

**Dual Agency/Designated Agency
Disclosure Notice and Consent Agreement**
Given to Persons Represented by the Same Brokerage Firm

Brokerage Firm: _____

Property Address: _____

Buyer (Tenant): _____

Seller (Landlord): _____

The Brokerage Firm has entered into a **written agency relationship** with both Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord). Buyer (Tenant) is now interested in buying (leasing) Seller's (Landlord's) Property. If this transaction proceeds, the Brokerage Firm will be a **dual agent**, since Brokerage Firm represents both parties. Connecticut law allows the Brokerage Firm to be a dual agent, but only after both Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord) understand what dual agency is and consent to it.

Connecticut law also allows Brokerage Firms that are dual agents to appoint individual **designated agents** within their firm to solely represent Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord); again, this designation can only be made after both Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord) understand what designated agency is and consent to it.

Both Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord) are free to seek legal and tax advice with regard to this transaction, and with regard to all documents signed in connection with this transaction.

Understanding Dual Agency

Dual Agency means that the Brokerage Firm, and all the brokers and salespersons for the firm (unless designated agency is chosen) act in a fiduciary capacity for both Buyer and Seller (or Tenant and Landlord). In Dual Agency, the Brokerage Firm does not represent either the Buyer or Seller (or Tenant or Landlord) exclusively, and the parties cannot expect the Brokerage Firm's undivided loyalty.

The Brokerage Firm may not disclose to either the Buyer or Seller (or Tenant or Landlord) any personal, financial, or confidential information to the other party except as authorized by either party or required by law. The Brokerage Firm may not disclose, unless otherwise instructed by the respective party:

- to Buyer (Tenant) that Seller (Landlord) will accept less than the asking or listed price
- to the Seller (Landlord) that the Buyer (Tenant) can pay a price greater than the price submitted in a written offer to the Seller, unless otherwise instructed to do so in writing by the Buyer (Tenant);
- the motivation of either Buyer or Seller (or Tenant or Landlord) for selling, buying, leasing the Property; and that
- that Buyer or Seller will agree to financing terms other than those offered.

