

REALTOR® Code of Ethics

Conversion Using the Code



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THANK YOU





REALTORS' RELIEF FOUNDATION

\$36 Million Awarded

38
States/Territories
Assisted

100
Disaster
Recoveries Funded

18,000+ Families Helped

Visit <u>nar.realtor/RRF</u> to donate today!

Ask your questions live at:

www.facebook.com/NationalCodeofEthicsDay

Thank you to our Ethics Panel of Advisors



Hashtag your posts:

#NationalEthicsDay





About the numbers:

To track your virtual participation, *some* Associations may have asked you to record the 9-number sequence.

The 9 numbers are placed in yellow boxes at the bottom left of the screen throughout this presentation.



Course Description

Understanding the Code of Ethics and its requirements makes us better REALTORS®. This course will walk REALTORS® through the articles of the Code with emphasis on the most misunderstood and/or are most violated. Bringing the very best presentation to our buyer and seller clients is our number one goal and following the Code can help you do that. This course provides REALTORS® with a reliable reference for guidance in dealing with complex situations in today's day to day practice of real estate. Students will learn how the Code of Ethics compares with the concept of general business ethics.



The Code of Ethics

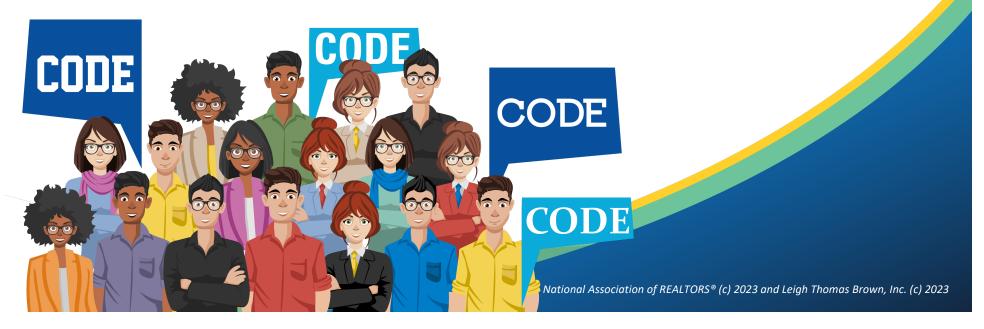
Our Promise of Professionalism

Code History

- Before 1900 Real estate practitioners were not licensed resulting in speculation, exploitation, and disorder
 - Caveat emptor governed transactions
- 1908 NAR was formed
- 1913 The Code of Ethics was officially adopted
 - The standards focused on service to the public and a commitment to professionalism
 - "Duties to Clients" and "Duties to other brokers" was included

REALTORS® Share One Common Characteristic

• Regardless of real estate business specialty (such as appraisal, property management, etc.), **ALL REALTORS**® are bound by the Code of Ethics.





Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.



Riding

CODE OF ETHICS

Structure of the Code of Ethics

Three Sections:

- **Duties to Clients and Customers**
- Duties to the Public
- Duties to Other REALTORS®

https://cdn.nar.realtor/sites/default/files/documents/ 2023-coe-standards-of-practice-2022-12-28.pdf

CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF PRACTICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

Effective January 1, 2023

Where the word REALTORS® is used in this Code and Preamble, it shall be deemed to include REALTOR ASSOCIATE®s.

While the Code of Ethics establishes obligations that may be higher than those mandated by law, in any instance where the Code of Ethics and the law conflict, the obligations of the law must take precedency.

Preamble

FreamDie

Under all is the land. Upon its wise utilization and widely allocated ownership depend the surveyal and growth of free institutions and oru critication. REAL TORS* should recognize that the interests the land of the land the land to the land the land the widest distribution of land ownership. They require the creation of adequate housing, the building of functioning cities, the development of productive industries and farms, and the preservation of a healthful environment.

Such interests impose obligations beyond those of ordinary

to the real estate plonession. NEALUNEY having allered personal knowledge of conduct that may violate the Code of Ethics involving misappropriation of client or customer funds or property, willful discrimination, or fraud resulting in substantial economic harm, public hard the property of the property of the property of Association of REALTORS* (Amended 100)

Association of Br.A.(LOSS*, Amended 1700), Realizing that coparation with other and eatiet professionals promotes the best interests of three who utilize their services, promotes the best interests of three who utilize their services. The professional professio

The term REALTOR® has come to connote co

In the interpretation of this obligation, REALTORS® can take no sa guide than that which has been handed down through the centurie embodied in the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Article 1

When representing a buyer, seller, landlord, tenant, or other client as an agent, REALIORS's pladge themselves to protect and portion the interests. Rether client. This colligation to the client is primary, but it does not relieve REALIORS's of their obligation to treat all parties honestly. When serving a buyer, seller, landlord, tenant or other party in a non-agency capacity, REALIORS's emain obligated to treat all parties honestly.

