Purchase of Properties Outside Hong Kong

8

A Study on Enhancing Consumer Protection





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Outline

- 1. Background
- 2. Market Overview and Current Regulatory Framework
- 3. Consumer Complaints and Issues
- 4. Trade Practices on Marketing and Advertisements
- 5. Findings from the Mystery Visits
- 6. Regulatory Regimes in Other Jurisdictions
- 7. Areas of Concern
- 8. Recommendations and Conclusion







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News Reports Relating to the Purchases of POH from 2017 - 2021



80 people fell victim to an investment scam involving the purchase of Malaysian properties resulting in a loss of HK\$24M. Police arrested 10 men and women



Sudden failure of an uncompleted project in Thailand. Over 200 purchasers facing loss of deposits in the sum of nearly HK\$50M



Over 100 owners of commercial units in Zhuhai protested at the sales office due to failure to receive the rental guarantee under the contract for two months



Failure of an UK project with 200 purchasers suspected to be cheated for HK\$300M







Growing Demand in Purchasing POH

- Free flow of capital
- Low interest rate worldwide



• National Policy to Support GBA Development

- 24 policies were introduced and promulgated after the meetings of the Leading Group for the Development of GBA in 2019 convened by the Vice Premier of the State Council, Mr Han Zheng (韓正副總理). These policies facilitated HK residents to study, work and reside in the Mainland
- One of the key policies is to treat HK residents as local residents in purchasing properties in mainland GBA cities through exempting them from:-
 - (1) providing evidence of their duration of residence, study or employment and
 - (2) meeting conditions on the payment of individual income tax and social security





Study Objectives

To enhance consumer protection for purchase of POH in Hong Kong

- Understand purchasers' experience, and the problems and risks associated with the purchase of POH;
- Examine the advertisements placed by licensed and unlicensed estate agents/salespersons and their marketing practices, to identify any undesirable business practices and their impact on consumer interests;
- Review the current laws and regulations in Hong Kong and benchmark with the regulatory regimes in other jurisdictions/regions; and
- Propose appropriate recommendations for strengthening consumer protection





Scope of Work

Current Hong Kong laws	Review of Advertising and Sales Practices Print ads Online ads TV ads	 Benchmarking of Regulatory Regimes in different Jurisdictions Australia (New South Wales) Canada (British Columbia) Mainland China Malaysia 		
Collection & Analysis of Comp	laint Mystery	visits	Engagement with Key Stakeholders	
 C&ED – 95 cases (2017-2020) EAA – 98 cases (2017-2020) and 1 degrees (2017-2020) 		ry shoppers visited ders (19 agencies developer), 36 ts involved	 Transport and Housing Bureau ("THB") Estate Agents Authority ("EAA") Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") Centaline Property Midland Global 	



7



Development of the Current Regulatory Regime

1990's

- Complaints mainly related to project failures in the Mainland
- Consumer Council advocated for the regulation of estate agents through a licensing regime
- Working group set up by the then Planning, Environment and Lands Bureau to look into the subject
- Estate Agents Ordinance ("EAO") enacted (May 1997)
- LRC Report published (Sep 1997), main recommendations:
 - All sales of non-local uncompleted residential properties to be handled by licensed estate agents only
 - Curb misleading advertisements
- EAA established (Nov 1997)
- 2 Subsidiary legislations enacted (Late 1998)
 - Estate Agents (Licensing) Regulation
 - Estate Agents (Exemption from Licensing) Order ("Exemption Order")

2000 to now

- In view of the decrease in POH complaints and other reasons, THB maintained the Exemption Order but scaled up public education to raise awareness of the risks of purchasing POH (2013)
- There was a rising trend of HK people buying POH. EAA issued a Practice Circular to provide mandatory guidelines governing the sales and promotional activities of UPOH (2017)





Current Regulatory Regime

The Estate Agents Ordinance (Cap 511) (EAO) and the Exemption Order (Cap 511B)

The Exemption Order

Section 2 provides that if a person

- a) does estate agency work exclusively in relation to POH, and
- b) states in all his letters, accounts, receipts, pamphlets, brochures and other documents and in any advertisement that he is not licensed to deal with any property situated in Hong Kong, (refers as unlicensed estate agents/salespersons in this report)

he shall be exempted from the requirement for obtaining an estate agent's licence or a salesperson's licence from EAA

