conduct and the Misleading Conduct by Silence was conduct engaged in, and the Misleading Representations were made, by the Defendant in trade or commerce, within the meaning of:
- (a) section 52 of the TPA; ~~and/or~~
 - (b) section 53 of the TPA;
 - (~~b~~c) section 18 of the ACL;
 - (d) section 29 of the ACL.
44. Further or in the alternative to the matters pleaded in paragraphs 42 and 43 above, the Misleading Conduct was conduct which was, by reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7, 8, 10(b), 10(c), 11 and 11A above, misleading as to:
- (a) the nature;
 - (b) the characteristics;
 - (c) the suitability for purpose;
- of the Defective Vehicles in contravention of section 55 of the TPA and/or section 33 of the ACL.
45. Each Group Member relied on the Misleading Conduct, the Misleading Conduct by Silence, and/or the Misleading Representations in purchasing their respective Defective Vehicles.

Particulars

It can be inferred from all the surrounding circumstances that each Group Member relied upon the Misleading Conduct, the Misleading Conduct by Silence, and/or the Misleading Representations. Those surrounding circumstances include:

- (A) *the matters set out in paragraph 3(b) and 3(d);*
- (B) *the reputation of the Defendant's brand (i.e. Nissan) as a make of vehicle that is safe to drive and safe for passengers;*

- (C) *that consumers who purchase vehicles have the reasonable expectation that such vehicles may be used for the purposes listed in paragraph 3(d) above;*
 - (D) *that consumers who purchase vehicles with airbags have the reasonable expectation that the airbag will deploy properly and will not malfunction during deployment as pleaded in paragraph 7(a)(ii) above;*
 - (E) *further or in the alternative, that if the vehicle could not be used for the purpose described in (C) above, or that if the airbag did not have the characteristics described in (D) above, a reasonable person in the position of any Group Member would expect that matter to be notified to them or otherwise publicised.*
46. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 2, 3, 42 to 45 above, each of the Group Members suffered loss and damage.

Particulars of loss and damage

- (A) *The difference between the price which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle, and the true value of the Defective Vehicle as at the date of purchase, insofar as that difference is attributable to the matters pleaded in paragraphs 42 to 45 above (which is a matter for evidence, including expert evidence);*
 - (B) *Further or in the alternative to (A) above, the Plaintiff repeats particulars (B) and (C) to paragraph 24 above.*
47. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 42 to 46 above, each Group Member is entitled to:
- (a) an order pursuant to section 87 of the TPA and/or section 237 of the ACL that the Defendant is obliged to compensate any Group Member for the loss and damage referred to in the particulars to paragraph 46 above;
 - (b) further or in the alternative, an award in the amount of loss or damage sustained by each Group Member referred to in paragraph 46 above pursuant to section 82 of the TPA and/or section 236 of the ACL.

UNCONSCIONABLE CONDUCT

48. From in or around:

- (a) November 2008; or
- (b) June 2010; or
- (c) April 2013; or
- (d) June 2014; or
- (e) June 2015; or
- (f) July 2015; or
- (g) March 2016; or
- (h) May 2016; or
- (i) December 2016; or
- (j) February 2017; or
- (k) October 2017;

the Defendant knew, or ought to have known, of the matters referred to in paragraphs 7(a)(i), 8 and 10(c) above.

Particulars

- (I) *In November 2008, Honda issued the first recall for Takata driver side inflators with improperly manufactured propellant wafers. Due to manufacturing errors, these inflators could rupture when activated. Honda expanded these recalls in 2009, 2010 and 2011. The fact of these recalls was public knowledge.*
- (II) *In April 2013, Takata filed a defect report in the USA stating that certain passenger side airbag modules may rupture as a result of manufacturing errors that are aggravated by exposure to hot and humid environments. This was public knowledge, or was information which was reasonably available to the Defendant.*