 Standard of Practice 1-1 REALTORS®, when acting a remain obligated by the duties imposed by the Code of Ethics.

(Amended 1/93)

Standard of Practice 1-2

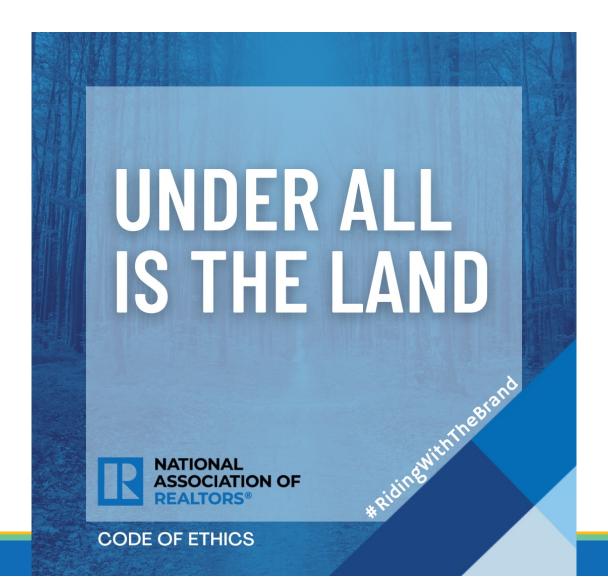
The duties imposed by the Code of Ethics encompass all real estate-related activities and transactions whether conducted in person, electronically, or through any other means.

person, electronically, or through any other means. The duties the Code of Ethics imposes are applicable whether REALTORS® are acting as agents or in legally recognized non-agency capacities except that any duty imposed exclusively on agent by law or regulation shall not be imposed by this Code of Ethics on REALTORS® acting in non-agency capacities.

As used in this Code of Ethics, 'client' means the person(s) or entity(iea) with whom a REALTOR® or a REALTOR® of the has an agency or legally recognized non-agency relationsh "customer" means a party to a real estate transaction who receives information, services, or benefits but has no contra-relationship with the REALTOR® or the REALTOR® is firm;

Standard of Practice 1-3







Article 1

The Honest Messenger.

Protect and promote your client's interests, but be honest with ALL parties.

Standard of Practice 1-8

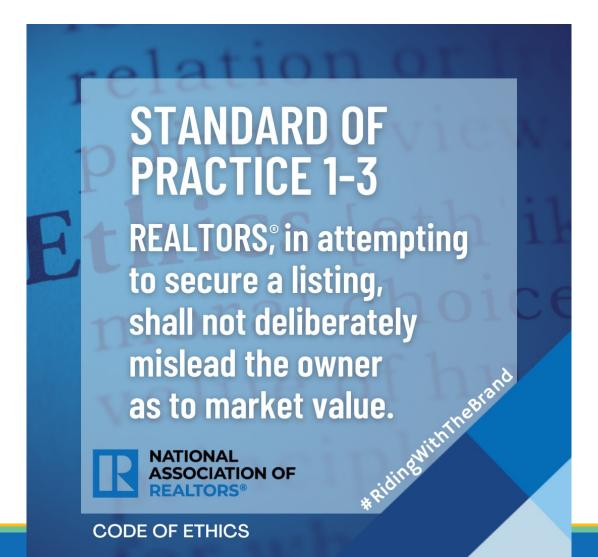
REALTORS®, acting as agents or brokers of buyers/tenants, shall submit to buyers/tenants all offers and counter-offers until acceptance but have no obligation to continue to show properties to their clients after an offer has been accepted unless otherwise agreed in writing. Upon the written request of the listing broker who submits a counter-offer to the buyer's tenant's broker, the buyer's/tenant's broker shall provide, as soon as practical, a written affirmation to the listing broker stating that the counter-offer has been submitted to the buyers/tenants, or a written notification that the buyers/tenants have waived the obligation to have the counter-offer presented. REALTORS®, acting as agents or brokers of buyers/tenants, shall recommend that buyers/tenants obtain the advice of legal counsel if there is a question as to whether a pre-existing contract has been terminated. (Adopted 1/93, Amended 1/22)

Case Study 1-1

- Seller A listed his house with REALTOR®B at \$137,900.
- REALTOR-Associate®C showed the house to buyers while representing REALTOR®B and told them he was pretty sure an offer of \$130,000 would be accepted.
- REALTOR®B said that Client A had already said he would make concession price to get a quick sale.
- REALTOR-Associate®C interpreted that concession to mean 10% less would be acceptable.