Practice Circular No. 17-03 (CR) issued by the EAA

The Practice Circular

Major requirements:

- 1. To carry out due diligence on vendor and UPOH
- 2. To obtain legal opinion on material information
- 3. Regulation of advertisement and promotional materials
- 4. Provision of sales documents and information for purchasers
- 5. Information on taxation, payment/financing arrangements
- 6. Information on deposit arrangement and coolingoff period



Current Regulatory Regime (Cont'd)

The Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap 571) ("SFO") involving Collective Investment Scheme ("CIS")

- If the sale of POH constitutes a sale of interests in a CIS as defined under Schedule 1 to the SFO, this requires prior authorisation from the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC")
- It is an offence to issue an invitation which includes any marketing materials containing an offer to the public to acquire an interest or participate in a CIS, unless it has been authorised by the SFC or an exemption applies (e.g. the offer is made only to professional investors)
- The promotion of a CIS may also constitute conducting a business in a regulated activity which requires a licence from the SFC

The Trade Descriptions Ordinance (Cap 362) ("TDO")

- The TDO prohibits unfair trade practices such as false trade descriptions and misleading or incomplete information. It has limited application to POH sales
- TDO does not apply to immovable property as it is not a "goods" as defined under the TDO. However, a service supplied in relation to immovable property may be a "product" which could be regulated under the TDO
- However, the TDO also does not apply to commercial practices engaged by an exempt person acting in the capacity of a professional (e.g. a licensed estate agent or salesperson). Therefore, licensed estate agents are not caught under the TDO but unlicensed estate agents providing estate agency services are





What is the Effect of the Exemption Order?

Under the EAO:

- Estate agents and salespersons must be licensed to do estate agency work
- Estate agency work includes sales of POH

Under the Exemption Order:

• Estate agents or salespersons who deal exclusively with POH can be exempted (unlicensed agents or salespersons)

Effect of the Exemption Order:

- Both licensed and unlicensed estate agents can offer POH services to consumers
- Licensed estate agents can hire unlicensed salespersons to promote and sell POH to consumers

Impact on Consumers:

- If the disclaimer does not clearly describe the licensing status of the estate agent/salesperson, it is difficult for consumers to know if the estate agent/salesperson they entrust is licensed or not, causing confusion.
- Unlicensed estate agents/salespersons can use disclaimer to escape liability under EAO, undermining consumer protection



Complaints to Authorities





Complaint Statistics - The Council

Complaint statistics of the Council regarding sales of POH between 2017 and 2021 (according to nature of properties)



Countries / Regions	No. of cases
Thailand	55
Mainland China	127
UK	33
Australia	21
Others	25

- Average loss for Hong Kong consumers HK\$368,000
- Average value of the property involved ~HK\$1.8 million
- 90% of complaint cases involve estate agencies, 63% involve unlicensed agencies
- 93% having transactions in Hong Kong
- 75% learnt about the subject POH from local newspaper advertisements
- 70% attended the sales exhibition or talks organised by agents

Types of complaints:

- Mistake/misrepresentation wrong address; misrepresentation on material information; discrepancy in the sales documents relating to the identity of the developer
- Over-inflated purchase price leading to inability to obtain necessary mortgage
- Misleading omission relating to details of the refund mechanism of the reservation fees paid
- Using attractive rental guarantee as bait to attract consumers
- Project delay or failure



Scope of Advertisement Survey

Advertisements of developers, agencies or agents collected over several consecutive weeks (mid-Nov – mid-Dec 2020) from the 3 main advertising platforms

1. Print media covering newspapers and weekly magazines



2. Online platform covering search engines and social media Google **yahoo**! **D** YouTube 各行各業 金融財經 **3.** Television (TV) covering free TV and paid TV channels CABLE TV (>viu™ 14



Review of Print Advertisement

 Estate agents accounted for the majority of print and online advertisements (Over 80%)

Nature of Advertisers

Licence and

Disclaimer

Disclosure

 Most of the agents placing print and online advertisements were unlicensed or involved unlicensed salespersons (Over 70%)



142 ads ΤV (Free & Paid Channels) 82% Property developers 18% **Property agents** No major malpractices or unscrupulous marketing tactics were found