- (III) *On 29 June 2010, the Defendant issued a product safety recall to the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development pursuant to section 128 of the ACL, namely Product Recall Australia Number 2010/11761.*
- (IV) *In June 2014, the USA National Highway Traffic Safety Administration began investigating vehicle manufacturers, including Nissan North America Inc, after reports of ruptures of Takata airbags in hot and humid regions. As of 18 November 2014, the investigation had expanded to include ten automakers.*
- (IVa) *The fact of each of the Voluntarily Initiated Recalls and the Compulsory Recall.*
- (IVb) *The Defendant's knowledge referred to in this paragraph is a reasonable inference from the matters set out in (I) – (IVa) above, those matters being concerned with the safety of vehicles of which the Defendant was the manufacturer or importer, and which the Defendant marketed, distributed and promoted.*
- (V) *Further particulars will be provided following discovery.*

49. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 7(a)(i), 7(b)-(f), 8, 10(b), 10(c), 11, 11A, and 48 above, on and from:
- (i) November 2008; or alternatively
 - (ii) June 2010; or alternatively
 - (iii) April 2013; or alternatively
 - (iv) June 2014; or alternatively
 - (v) June 2015; or alternatively
 - (vi) July 2015; or alternatively
 - (vii) March 2016; or alternatively
 - (viii) May 2016; or alternatively

- (iv) December 2016; or alternatively
- (v) February 2017; or alternatively
- (vi) October 2017;

the conduct described in paragraphs 4(f), 4(g) and 12 above constituted:

- (a) unconscionable conduct in connection with the supply or possible supply of goods to a person in contravention of section 51AB of the TPA; and/or
- (b) unconscionable conduct in connection with the supply or possibly supply of goods to a person in contravention of section 21 of the ACL;

(Unconscionable Conduct).

49A. Had the Defendant not engaged in the Unconscionable Conduct, it can be inferred that:

- (a) no Group Member would have purchased a Defective Vehicle;
- (b) in the alternative, no Group Member would have paid the price which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle.

Particulars

The inference can be drawn from all the surrounding circumstances, which include:

- (A) *the matters set out in paragraph 3(b), 3(d), 12(b) and 12(c) above;*
- (B) *that consumers would not knowingly purchase a vehicle that was unsafe to drive and/or unsafe for passengers, or that contained an airbag that would not deploy properly or would malfunction during deployment as pleaded in paragraph 7(a)(ii) above.*

50. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 2, 3, 48, 49 and 49A above, each of the Group Members who, in or after:

- (a) November 2008; or alternatively

- (b) June 2010; or alternatively
- (c) April 2013; or alternatively
- (d) June 2014; or alternatively
- (e) June 2015; or alternatively
- (f) July 2015; or alternatively
- (g) March 2016; or alternatively
- (h) May 2016; or alternatively
- (i) December 2016; or alternatively
- (j) February 2017; or alternatively
- (k) October 2017;

acquired a Defective Vehicle suffered loss and damage by reason of the Unconscionable Conduct.

Particulars of loss and damage

- (A) *The difference between the price which each Group Member paid or is liable to pay for that Group Member's Defective Vehicle, and the true value of the Defective Vehicle as at the date of purchase, insofar as that difference is attributable to the matters pleaded in paragraph 49 above (which is a matter for evidence, including expert evidence);*
- (B) *Further or in the alternative to (A) above, the Plaintiff repeats particulars (B) and (C) to paragraph 24 above.*

51. By reason of the matters pleaded in paragraphs 49, 49A and 50 above, Group Members who, in or after:

- (i) November 2008; or alternatively
- (ii) June 2010; or alternatively
- (iii) April 2013; or alternatively

- (iv) June 2014; or alternatively
- (v) June 2015; or alternatively
- (vi) July 2015; or alternatively
- (vii) March 2016; or alternatively
- (viii) May 2016; or alternatively
- (iv) December 2016; or alternatively
- (v) February 2017; or alternatively
- (vi) October 2017;

acquired a Defective Vehicle are entitled to:

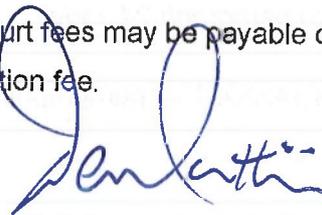
- (a) an order pursuant to section 87 of the TPA and/or section 237 of the ACL that the Defendant is obliged to compensate any Group Member for the loss and damage referred to in the particulars to paragraph 50 above;
- (b) further or in the alternative, an award in the amount of the loss or damage sustained by each Group Member referred to in paragraph 50 above pursuant to section 82 of the TPA and/or section 236 of the ACL.