Case Study 1-17

- Seller A decided to retire and sell his house. He contacted a number of brokers to discuss and was told to expect a sales price of \$150,000-\$158,000.
- Realtor®B said he could 'make a strong effort' at a listing price of \$168,000. He advertised the property, held it open, had several showings but received no offers.
- At the time of listing expiration, Realtor®B recommended lowering the price to \$158,900 as the market had slowed. An offer of \$150,000 was received and Realtor®B strongly suggested acceptance.
- Seller A accepted the offer and then filed a complaint that Realtor®B
 misled him as to market value.



Case Study 1-18

- Client A listed and sold a commercial property with REALTOR®B.
- After closing, Client A learned that his tax position would have been more favorable in a trade instead of sale.
- Client A filed a complaint against REALTOR®B for not advising against the sale for obligation to be informed regarding laws.
- REALTOR®B stated that he had advised Client A to contact an attorney, which the client did not do.

Case Study 1-5

- REALTOR®B listed Seller A's home. REALTOR®B advertised the house, showed it a few times to buyers who lost interest over the price, and discussed the listing in an office sales meeting where he advised that it may be overpriced.
- After 6 weeks and no contact from REALTOR®B, Seller A called the office anonymously and asked about his own listing for sale. The desk duty agent said 'we still have it listed but it is overpriced and we have others.'
- Seller A filed a complaint for failure to promote and protect the client best interest.



Article 2

Just the Facts, Ma'am.

Avoid exaggeration, misrepresentation and concealment of pertinent facts. Do not reveal facts that are confidential under the scope of your agency relationship.

Case Study 2-1

- REALTOR®A as property manager, offered a vacant house for rent to a prospective tenant, and presented it as good condition.
- Upon move-in, the tenant filed a complaint of misrepresentation for a clogged sewer line and a defective heater, claiming that REALTOR®A knew.

Case Study 2-6

- REALTOR®A was working with hesitant Buyer C, who was hesitant to write an offer due to concerns about job changes.
- REALTOR®A reassured Buyer C that if she bought the house, his office would guarantee their equity back within the next year, so Buyer C bought the house.
- Buyer C had a job transfer 6 months later and came to REALTOR®A to list the house. REALTOR®A advised Buyer C that the market had changed and the price would have to be reduced to attract a buyer.
- Buyer C filed a complaint of misrepresentation, exaggeration and failure to make good a commitment.



Article 3

Can't We All Get Along?

Cooperate with other real estate professionals to advance your client's best interests.

Case Study 3-4

- Client H listed a small commercial property at a low price with REALTOR®J, with the stipulation that his list of prospective buyers be called first.
- Upon listing, REALTOR®F, who unsuccessfully interviewed for the listing, called REALTOR®J and asked to be acknowledged as cooperating broker.
 REALTOR®J told REALTOR®F that a buyer was considering and cooperation was not being invited.
- REALTOR®F complained to the Association, charging a failure to cooperate.

Case Study 3-8

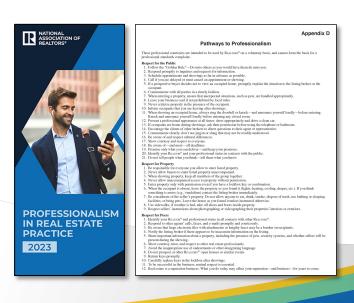
- REALTOR®A submitted an offer on REALTOR®B's listing at full price with mortgage contingency.
- REALTOR®B delivered rejection to REALTOR®A and explained that seller had accepted another offer by one of REALTOR®B's sales associates.
- REALTOR®A saw the seller at a dinner party, who said there was nothing personal in the decision, but he saved money in his 'special agreement' with REALTOR®B for a lower commission if the listing sold in-office.
- REALTOR®A filed a complaint that the special agreement was undisclosed.

Case Study 3-13

- REALTOR®A listed Seller B's house at \$1,000,000 and listed in MLS.
- REALTOR®C's buyers submitted an offer for \$900,000. REALTOR®A
 presented to Seller B and offered to reduce commission by 1% since the
 price was lower than asking. Seller B agreed to accept the offer at the
 lower commission.
- REALTOR®A called REALTOR®C and asked if they could split the commission reduction between them. REALTOR®C agreed.
- After closing, REALTOR®C filed a complaint that the commission was being unilaterally modified in regard to a transaction after submitted offer.

