

紀律研訊個案 Disciplinary hearing case

沒有證據證明該網站是屬於答辯人或是由答

發出住宅物業廣告前未取得賣方的書面同意 Failed to obtain the vendor's written consent prior to the issuance of residential property advertisements

引言	Introduction
地產代理公司在未有取得賣方的書面同意	Estate agency companies must not issue any residential property
前,不得發出住宅物業廣告,否則有可能被	advertisements before obtaining the vendor's written consent. Otherwise,
監管局紀律處分。	they may be subject to disciplinary action by the EAA.
事件經過	Incident
監管局接獲投訴,指兩間地產代理公司於	The EAA received a complaint that two estate agency companies failed
網上物業平台發布住宅物廣告前,未有取	to obtain written consent from vendors before issuing advertisements of
得賣方書面同意。	a residential property on an online property platform.
監管局調查後發現,該兩間地產代理公司	Upon investigation, the EAA found that the two concerned estate agency
在同一個網上廣告平台分別為同一個住宅	companies published advertisements for the same residential property
物業發布廣告。其中A公司在該平台曾刊登	on the same online property platform respectively. Company A published
兩則廣告,而B公司則刊登了一則廣告,而	two advertisements while Company B published one advertisement.
兩間公司在刊登這些廣告前,均未有取得	However, both companies did not obtain any written consent from the
賣方的書面同意。有關個案遂交由監管局	vendor before issuing those three advertisements. Hence, the case was
紀律委員會審理。	referred to the EAA Disciplinary Committee for a hearing.
結果	Result
紀律委員會認為,所涉的廣告清楚列出答辯	The EAA Disciplinary Committee was of the view that the company
人的公司名稱及其地產代理牌照號碼,縱使	name and licence number of the respective estate agency companies
沒有證據證明該網站是屬於答辯人或是由答	were clearly stated on the advertisements, even though there was no

辯人管理的,相關廣告自然和合理地讓公眾 人士理解為是由答辯人發出、或同意發出的。 事實上該兩間地產代理公司在發出該些住宅 物業廣告前,並未取得賣方的書面同意,違反 了《地產代理常規(一般責任及香港住宅物 業)規例》第9(2)條的規定。

考慮到個案的性質及兩間地產代理公司的違規紀錄,紀律委員會決定譴責該兩間地產代理公司,並分別罰款125,000港元及20,500港元。

該兩間地產代理公司不服判決作出上訴。上 訴審裁小組經詳細研究文件及聆訊中雙方觀 點後同意監管局作為規管持牌地產代理及營 業員的唯一法定機構,保障公眾利益是必然 及必須的,故以一般合乎公眾人士的認知作 為違規情況的考量基礎之一亦屬合理,最終 維持監管局紀律委員會之判決,駁回兩間地 產代理公司的上訴。 evidence to prove that the online property platform was managed by the estate agency companies concerned, those advertisements naturally and reasonably led members of the public to believe that they were issued by or with the consent of the estate agency companies. In fact, both estate agency companies failed to obtain the vendor's written consent prior to the issuance of those residential property advertisements and were in breach of section 9(2) of the Estate Agents Practice (General Duties and Hong Kong Residential Properties) Regulation.

Having considered the nature of the case and the disciplinary record of the estate agency companies, the Committee decided to reprimand the two estate agency companies and imposed a fine of HK\$125,000 and HK\$20,500 respectively.

Both estate agency companies lodged an appeal against the decision of the EAA Disciplinary Committee. After detailed examination of the submissions and the points raised by both parties at the hearing, the Appeal Tribunal opined that, being the sole regulator of the licenced estate agents and salespersons, it is imperative and necessary for the EAA to protect the public interest. Therefore, it is justifiable for the EAA to consider the public's perception and use it as one of the basis to determine whether there had been any non-compliance, and thus the decision of the EAA Disciplinary Committee was upheld.



潘達恒先生 香港地產代理商總會主席 Mr Jacob POON Tat-hang Chairman of Hong Kong Real Estate Agencies General Association

業界意見 Comment from trade

地產代理公司應要提升內部的監管質素,更密切地監察員工在網上平台發布 的廣告內容,為發布網上廣告訂立更明確的守則,例如規定員工在發布廣告 前,須取得廣告部負責人的同意。地產代理在發布一手住宅物業廣告前,應了 解發展商的具體銷售安排,取得相關資料及書面同意後,才發布廣告。

Estate agency companies should enhance the quality of their internal monitoring mechanisms. They should closely monitor the content of advertisements issued by their staff and establish clearer guidelines on issuing advertisements on online platforms, such as requiring their staff to seek prior approval from the head of the advertising department. Estate agents should understand the sales arrangements of the developer, obtain relevant information and written consent prior to issuing any advertisements for first-hand residential properties.

刑事個案 Criminal case

使用虛假文書以申請地產代理牌照 Using forged document in connection with an application of an estate agent's licence

引言

Introduction

根據《地產代理(發牌)規例》7(1)(a),只有 符合已完成中學五年級教育或同等程度的教 Under Section 7(1)(a) of the Estate Agents (Licensing) Regulation, no licence shall be granted to an individual unless he has completed an