

**BEFORE THE HARYANA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY
AUTHORITY, GURUGRAM**

Complaint no. : 2446 of 2022
Date of filing of complaint: 26.05.2022
Date of decision : 24.01.2023

Mr. Mahender Singh Kaushik
S/o Sh. Late Katra Ram Kaushik
R/o: - House No. 89, Gali no. B-11, Ashok Vihar, Phase-3,
Gurugram, Haryana

Complainant

Versus

M/s Revital Reality Private Limited.
Regd. Office at: 1114, 11th Floor, Hemkunt Chamber,
89, Nehru Place, New Delhi- 110019
Also, at: - 703 and 704, Tower-A, Signature Tower,
South City-1, Gurugram

Respondent

CORAM:

Shri Vijay Kumar Goyal
Shri Ashok Sangwan

**Member
Member**

APPEARANCE:

Sh. Satish Tanwar (Advocate)
Sh. Bhriugu Dhami (Advocate)

**Complainant
Respondent**

HARERA
GURUGRAM
ORDER

1. This complaint has been filed by the complainant/allottee under section 31 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (in short, the Act) read with rule 28 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 (in short, the Rules) for violation of section 11(4)(a) of the Act wherein it is *inter alia*



prescribed that the promoter shall be responsible for all obligations, responsibilities and functions under the provision of the Act or the Rules and regulations made there under or to the allottee as per the agreement for sale executed *inter se*.

A. Unit and project related details

2. The particulars of unit details, sale consideration, the amount paid by the complainant, date of proposed handing over the possession, delay period, if any, have been detailed in the following tabular form:

S.N.	Particulars	Details	
1.	Name of the project	"Supertech Basera" sector-79&79B, Gurugram	
2.	Project area	12.11 area	
3.	Nature of project	Affordable Group Housing Project	
4.	RERA registered/not registered	Registered vide no. 108 of 2017 dated 24.08.2017	
5.	RERA registration valid upto	31.01.2020	
6.	RERA extension no.	14 of 2020 dated 22.06.2020	
7.	RERA extension valid upto	31.01.2021	
8.	DTPC License no.	163 of 2014 dated 12.09.2014	164 of 2014 dated 12.09.2014
	Validity status	11.09.2019	11.09.2019



	Name of licensee	Revital Reality Private Limited and others
9.	Unit no.	0406, 4 th floor, tower/block- 15, (Page no. 16 of the complaint)
10.	Unit measuring	473 sq. ft [carpet area] 73 sq. ft. [balcony area]
11.	Date of execution of flat buyer's agreement	15.12.2015 (Page 15 of the complaint)
12.	Possession clause	3.1 Possession Subject to force majeure circumstances, intervention of Statutory Authorities, receipt of occupation certificate and Allottee/Buyer having timely complied with all its obligations, formalities, or documentation, as prescribed by the Developer and not being in default under any part hereof and Flat Buyer's Agreement, including but not limited to the timely payment of installments of the other charges as per payment plan, Stamp Duty and registration charges, the Developers Proposes to offer possession of the said Flat to the Allottee/Buyer within a period of 4 (four) years from the date of



		approval of building plans or grant of environment clearance, (hereinafter referred to as the “ Commencement Date ”), whichever is later. (Page no. 19 of the complaint).
13.	Due date of possession	22.01.2020 [Note: - the due date of possession can be calculated by the 4 years from approval of building plans (19.12.2014) or from the date of environment clearance (22.01.2016) whichever is later.]
14.	Date of approval of building plans	19.12.2014 [as per information obtained by the planning branch]
15.	Date of grant of environment clearance	22.01.2016 [Page no. 22 of the reply]
16.	Total sale consideration	Rs.19,28,500/- (As per payment plan page no. 18 of the complaint)
17.	Total amount paid by the complainant	Rs.20,12,871/- (As per alleged by the complainant at page no. 4 of the complaint)
18.	Occupation certificate	Not obtained
19.	Delay in handing over possession till the date of	2 years 4 months and 4 days



filing of this complaint i.e.,
26.05.2022

B. Facts of the complaint

3. The complainant has made the following submissions: -

- I. That the respondent invited applications from general public for registration and allotment of an unfinished residential affordable group housing project known as "Supertech Basera", situated at Sectors-79 & 79B of Gurgaon Manesar Urban Complex, Gurgaon, Haryana and shown brochures/booking booklet and assured that the space/flat would be developed and delivered in time.
- II. That the complainant desirous to find a flat came to know about the above said project. So, vide an application form applied for flat/unit and was allotted residential flat/unit no. 406, tower 15, measuring 546 sq. ft. at 4th floor in the said project, for a total cost of Rs.19,28,500/- as mentioned in buyer's agreement. He has already paid the entire amount of Rs.20,12,871/- including GST to respondent through cheques and drafts.
- III. That on 15.12.2015, a buyer's agreement was executed between both the parties and as per clause 3.1 of the said agreement, the developer/respondent proposed to offer of the above said project within a period of time of 4 years from the date of approval of building plans or grant of environment clearance.



But the timeline has been over, and the project is still uncompleted and does not seem to be completed in near future.

IV. That the complainant tried to approach and visit the respondent's office regarding the possession of the above said unit. But neither respondent nor its representative gave the satisfactory answer to the complainant and always made fake commitments to him.