Pathways to Professionalism

- Respect for the Public
- Respect for Property
- Respect for Peers



Professionalism in Real Estate
Practice – available for download at
https://store.realtor.org

I'm proud to announce that I've earned the Commitment to Excellence endorsement from The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of REALTORS®, reflecting my dedication to practicing business at the highest professional standards!









CEO, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS









Secret Secrets Are No Fun.

When buying or selling, make your position in the transaction or interest known.

Case Study 4-3

- REALTOR®A listed Client B's house.
- REALTOR®A advised Client B to accept an offer from Buyer C at less than listed price.
- Client B later filed a complaint against REALTOR®A for failure to disclose that Buyer C was REALTOR®A's father-in-law.
- REALTOR®A defended his actions by stating that a father-in-law is not a member of the immediate family, and that two other offers which had been presented were both lower than Buyer C's offer.

Case Study 4-4

- REALTOR®B, a sales associate in REALTOR®A's office, listed a house and subsequently convinced the seller to accept \$60,000 below list price.
- After closing, the seller filed a complaint, charging REALTOR®B with a violation for selling the property to his mother without disclosure.
 REALTOR®A, as broker, was named as an additional respondent.
- REALTOR®B said he did nothing wrong and the seller would have accepted that price for any buyer. REALTOR®A stated that REALTOR®B is a 1099 who had completed firm training on COE and professionalism.





Tell 'Em How You Feel.

Disclose present or contemplated interest in any property to all parties.

Case Study 5-1

- Buyer and Seller negotiating an apartment building and could not agree on price.
- Each engaged separate REALTORS® for valuation and agreed to move forward at the average.
- Post-closing, seller learned that buyer's REALTOR® was engaged as property manager on the subject property and also managed other properties for same buyer.
- Seller accused buyer's REALTOR® of establishing lower value than market to benefit buyer and the management relationship.





Side-dealing?

Avoid side deals without your client's informed consent.

Case Study 6-1

- REALTOR®A managed Owner B's office building.
- REALTOR®A as property manager bought janitorial supplies at wholesale and billed them to Owner B at retail on his statements.
- REALTOR®A defended the practice as being billed at the prices
 Owner B was paying prior to REALTOR®A as PM.



Who's Paying Whom?

Accept compensation from only one party, except with full disclosure and informed consent.

Case Study 7-1

- Buyer A engaged REALTOR®B to find a property meeting his specs.
- REALTOR®B listed Seller C's property, which met Buyer A's needs except for price.
- Seller C agreed to sell to Buyer A and REALTOR®B collected a buyer fee and seller fee.
- Seller C learned after closing that REALTOR®B was paid by the buyer and that he had convinced him to take a lower price.
- REALTOR®B said he had accepted Buyer A as client before Seller C and the price was fair.



No Money Under The Mattress.

Keep the funds of clients and customers in escrow.

Case Study 8-2

- REALTOR®A as listing broker for Seller B sold a house to Buyer C, who
 made a substantial deposit subject to mortgage approval.
- REALTOR®A assisted Buyer C in lender recommendations, and Buyer C received mortgage commitment. However, shortly after, Buyer C changed his mind and agreed to forfeit deposit.
- REALTOR®A promised to send Seller B a portion of the forfeited deposit as specified in the listing agreement. Seller B did not receive the funds and filed a complaint.

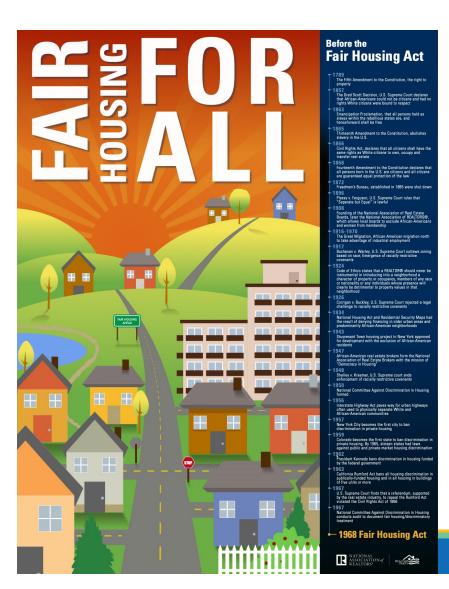


If It Ain't In Writing...