Example of Clear Descriptions of Exemption Disclaimer / Licence Number



Clear descriptions of exemption disclaimer / licence number



Review of Print Advertisement





Problematic Advertisements -Questionable representations as Bait



18



Problematic Advertisements – Exaggerated or Confusing Information



Accuracy of saleable area in doubt



Different presentation of material information in the same advertisement can be confusing

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Problematic Advertisements – Absence of / Unclear Exemption Disclaimer



- · Disclaimer with small font size (around 4.5 point) / blurred disclaimer
- Licence number is barely legible

Lack of disclaimer

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Results of Mystery Visits (June – July 2021)

- 20 traders (involving 36 projects) visited, 19 agencies and 1 developer
- Of the 19 agencies, 4 were licensed and 15 were unlicensed
- 8 Jurisdictions Australia, Canada, Mainland China (GBA), Malaysia, Japan, Singapore, Thailand and the UK
- Of the 4 licensed agents, 3 of them employed unlicensed salespersons
- The Exemption Order allows (a) unlicensed estate agents and (b) licensed agents to employ unlicensed salespersons, to deal exclusively with the sales of POH, provided that the exemption disclaimer is stated in relevant documents including advertisements and business cards of the unlicensed staff



Disclosure under the Exemption Order



Results of Mystery Visits – Disclosure of Information by Agents

Lack of disclosure regarding material information including agent's relationship with the vendor, existence of the liability disclaimer and warning of risks of purchasing POH





Major Unscrupulous Sales Practices Discovered

- Lack of adequate or voluntary disclosure regarding the relationship between the estate agent and the vendor and commission payment
- Lack of accurate or sufficient information contained in the sales materials of unlicensed agents
 - Outdated brochures were provided
 - Marketing materials were found not translated into English or Chinese
 - Sales staff not proficient in Japanese explained information in the sales brochures and leaflets provided and written in Japanese
 - Agents misstated the state of completion, location and the transport facilities nearby
- Failure to draw customers' attention to the liability disclaimers
- Failure to give any warning that the purchase of POH carried risks and the need to seek independent advice
 - Indirectly hinting to the prospective purchaser that he could pay less tax



Best Council Overview of Regulatory Framework for Sale of Overseas or Non-Local Properties in Other Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions	Australia (New South Wales)	Canada (British Columbia)	Mainland China	Malaysia	Singapore	Taiwan, China	UK (England & Wales)
Licensing of Estate Agents	×	~	×	✓	~	~	×
Due Diligence	×	✓	×	✓	✓	~	×
Advertising	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	✓
Cooling-off	For local properties: 10 and 5 business days (for uncompleted and completed properties respectively) with 0.25% of the purchase price forfeited	For local and Non-local completed properties: 7 days	Voluntary cooling off within 2 days for properties in Dongguan city in Guangzhou Province	× ×	××	Cooling off period only applicable to viewing tours conducted outside Taiwan whereby reservation fee is refundable	Consumers can cancel any service agreements in connection with CCR ¹
Deposit protection	×	~	×	×	×	~	×

¹CCR: Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013



5 Areas of Concern

- 1. Lack of licensing requirements for certain estate agents and vendors
 - Currently there is a loophole enabling unlicensed agents to take advantage of the Exemption Order and the non-applicability of the Code of Ethics and Practice Circulars of EAA to evade regulation
 - Licensed agencies can employ unlicensed salesperson to market POH, causing much confusion to consumers
 - Vendors can carry on their marketing and sales activities without any regulatory oversight
- 2. Unregulated sales solicitation from both online and traditional advertisements from outside of Hong Kong. They usually involve a Hong Kong element, e.g. a local contact or exhibition to engage prospective purchasers physically
- 3. No cooling-off period or deposit protection mechanisms for deposits and reservation fees
 - Lack of uniformity in the treatment of refund of reservation fees and the variety of the terms from different agencies could confuse consumers





5 Areas of Concern (Cont'd)

- 4. Insufficient regulation of advertisements
 - Practice Circular only regulates licensed estate agents selling UPOH
 - Misleading advertisements agents use doubtful claims to bait consumers; information provided can be exaggerated or confusing
 - Exemption and liability disclaimers Irregular font size making it difficult to read, lack of uniform way of presentation and placed in a position not easily noticeable
- 5. Other Trade Practices requiring more control
 - Lack of warning statement on the risks of purchasing POH
 - Unsubstantiated/misleading claims of rental guarantee
 - Lack of sufficiency and accuracy of information in sales brochures, pamphlets or leaflets



