

Agency agreements

for the sale of residential property

Selling a home is something many people do only once or twice in a lifetime, so it pays to do some homework before signing up with an agent to sell your property for you.

When you sign up with an agent, you enter into a legally binding contract. This fact sheet explains what your rights and responsibilities are under that contract.

You have a cooling-off period of 1 day starting from when you sign the agreement. You can cancel the agreement in this time if you are not happy with it (more information over the page).

Choosing a real estate agent

To sell a home in New South Wales, an agent must have a real estate agent's licence issued by NSW Fair Trading. You should check the licence details of all agents you are thinking of using before signing up with your preferred choice. You can do a licence check online through the Fair Trading website or by calling 13 32 20.

To find the right agent for your needs, you should shop around. If possible, get the names of one or two agents from other home owners in your area who have recently sold. We suggest you talk to at least three agents and:

- make sure they have a valid licence
- get a list of all their fees
- find out if they have a good knowledge of your area
- ask if they adhere to a code of ethics.

Signing up with an agent

Before the agent can market your property, they must sign a contract with you, called an 'agency agreement'. An agency agreement is a legally binding contract and it is important that you read and understand it.

If you are not sure about the agreement terms you should get legal advice.

Signing an agency agreement means that you authorise an agent to do certain things for you in relation to the

sale of your property, such as arranging advertising and inspections and receiving deposits from buyers. The agreement must specify what the agent is authorised to do for you and must state all commissions and any other costs you may be liable to pay.

What is in the agency agreement

The agency agreement must state:

- the services the agent will provide for you
- the amounts of any fees or commission you agree to pay for those services
- the circumstances in which the agent is entitled to payment - for example, commission is usually payable only when the property is sold
- how and when payment is to be made - for example, whether the agent can deduct their commission from the deposit money paid by the buyer
- warnings about circumstances in which you might have to pay commission to more than one agent (see information on page 2 about the different types of agency agreement)
- from 1 March 2015 inclusive, a warning about the commission if the agreement includes a term that a commission is payable even if the sale of the property is not completed
- the extent of the agent's authority to act for you - for example, whether the agent is permitted to exchange a sale contract on your behalf or make changes to the sale contract
- the agent's estimated selling price or price range for the property.

You have the right to negotiate with the agent about the terms and conditions of the agreement and to ask for any legally permitted changes to be made. Alterations made to the agreement need to be signed by all parties.

Commission, fees and expenses

The amounts charged by agents are not set by law. You can negotiate with the agent about the amounts of any commissions, fees or other expenses that you may be

required to pay. Before signing an agreement, it is a good idea to talk to a few agents and compare their prices. Ask each agent for a printed list of their fees and commission rates and the expenses they charge.

Disclosure of rebates and discounts

The agency agreement may require you to pay the agent for certain expenses in relation to the sale of your home, such as advertising, auctioneer's fee, or any other services the agent may arrange for you, such as cleaning, decorating or landscaping.

Sometimes the amount the agent has to pay for the service is less than what you are being asked to pay. This can occur if the agent receives a commission or discount from the provider of the service for being a regular customer - for example, some newspapers pay a commission to the agency at the end of the year based on how much advertising was placed.

The agency agreement must state the amounts or estimated amounts of any such commissions or discounts and from whom they are received. You can negotiate with the agent about whether you should pay the full amount.

Ending the agreement

The agency agreement usually has a specified period (a 'fixed term') during which the agreement cannot be ended unless you and the agent both agree. If the agreement is open ended (that is, it does not have a fixed term) it must state how the agreement can be ended.

The length of any fixed term is negotiated between you and the agent, there is no minimum or maximum set term. The fixed term will depend on how long you and the agent think it will take to sell the property.

If the fixed term is longer than 90 days, you can give the agent 30 days written notice to end the agreement after 90 days. Of course, if the fixed term has less than 30 days left to run, you can just give notice to end the agreement at the end of the fixed term - check your agreement to see how much notice you need to give. If you are not sure how to end the agreement, you should seek legal advice.

If you are not happy with an agent's services, it is important to properly end your agreement with them before signing up with another agent. Otherwise both agents may charge you commission when the property is sold.

Types of agency agreements

There are several different kinds of agency agreements for the sale of residential property. It is important to be aware of the kind of agreement you sign, because it affects your rights and the amount of commission you may have to pay. You should discuss the agreement with a legal adviser if you are not sure about your rights. The following is an overview of the different types of agreements.

Exclusive agency agreements

Exclusive agency agreements are commonly used for the sale of residential property. In this kind of agreement, you give exclusive rights to one agent to sell your property. This may entitle the agent to be paid commission if the property is sold during the fixed term of the agreement, even if the property is sold by you or by another agent. The agent may also be entitled to commission if the property later sells to a person who started negotiating for the property with the original agent.

Sole agency agreements

This is similar to an exclusive agency agreement. You give rights to one agent to sell the property but you may find a buyer yourself. If you find a buyer who has not been introduced by the agent, then no commission is payable to the agent.