Assure, whenever possible, that transactional details are in writing.



What You Do For One, You Do For All.



History

- 1789: Private Property Rights
- **1866:** The Civil Rights Act of 1866
- 1917: Racial Zoning Outlawed
- 1948: Restrictive Deed Covenants
 Not Enforceable
- 1968: Fair Housing Act
- 1975: Voluntary Affirmative Marketing Agreement

https://www.nar.realtor/fair-housing-act/fair-housing-makes-us-stronger-commemorating-50-years-of-the-fair-housing-act/fair-housing-and-property-rights-a-history

REALTORS® shall not deny equal professional services to any person for reasons of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity. REALTORS® shall not be parties to any plan or agreement to discriminate against a person or persons on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity. (Amended 1/23)

REALTORS®, in their real estate employment practices, shall not discriminate against any person or persons on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity. (Amended 1/23)



Equal Opportunity in Housing

- F Familial Status C Color
- R Race
- **E** Equal
- **S** Sex
- H Handicap Status

- Opportunity
 - Religion
 - Nationality

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

CODE OF ETHICS

Case Study 10-3

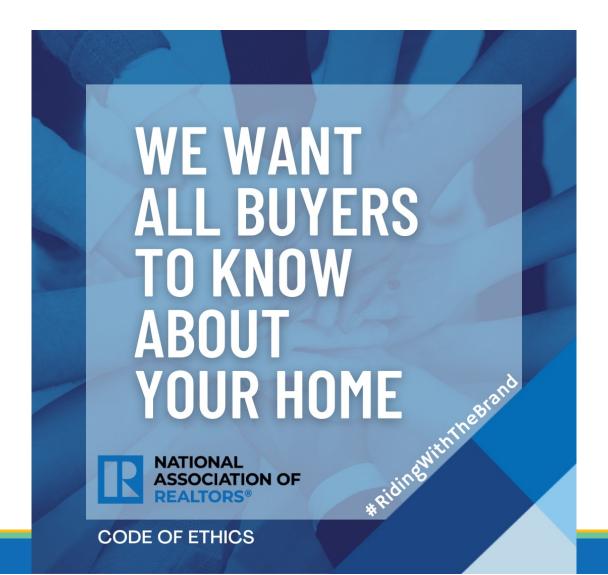
- REALTOR®A was contacted by Prospect C, a female head of household, who wanted to buy a home in the \$240,000-\$270,000 range with 3 bedrooms and near schools and playgrounds. REALTOR®A proceeded to show Prospect C a number of homes but they were not of interest to her.
- After expressing no interest in the houses presented, Prospect C filed a complaint that REALTOR A had failed to provide equal professional service because she was a woman.

Case Study 10-2

- REALTOR®B began working with Prospect C, a married veteran with 2 kids who was
 moving into the city for a new teaching job at the high school
- REALTOR®B showed Prospect C houses in neighborhoods near the school.
- Prospect C met Prospect D at a faculty meeting, Prospect D also moving to the city for a new teaching positions, also a married veteran with 2 kids.
- Prospect C gave REALTOR®B's name to Prospect D as being knowledgeable about the market and VA financing.
- REALTOR®B showed houses to Prospect D in the same price range, but different neighborhoods. Prospect D asked about closer houses but REALTOR®B said he had no knowledge of additional homes for which Prospect D could qualify. Prospect D was black.
- Prospect D and Prospect C compared houses they had seen, and upon that knowledge Prospect D filed a complaint of discrimination.

Case Study 10-4

- REALTOR®A listed a property in a new subdivision. Seller X requested no MLS listing, no 'For Sale' sign, and no online advertising. Seller X told REALTOR®A that he wanted the sale handled 'quietly', with new purchasers being people who would 'fit into the neighborhood.'
- REALTOR®A did a mailing to the neighborhood, inviting them to 'play a part in the decision of who your next neighbor will be.'
- REALTOR®B filed a complaint after seeing the marketing letter which had been sent to his mother, a new resident of the subdivision.



Case Study 10-6

- In social media discussions, REALTOR®A made the following comments: "I think Black people bring out the worst in us"; "we always knew n------ were violent. They are not Christian"; and described Black protestors as "animals trying to reclaim their territory".
- A consumer took screenshots of the comments, including REALTOR®A's name, and filed a complaint.
- REALTOR®A confirmed she had, in fact, posted the statements, but denied that making the statements interfered in her ability to provide equal professional services to anyone because of their race.

