

紀律研訊個案 Disciplinary hearing case

安排租客租住暫准存在的寮屋

Arranging for a tenant to rent a tolerated squatter structure

引言

持牌人在安排客戶簽署臨時租約前，須進行土地查冊，並應建議客戶就承租物業的風險尋求法律意見，否則有機會被監管局紀律處分。

事件經過

在一宗住宅租賃交易中，一名準租客看到一則網上廣告並聯絡地產代理前往視察物業。在視察過程中，業主及地產代理均沒有提及該物業是否可以合法租出。其後，該租客決定租住該物業。然而，該地產代理並沒有在安排客戶簽署臨時租約前進行土地查冊。在搬入該物業後，該租客獲鄰居告知該物業處於未批租的政府土地上，是屬於已登記的「寮屋」，僅獲暫准存在，其業主沒有合法業權將其租出。由於租客不會獲得任何法律保障，若政府採取執法行動，租客有可能須承擔風險及法律責任，故該租客決定遷出該物業，並向監管局作出投訴。

結果

監管局經調查後將個案交由紀律委員會進行研訊。紀律委員會認為，該地產代理在安排租客簽署臨時租約及正式租約前，沒有向租客披露有關單位屬政府暫准存在的寮屋，以及沒有提醒租客應就承租該單位的風險尋求法律意見，令地產代理行業信譽及／或名聲受損，因而違反地產代理監管局發出的《操守守則》第3.7.2段。

考慮到個案的性質及該地產代理的違規紀錄，紀律委員會決定向該地產代理作出紀律處分，包括暫時吊銷其牌照14天、向其譴責、罰款港幣1,000元、以及在其牌照附加進修條件，要求她須於12個月內透過參加並完成監管局持續專業進修計劃下的「合規及有效管理」類別的講座或研討會，並取得地產代理監管局認可的12個學分。

Introduction

Licensees must conduct a land search prior to arranging for the client to sign a preliminary tenancy agreement ("PTA") and should advise the client to seek legal advice regarding the risk in renting the property, failure to do so may result in disciplinary action by the EAA.

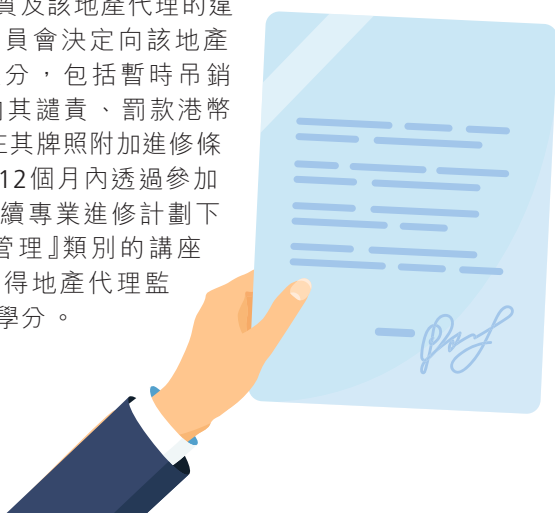
Incident

In a residential leasing transaction, a prospective tenant saw an online advertisement for a property and contacted the estate agent to visit the property. During the visit, neither the landlord nor the estate agent mentioned whether the property can be legally rented out. Later on, the tenant decided to rent it for residential purpose. However, the estate agent did not conduct a land search before arranging for the tenant to sign the PTA. After moving in, a neighbour told the tenant that the property is situated on unleased government land, which is a "surveyed squatter structure" that is tolerated on a temporary basis and the landlord does not have the legal right to rent out the premises. Since the tenant will not have any legal protection and may bear the risks and legal liabilities if the government takes any enforcement action, the tenant subsequently moved out of the property and lodged a complaint with the EAA.

Result

The case was referred to the Disciplinary Committee for an inquiry hearing after investigation. The Disciplinary Committee was of the view that the estate agent failed to disclose to the tenant that the property was a surveyed squatter structure that was temporarily tolerated by the government, and/or failed to advise the tenant to seek legal advice regarding the risk in renting the property, prior to arranging for the tenant to sign the PTA and formal tenancy agreement of the property concerned. Thus, her practice brought discredit and/or disrepute to the estate agency trade, and hence breached paragraph 3.7.2 of the *Code of Ethics* issued by the EAA.

Having considered the nature of the case and the disciplinary record of the estate agent, the Disciplinary Committee decided to impose disciplinary sanctions on the estate agent, including suspension of her licence for 14 days, a reprimand, a fine of \$1,000, and attached conditions to her licence, including the requirement to acquire 12 points under EAA's Continuing Professional Development Scheme within 12 months.



業界意見 Comment from the trade



汪敦敬博士，MH

香港專業地產顧問商會會長

Dr Lawrence WONG, MH

President, Hong Kong Chamber of Professional Property Consultants

地產代理在接受業主出租委託時，有責任採取合理步驟確認該物業是否能合法出租。當中包括於訂明來源取得該物業資料，以核實包括擁有權及產權負擔詳情等重要資訊。如業主並沒有該土地的合法業權，除非有業權人的妥善授權，否則無權以業主身份出租該物業。

同時，由於寮屋一般不可違規擴建、改變用途或轉讓，若地產代理協助放租寮屋，可能令客戶面臨極大的法律及實際風險。因此，在此個案中，地產代理的正確做法應是拒絕接受委託，並如實告知各方潛在的法律風險，絕不能為促成交易而抱着僥倖心態。

When being appointed by a landlord to lease a property, estate agents have the responsibility to take reasonable steps to confirm whether the property can be legally leased out. This includes obtaining property information from prescribed sources to verify important details such as ownership and the details of encumbrances. If the landlord does not hold the legal title of the land, he/she has no right to lease the property unless he/she has the proper authorisation from the title holder.

Furthermore, squatter properties generally cannot be lawfully extended, converted, or transferred. If an estate agent assists in leasing out a squatter property, it may lead to the client being exposed to significant legal and actual risks. Therefore, in this case, the correct approach for the estate agent is to decline the appointment and inform all parties of the potential risks honestly, rather than banking on luck just to seal the deal.

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安排未取得「購買資格證明書」的準買家簽訂協議書 Arranging for a prospective purchaser to enter into an agreement before the purchaser obtained the Certificate of Eligibility to Purchase

引言

持牌人須確保擬購買房屋委員會居屋第二市場計劃單位的準買家在簽約前持有有效的購買資格證明書。否則，持牌人可能會被監管局採取紀律處分。

事件經過

一名地產代理安排一名準買家視察一個房委會居屋第二市場計劃下的單位。由於該名準買家當時尚未取得購買資格證明書，因而無法簽訂臨時買賣合約。儘管如此，該地產代理仍然誘使該準買家先簽訂另一份協議書以表明購買意向，並向賣方支付一筆誠意金。

Introduction

Licensees shall ensure that a prospective purchaser holds a valid Certificate of Eligibility to Purchase before entering into any agreement to purchase a flat under the Home Ownership Scheme Secondary Market Scheme of the Housing Authority. Otherwise, they may be subject to disciplinary action by the EAA.

Incident

An estate agent arranged for a prospective purchaser to inspect a property under the Home Ownership Scheme Secondary Market Scheme of the Housing Authority. However, as the prospective purchaser had not yet obtained the Certificate of Eligibility to Purchase, she lacked the capacity to enter into a provisional agreement for sale and purchase. Yet, the estate agent induced her to sign another agreement to express her intention to purchase ("Agreement") and pay earnest money to the vendor.