General listing / Open agency agreement

This lets you list your property with a number of agents. You pay a commission to the agent who finds the buyer.

Multiple listing

This occurs when you deal with an agent who is part of a network of agents working together to sell your home. It covers both auction and private treaty. You pay a commission to the agent you signed up with.

Auction agency agreement

This is effectively an exclusive agency agreement where the property is listed for auction.

Cooling-off period

The agency agreement becomes binding when the principal (that is, you as the owner/s [vendor/s] of the property, or someone who is legally acting for you) and the agent have signed it. There is then a cooling-off period of 1 business day during which you can cancel (or 'rescind') the agreement. Saturday is included for the purposes of the cooling-off period, but public holidays are not.

The cooling-off period starts when you sign the agreement and ends at 5pm on the next business day or Saturday. For example, if you sign the agreement on a Friday, the cooling-off period ends at 5pm on Saturday. If you sign up on Saturday, the cooling-off period would usually end at 5pm on Monday, unless that is a public holiday, in which case it will end at 5pm on Tuesday.

The cooling-off period gives you time to read the agreement, consider the terms you have agreed to, including the agent's fees, and get independent advice if you have concerns about any aspect of the agreement. Talk to the agent - they may be willing to change things in the agreement that you are not happy about.

Cancelling the agreement during the cooling-off period

If you decide to cancel (or 'rescind') the agreement during the cooling-off period, you need to deliver a 'notice of rescission' to the agent.

This simply means giving the agent a written notice or letter which:

- is addressed to the agent (use their name as given in the agency agreement),
- states that you are rescinding the agreement, and
- is signed by you (and any other person named on the agreement as a principal [vendor]) or by your solicitor/s.

You can hand the notice to the agent in person, deliver it to or leave it at the agent's office or the agent's address as given in the agency agreement, email it to an address specified by the agent as an address to which emails to the agent may be sent, or fax it to the agent. Make sure to keep a copy for your records.

The agent cannot charge you any fees or costs in relation to an agreement that has been rescinded correctly. Any money you have already paid to the agent must be refunded to you.

Waiving your cooling-off rights

If you are sure that you wish to go ahead with the agency agreement, you can waive, or forego, your right to a cooling-off period by signing a separate waiver form when you sign the agreement.

The cooling-off period can be waived only if the agent gave you the following documents at least 1 business day before you signed the agency agreement:

- a copy of the proposed (unsigned) agency agreement, and
- a copy of this fact sheet.

For example, on Thursday morning the agent gives you a copy of the unsigned agreement and this fact sheet, which you read and consider carefully. On Friday afternoon you sign the agency agreement and the waiver form. The agency agreement immediately becomes binding and the agent can get to work on selling your home.

The Contract of Sale

A residential property cannot be advertised for sale until a Contract of Sale has been prepared. The contract must contain a copy of the title documents, drainage diagram and the Zoning Certificate (s 149) issued by the local council. Property exclusions must also be included and a statement of the buyer's cooling off rights must be attached.

If you are selling a residential property that has a swimming pool or spa, ensure it is compliant with the *Swimming Pools Act 1992*. For more information and to check your responsibilities, or to check if a property with

a swimming/spa pool has a current certificate of compliance, visit the NSW Swimming Pool Register website at www.swimmingpoolregister.nsw.gov.au

The draft contract must be available for inspection at the agent's office. It is important that you consult your solicitor or conveyancer about preparing the contract to make sure that everything is in order.

Exchange of contracts

The contract exchange is a critical point in the sale process. Be aware of the following important conditions in the exchange of contracts:

- The buyer or seller is not legally bound until signed copies of the contract are exchanged.
- Buyers of residential property usually have a cooling-off period of 5 working days following the exchange of contracts during which they can withdraw from the sale.
- If the agent arranges exchange of contracts, the agent must give copies of the signed contract to each party or their solicitor or conveyancer within 2 business days.
- The cooling-off period can be waived, reduced or extended by negotiation.
- There is no cooling-off period for sellers. Once contracts have been exchanged, sellers are generally bound to complete the agreement.
- There is no cooling-off period when purchasing at auction.

If you encounter problems

If an issue arises during the sale process that you are unhappy with, check your copy of the selling agency agreement to clarify your rights and obligations.

Try to sort out the problem by talking to the agent.

Make certain that any instructions you give the agent are in writing, and keep a copy. If you think the agent has charged a fee to which they are not entitled, or believe the fee charged is excessive, you can apply to the NSW

Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NCAT) to settle the matter.

Other tips

If you need further assistance to resolve a problem, consider the following:

- If your agent is a member of a professional association, contact that association. They can be helpful in resolving disputes.
- You can also seek legal advice from a solicitor or the Chamber Magistrate at your nearest Local Court.
- If your complaint concerns your solicitor, you can lodge a complaint with the Office of the Legal Services Commissioner.
- If your complaint concerns your conveyancer, you can lodge a complaint with NSW Fair Trading.

More information

NSW Fair Trading can give you more information about the laws applying to property sales and agents. Contact Fair Trading on 13 32 20 or visit the Fair Trading website.