Case Study 10-7

- REALTOR®A was a registered member of Political Party Y, and routinely engaged in political discussions on social media and in private conversations. REALTOR®A's conversations and social media posts often included insulting, intimidating, and hostile statements about members of Political Party Z, including aggressively insulting their intelligence, implying they were unpatriotic, and telling them that if they disagreed, they should leave the country.
- REALTOR®B witnessed numerous instances where REALTOR®A harassed others on the basis of their membership in Political Party Z and believed that REALTOR®A was using harassing speech. He filed an ethics complaint with the local Association of REALTORS®.
 - Guilty or Not Guilty?



Case Study 10-9

- REALTOR® A was a preacher in his local church, and stated before a group of congregants, "Lesbians and Homosexuals are murderers according to the scriptures."
- One of the congregants filed an ethics complaint that REALTOR® A's statement
- REALTOR® A testified that his statement was based on his interpretation of the Biblical scripture, and that his teachings were designed to help his congregants understand the true teachings of God.

Case Study 10-10

- REALTOR® A leads a weekly Bible study group in the evenings. During one such study group, REALTOR® A led the group in a discussion of Biblical passages concerning homosexuality, referencing several differing interpretations of said passages. At one point during the discussion, REALTOR® A stated, "Some have said these verses clearly prohibit and condemn same-sex relationships." An attendee of the group found this to be inappropriate and filed an ethics complaint.
- REALTOR® A confirmed that the complainant had quoted him correctly but argued that he presents all sides of Biblical interpretation for historical context, and that he is careful to leave any personal opinions out of the study group, as evidenced by his use of "some have said."



Case Study 10-11 (*NEW!*)

- When searching real estate listings on a brokerage website, a potential homebuyer noticed a listing with the Confederate flag prominently displayed in the property photos.
- At the hearing, the complainant testified that she felt threatened by the display of the Confederate flag and took it to mean that she would not be welcome in the home or the neighborhood if she were to make an offer on the property.
- The listing broker testified that he should not be held responsible for what
 is displayed in a client's home and could not offer an explanation for his
 client's motives in displaying the Confederate flag.

Does Fair Housing Stop at Protected Classes?

Expanded definition of the public trust:

- The "public trust", as used in this context, refers to demonstrated misappropriation of client or customer funds or property, willful discrimination against the protected classes under the Code of Ethics, or fraud resulting in substantial economic harm.
- Expanded definition includes all discrimination against the protected classes under Article 10 and all fraud.



SELLER INTAKE SHEET

DateLead Generator.	TOWN WAR
Assigned to:Status: A B C Dian	
Referral Fee? Y / N To Whom?:	BUYER INTAKE SHEET
ospect: DecisionMaker #2:	
ldress:	Date:Lead Generator:
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ow do you prefer to be contacted?: Call / Text / Email Preferred number to te	Referral Fee? Y / N To Whom?:%:Phone:
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ell Phone: DecisionMaker #2 Cell:_	
nail (What email do you check?):	City: State: Zip:
the property address the same as your mailing address? Y / N	
NO,	How do you prefer to be contacted?: Call / Text / Email Preferred number to text to:
ow long have you owned your home? Why are you selling?	Home Phone: Work:
oving to? When do you need to be t	Cell Phone:DecisionMaker #2 Cell:
eed Agent? Y / N Provided contact info for:	Email (What email do you check?):
# Bedrooms: # Baths: Age: S	Own? Y / N Rent? Y / N Lease up: Rent amount: \$
Subdivision: Gara	If own Is house on market? Y / N Have to sell first? Y / N
Square feet: Lot size: Septic: Y /	N Working with an agent? Y / N How long looking?
pecial features:	Motivation level: 1 2 3 4 5
odates last few years? Y / N If YES, what?	Best time to look: □ AM □ Afternoon □ PM □ Weekend
ate your house 1-10 What would be an acceptable selling price	to Price range: When to move?
hat do you owe? (1st)(2nd)	Desired areas:
hat kind of loan did you use when you purchased this property? Convention	= al
*Have you refinanced since you purchased? Y / N If YES, request copy of	# Bedroom(s) # Bath(s) Garage? Y / N
ow did you hear about us?	Special requests:
hat are three things you are looking for in a Realtor®?	
2)3	INITIAL CONSULTATION Date: Time: Agent:
ave you or are you going to talk with any other agents? Y / N	Will you be paying cash, or will you need to obtain financing?
ould you prefer to visit at your home or via Zoom? Home / Zoom Date/	
	Lender? Y / N If YES, company:
ALTOS:LISTING LEADS:KVCORE:NARRPR: Post visit: Phone callPersonal Note2 week check up of	
APPT: HANDBOOK EMAIL: DOCUSIGN: RI	Approved amount?Type:Type:
022 Leigh Thomas Brown, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Used with permission. June 22 update	If no, may we have a preferred lender call? Y / N Referred to:
	ACTION: Send Buyer Book? Y / N Relo Package? Y / N DATE NEEDED:
	COMPLETED BY:

*Intake*Same questions.