Stakeholders Views

The Council held stakeholders' engagement meetings with the following parties:

Relevant Authorities

- Transport and Housing Bureau
- Estate Agents Authority
- Securities and Futures Commission

Major industry players

- Centaline Group
- Midland Realty (Global) Limited





Stakeholders Views (Cont'd)

Views of the THB and the EAA

- 1. Attempts to restrict the sales of POH in Hong Kong through licensed estate agents only may act contrary to the principle of free trade
- 2. Any proposed measures targeting the estate agents (e.g. requiring licensing of POH estate agents) cannot resolve issues which concern the vendors/developers or the projects themselves. To do so would be to shift the responsibility of the vendors/developers in relation to POH to estate agents, and this is not reasonable
- 3. As Hong Kong has no control over what regulatory regimes other jurisdictions have, simply regulating estate agents engaging in sale of POH situated in these jurisdictions cannot effectively minimise the risks that the buyer or potential buyer faces
- 4. The laws and regimes governing landed properties differ from one jurisdiction to another so the application of one set of Hong Kong's requirements on the sale of POH is inappropriate, nor is it practicable to tailor make requirements for different jurisdictions
- 5. Estate agents cannot be expected to possess the expertise to fully understand the relevant regulations and requirements in different jurisdictions concerning the sale of properties so it is not reasonable for them to be able to conduct any DD
- 6. Vendors and regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions are unwilling to co-operate or assist and this may amount to the EAA not being able to fully understand the regulations of the various jurisdictions and gather sufficient information to handle the relevant complaints satisfactorily





Stakeholders Views (Cont'd)

Views of the SFC

The SFC is of the view that consumers could be better protected through taking the following steps:

1) Step up regulation of estate agents and salespersons, and

2) Impose more stringent requirements on information provision and regulation of advertisements

The SFC is also supportive of the proposal to license agents who carry out sales of POH

Views of Centaline and Midland Global

Both these stakeholders support the proposal to license agents who carry out sales of POH In addition, they believe that more stringent regulation should be put in place for:

- 1) advertisements, especially those which mention rental guarantees and returns;
- 2) the imposition of more stringent information disclosure obligations; and
- 3) a mandatory cooling-off period to be imposed for the payment of reservation fees subject to a deduction of a reasonable amount of administrative fee if the consumer decides not to proceed with the purchase



Recommendations

Consumer education is important to alert consumers to the risks of purchasing POH. However, for such a complex transaction involving significant value, it cannot be the only tool to safeguard the consumer interests

A balanced framework of regulations, industry discipline and consumer education is required to strengthen consumer safeguards and build Hong Kong into a well-trusted market for selling POH, which will ultimately bring economic benefits for Hong Kong

Recommendation 1

1.To require all estate agents who engage in the sale of first-hand residential POH to be licensed under the EAO

- Narrowing the scope of the current Exemption Order
- Estate agent or salesperson dealing with first-hand residential POH must obtain a license irrespective of whether he does so exclusively or not

Why not second-hand POH?

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- Most of the identified issues relate to first-hand residential POH
- First-hand development involves a relatively larger number of consumers, therefore, consumer interest is higher
- Most of the vendors of second-hand POH are individual entities, not a developer; the condition of POH would be unique and potential risks involved are case specific

Why not commercial POH?

- Purchasers of non-residential/commercial POH are usually investors likely to be more experienced and sophisticated
- For non-residential/commercial POH (hotels and shopping malls), issues identified mainly concerned rental returns or guarantees and need to be managed on behalf of investors
- These cases would more likely fall within the ambit of CIS and would be subject to the regulation of the SFC







Recommendation 2

- 2. To impose the existing statutory duties concerning the provision of information to purchasers and advertising under the EAO on estate agents who engage in the sale of first-hand residential POH
 - 2 provisions in Part V stipulating "Estate Agent's duties, Liability and Advertising" (ss36 & 44 EAO)
 - s36 deals with information disclosure, s44 deals with regulation of advertising
 - As drafted currently, they can be used for POH, but they are partially commenced and applicable to local residential properties only
 - To ensure that these statutory duties apply to estate agents who deal with first-hand POH, operation of ss36 & 44 should be extended and commenced to include first-hand residential POH