SIGNATURE OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

I certify under clause 4 of Schedule 2 to the Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014 that there are reasonable grounds for believing on the basis of provable facts and a reasonably arguable view of the law that the claim for damages in these proceedings has reasonable prospects of success.

I have advised the plaintiff that court fees may be payable during these proceedings. These fees may include a hearing allocation fee.

Signature



Capacity

Solicitor on the record

Date of signature

~~7 May 2018~~ 4 September 2018

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

If you do not file a defence within 28 days of being served with this statement of claim:

- **You will be in default in these proceedings.**
- **The court may enter judgment against you without any further notice to you.**

The judgment may be for the relief claimed in the statement of claim and for the plaintiff's costs of bringing these proceedings. The court may provide third parties with details of any default judgment entered against you.

HOW TO RESPOND

Please read this statement of claim very carefully. If you have any trouble understanding it or require assistance on how to respond to the claim you should get legal advice as soon as possible.

You can get further information about what you need to do to respond to the claim from:

- A legal practitioner.
- LawAccess NSW on 1300 888 529 or at www.lawaccess.nsw.gov.au.
- The court registry for limited procedural information.

You can respond in one of the following ways:

- 1 If you intend to dispute the claim or part of the claim, by filing a defence and/or making a cross-claim.**
- 2 If money is claimed, and you believe you owe the money claimed, by:**
 - Paying the plaintiff all of the money and interest claimed. If you file a notice of payment under UCPR 6.17 further proceedings against you will be stayed unless the court otherwise orders.
 - Filing an acknowledgement of the claim.
 - Applying to the court for further time to pay the claim.
- 3 If money is claimed, and you believe you owe part of the money claimed, by:**
 - Paying the plaintiff that part of the money that is claimed.
 - Filing a defence in relation to the part that you do not believe is owed.

Court forms are available on the UCPR website at www.ucprforms.justice.nsw.gov.au or at any NSW court registry.

REGISTRY ADDRESS

Street address Supreme Court of NSW
 Law Courts Building
 184 Phillip Street
 SYDNEY NSW 2000

Postal address GPO Box 3
 SYDNEY NSW 2001

AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING

Name Jaydan Bond
 Address Unit 12
 378-382 French Avenue, Frenchville QLD 4701
 Occupation Senior Outdoor Tour Guide
 Date 3 September 2018.
 Telephone 0466 415 334

I affirm:

- 1 I am the Plaintiff.
- 2 I believe that the allegations of fact in the statement of claim are true.

Affirmed at ~~Frenchville~~

PARK AVENUE

Signature of deponent



Name of witness

Megan Bertolatti

Address of witness

LV 15, 111 Elizabeth Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Capacity of witness

SOLICITOR.

And as a witness, I certify the following matters concerning the person who made this affidavit (the **deponent**):

- 1 I saw the face of the deponent.
- 2 I have confirmed the deponent's identity using the following identification document:

DL N°: 091 306 569.

Signature of witness



Note: The deponent and witness must sign each page of the affidavit. See UCPR 35.7B.

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT PLAINTIFF**Plaintiff**

Name Jaydan Bond
Address Unit 12
378-382 French Avenue, Frenchville QLD 4701

Legal representative for plaintiff

Name Damian Scattini
Practising certificate number 83237
Firm Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan
Address Level 15, 111 Elizabeth Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone 02 9146 3500
Fax 02 9146 3600
Email damianscattini@quinnemanuel.com
Electronic service address damianscattini@quinnemanuel.com

DETAILS ABOUT DEFENDANT**Defendant**

Name Nissan Motor Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
Address Locked Bag 1450
Dandenong South, Vic 3164