EVERY time.



Welcome to

FAIRHAVEN

Use your fair housing knowledge to navigate challenging real estate scenarios in Fairhaven.*



Launch

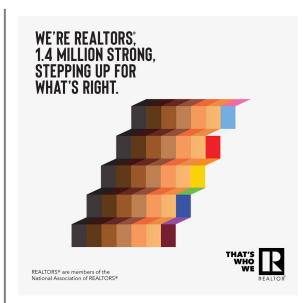
*Fairhaven is a fictional town and does not represent or simulate a specific neighborhood, town, organization, or place. Any similarity to an actual place is purely coincidental.

Need help or have a question? Reach out to fairhaven@nar.realtor









www.nar.realtor/thats-who-we-r/fair-housing-assets



Article 11

Learn and Ask Before You Proclaim.

Be knowledgeable and competent in the fields of practice in which you ordinarily engage. Obtain assistance or disclose lack of experience if necessary.

Case Study 11-2

- REALTOR®A was asked by Client B to appraise a large residential home.
- REALTOR®A reached out to other REALTORS® in the area for information concerning values in the area.
- REALTOR® C filed a complaint that REALTOR® A had failed to acknowledge this assistance in his report.
- REALTOR® A protested that he frequently made general requests to others and did not consider it to constitute formal assistance.

Case Study 11-4

- REALTOR®A was asked by Client B to appraise an office building.
- REALTOR®A disclosed that he had never appraised an office building.
- Client B stated that they had confidence in REALTOR®A and notwithstanding the lack of experience, wanted his appraisal.
- REALTOR®C complained that REALTOR®A had violated COE by taking the appraisal outside of expertise.





Article 12

How Old IS That Picture?

Present a true picture in your advertising and other public representations.

Standard of Practice 12-11

REALTORS® must not represent that their brokerage services to a client or customer are free or available at no cost to their clients, unless the REALTOR® will receive no financial compensation from any source for those services. (Amended 1/22)

Case Study 12-11

- REALTOR®A purchased a banner ad on his local newspaper's website and included photos of homes he had sold as cooperating agent..
- Three complaints were filed that the claim of 'sold' was false and misleading since none of the properties had been listed by REALTOR®A.
- REALTOR®A responded that while the properties had been listed with other brokers, he had been the 'selling' broker and was entitled to advertise his role.

Case Study 12-19

- REALTOR®A was looking for investment properties while on vacation, and found a dilapidated 'for sale' sign on a lot. He looked online to find the lot and discovered it on REALTOR®Z's website.
- REALTOR®Z said the listing had expired when REALTOR®A called for info.
- REALTOR®A sought out REALTOR®X hoping to find info, and found that REALTOR®X was now the exclusive listing agent.
- REALTOR®A filed a complaint of not presenting a true picture and of advertising without authority.



Article 13

You're Not An Attorney (Unless You Are).

Do not engage in the unauthorized practice of law.

Case Study 13-1

- Client A was headed to China on business and wanted REALTOR®B to prepare a power of attorney for his wife while he was gone, 'just in case.'
- A member of the Grievance Committee at the local REALTOR® Association found out and filed a complaint with the Pro Standards Committee.
- REALTOR®B said he knew the POA was essentially for real estate and his preparation was rendering real estate-not legal-services.

Case Study 13-3

- REALTOR®A, agent for Client B, received an offer on a 25 acre property from Customer C. Client B countered above asking price to Customer C.
- Customer C became upset and indicated intent to call an attorney to force Client B to sell at the listing price. REALTOR®A advised Customer C that litigation could be lengthy and expensive, and the sale could not be enforced. Customer C moved forward at the higher price.
- Customer C filed a complaint that REALTOR®A provided bad advice with his persuasive personality and therefore he did not consult an attorney.



Article 14

Go To Time-Out.

Be a willing participant in Code enforcement procedures.

Code Enforcement

- Every association is responsible for enforcing the Code.
- This includes providing mediation and conducting ethics and arbitration hearings.
- Only REALTORS® and REALTOR-ASSOCIATES® are subject to the Code.
- An association where someone holds membership or gains MLS access has jurisdiction to process ethics complaints and arbitration requests filed against that individual.
- Associations do **not** determine violations of law and regulation.