3. By binding EAA guidelines, prescribe the information to be provided to the purchasers, and control the content of advertisements for first-hand residential POH

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Guideline

DD Report	Legal Opinion	Warning Statement	Sales Information Sheet
 Name Authority Professional qualifications DD report date Information cut off date to be confirmed to ensure the report will be reasonably up to date The estate agents to highlight adverse, or potentially adverse, findings in a separate document DD Report to include issuer's name, authority and professional qualifications. Legal Opinion to state if any deposit protection mechanism in the place where POH is situated. Warning Statements to include risks of exchange rate fluctuations, rental guarantee may not be honoured, delay etc. Sales and Marketing Materials to include prescribed information. 	 Extended to state any mechanism to safeguard the deposits or part payments in accordance with the local laws and regulations Clearly state if there is any restriction on non-local purchasers to obtain finance locally 	 Sufficiency in financial resources of the purchasers in completing transaction and the loan facilities Risks in exchange rate fluctuations Inability of the vendor to honor any guarantees or rental yields Delay in property delivery and restrictions for non-local purchasers Information received during the sales stage may not be legally binding Possible legal or other actions when failing to complete the transaction 	 A map or plan drawn to scale showing the location of the POH A standard definition used to measure the area of the POH, the date of completion and the definition of "completion" in the place where the development is situated (if the construction of the POH has already been completed)" the condition of the property upon handover For the POH uncompleted projects - grounds on extension of final handover deadline & maximum length of such extension (if any) rights of way to the POH and their restrictions mechanism to safeguard the deposits according to the laws and regulation of the place where the POH is situated Web link to the relevant legislation/ regulatory authority governing the POH



Recommendation 3 (Cont'd)

3. By binding EAA guidelines, prescribe the information to be provided to the purchasers, and control the content of advertisements for first-hand residential POH

In **addition** to what is currently required:

- Advertisements should clearly and legibly state certain essential information (e.g. a statement that purchasers should refer to the sales information sheet for further details, qualification of speaker of any exhibitions etc.)
- Advertisements **must not exaggerate or mislead** on the financial position of the developer or legal rights pertaining to the units, actual location and price etc.
- There should be **font size regulation** of print advertisements and period of exposure for digital advertisements





Recommendation 4

- 4. Introduction of a mandatory cooling-off period for reservation fees
 - Purchase of POH is complicated and risky involving jurisdictional and financial issues and consumers need time to research and make relevant enquiries before making such a major commitment
 - There should be a balance of interests between being able to charge for work carried out vs enjoyment of exclusive opportunity to buy the particular property
 - A cooling-off period of not less than 7 days
 - Allow an administrative charge which is of a reasonable but not excessive amount to be deducted from the reservation fee



Recommendation 5

5. To make it mandatory that all sales of first-hand residential POH must be conducted through licensed estate agents/salespersons

Currently

- Advertisements show that the sales of most POH are conducted through local estate agents
- In line with the philosophy of free market, there is no legal requirement for sales of properties in HK to be conducted through estate agents only

Therefore

- After implementation of recommendations 1-4, coupled with effective public education to
 - i) encourage consumers to purchase first-hand residential POH through Hong Kong estate agents; and
 - ii) warn them of the risks of not doing so,

the situation should be reviewed only when needed and to consider the implementation of recommendation 5





Way Forward

With the growing trend for Hong Kong people to purchase POH, whether in the GBA or in other markets, consumers deserve to have better protection, considering the value of these purchases and the complexities involved

To ensure enhanced protection for consumers, it is time to require all estate agents who engage in the sale of first-hand residential POH to be licensed under the EAO; extend the statutory duties relating to information disclosure and regulation of advertisements to these estate agents; prescribe what information needs to be disclosed and impose more regulatory oversight over POH advertisements in Hong Kong. In addition, a cooling-off period should be introduced for the payment of reservation fees. Should these recommendations once implemented be insufficient, an incremental approach could be adopted to mandate all sale of first-hand residential POH be conducted through licensed estate agents only

The Council hopes that the above recommendations will stimulate an informed and constructive discussion in the community so that there will be a sustainable development of the Hong Kong POH market, bringing a win-win situation for both the industry and the consumers.



Thank you