Case Study 14-2

- REALTOR®A was charged with a violation of the Code.
- Complainants formally presented charges and REALTOR®A was questioned.
- REALTOR®A pled the Fifth Amendment.



Article 15

If You Don't Have Something Nice To Say...



Ensure that your comments about other real estate professionals are truthful and not misleading.

Case Study 15-2

- REALTOR®Z and Homeowner X were chatting on the golf course and Homeowner X asked REALTOR®Z to list his home. REALTOR®Z said 'no, I only represent buyers.'
- Homeowner X asked about REALTOR®A. REALTOR®Z said that REALTOR®A
 did not cooperate with other brokers and would not get a strong offer.
- Homeowner X's wife talked to REALTOR®A's wife and shared the comments.
- REALTOR®A filed a complaint of false and misleading statements.



Article 16

Check For the Ring.

Respect the exclusive representation or exclusive brokerage relationship agreements that other REALTORS® have with their clients.

Case Study 16-7

- Client X listed her house with REALTOR®A under a 90 day exclusive listing.
 Client X was disappointed with no results and told REALTOR®A that she may seek another agency upon expiration.
- Client X expressed dissatisfaction to her friend, who suggested REALTOR®B.
- REALTOR®B contacted REALTOR®A to inquire about nature and status of the listing. REALTOR®A responded that the listing was his and refused to discuss further.
- REALTOR®B contacted Client X and offered to discuss listing upon termination of the listing. REALTOR®B then listed the property after it expired.

Case Study 16-9

- REALTOR®A designed an advertising campaign for newspaper and billboards around the city stating: 'Attention: All homeowners whose properties are for sale. Do you want results? If so, call REALTOR®A. He has a new marketing program that gets results.'
- REALTOR®A received a number of calls from homeowners currently listed with other REALTORS®. Those REALTORS® filed complaints for failing to respect exclusive agency.
- REALTOR®A defended his campaign by saying it was mass media and not directed at any particular owner and was not an attempt to induce owners to breach existing listings.

Case Study 16-22

- REALTOR®A met Buyer C at an open house for her listing. Buyer C was not interested in the house, but REALTOR®A suggested her upcoming listing as a possibility.
- REALTOR®A offered to show the unlisted house to Buyer C, who preferred
 to have her own agent show it to her. REALTOR®A said that it would be
 sold prior to MLS and that Buyer C would miss out on the house. Buyer C
 then wrote an offer and closed on the house.
- REALTOR®B filed a complaint of interference with agency relationship.
- REALTOR®A's defense was that she did not know the agency agreement was exclusive.



Article 17

Arbitration

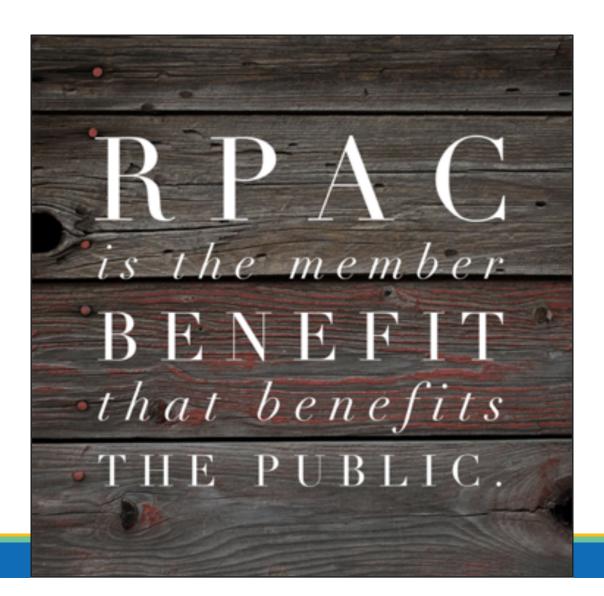
Arbitrate contractual and specific non-contractual disputes with other REALTORS® and with your clients.

Case Study 17-7

- REALTOR®A filed a request for arbitration with REALTOR®B in a dispute over cooperative commission. The Grievance Committee referred it to an arbitration hearing panel.
- Shortly after, REALTOR®B was notified that REALTOR®A had filed a complaint with the state Real Estate Commission.
- REALTOR®B then filed an ethics complaint for filing a complaint with the REC while the same issue was being handled by the association.

Case or No Case?







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