V. That the complainant visited the office of the respondent many times to cancel his above said booking and refund of money back as the possession of the above said unit/flat is not delivered timely to him as committed by the respondent, but the respondent did not pay any heed to the just and genuine request of the complainant and refused to refund the deposited amount of Rs. 20,12,871/- to him.

C. Relief sought by the complainant:

4. The complainant has sought following relief(s).
 - i. To refund the total paid amount of the complainant i.e., Rs.20,12,871/- along with 24% compounded interest per annum from the date of deposit till the realization of the amount refund.
5. On the date of hearing, the authority explained to the respondent/promoter about the contraventions as alleged to have been committed in relation to section 11(4) (a) of the Act to plead guilty or not to plead guilty.



D. Reply by the respondent

6. The respondent contested the complaint on the following grounds: -

- i. That on 04.09.2015, the complainant in the presence of officials of DGTCP/DC, vide draw was allotted apartment bearing no. Flat#0406, 4th floor, in tower- 15, having a carpet area of 473 sq. ft. (approx.) and balcony area 73 sq. ft. for a total consideration of Rs.19,28,500/-
- ii. That consequentially, after fully understanding the various contractual stipulations and payment plans for the said apartment, the complainant executed the flat buyer agreement dated 15.12.2015.
- iii. That the complaint filed by the complainant is not maintainable in the authority and is filed on the false and frivolous grounds. The bare reading of the complaint does not disclose any cause of action in favor of the complainant and the complaint has been filed with malafide intention to blackmail the respondent with this frivolous complaint.
- iv. That in view of the *force majeure* clause, it is clear that the occurrence of delay beyond the control of the respondent, including but not limited to the dispute with the construction agencies employed by the respondent for completion of the project is not a delay on account of the respondent for completion of the project.



- v. That the buyer's agreement, the time stipulated for delivering the possession of the unit was on or before 4 years after obtaining the requisite approval of the building plans or environmental clearance, whichever is later. The delivery of a project is a dynamic process and heavily dependent on various circumstances and contingencies. In the present case also, the respondent had endeavored to deliver the property within the stipulated time. The respondent earnestly has endeavored to deliver the properties within the stipulated period but for reasons stated in the reply could not complete the same.
- vi. That the project "**Basera**" is registered under the authority vide registration certificate no. 108 of 2017 dated 24.08.2017. The registration is valid till 31.01.2021 and the respondent has already applied for due extension.
- vii. That the possession of the said premises was proposed to be delivered by the respondent to the allottee by 21.01.2020. The respondent and its officials are trying to complete the said project as soon as possible and there is no malafide intention of the respondent to get the delivery of project, delayed, to the allottees. Due to orders also passed by the Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority, the construction was/has been stopped for a considerable period day due to high rise in pollution in Delhi NCR.

- viii. That the enactment of the Act of 2016 is to provide housing facilities with modern development infrastructure and amenities to the allottees and to protect their interest in the real estate sector market. The main intention of the respondent is just to complete the project. The project is ongoing project and construction is going on.
- ix. That in today's scenario, the Central Government has also decided to help bonafide Builders to complete the stalled projects which are not constructed due to scarcity of funds. The Central Government announced Rs.25,000 Crore to help the bonafide builders for completing the stalled/unconstructed projects and deliver the homes to the homebuyers. The respondent/promoter, being a bonafide builder, has also applied for realty stress funds for its Gurgaon based projects.
- x. That compounding all these extraneous considerations, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 04.11.2019, imposed a blanket stay on all construction activity in the Delhi- NCR region. It would be apposite to note that the 'Basera' project was under the ambit of the stay order, and accordingly, there was next to no construction activity for a considerable period. Similar stay orders have been passed during winter period in the preceding years as well, i.e., 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. A complete ban on construction activity at site invariably results in a long-term halt



in construction activities. As with a complete ban, the concerned labour is laid off and the travel to their native villages or look for work in other states. Thus, the resumption of work at site becomes a slow process and a steady pace of construction is realized after long period of time.

- xi. Graded response action plan targeting key sources of pollution has been implemented during the winters of 2017-18 and 2018-2019, These short-term measures during smog episodes include shutting down power plant, industrial units, ban on construction, ban on brick kilns, action on waste burning and construction, mechanized cleaning of road dust, etc. This also includes limited application of odd and even scheme.
- xii. That the circumstances have worsened for the respondent and the real estate sector in general. The pandemic of Covid 19 has had devastating effect on the world-wide economy. However, unlike the agricultural and tertiary sector, the industrial sector has been severally hit by the pandemic. The real estate sector is primarily dependent on its labour force and consequentially the speed of construction. Due to government-imposed lockdowns, there has been a complete stoppage on all construction activities in the NCR Area till July 2020. In fact, the entire labour force employed by the respondent was forced to return to their hometowns, leaving a severe paucity of labour. Till date, there is



shortage of labour, and as such, the respondent has not been able to employ the requisite labour necessary for completion of its projects.

- xiii. That the parties have duly contracted and locked their legal obligations by way of the buyer's agreement, no relief over and above the clauses of the agreement can be granted to him. The buyer's agreement duly provides that for any period of delay beyond the contracted date of offer of possession, subject to force majeure clause.
- xiv. That the project is an ongoing project and orders of refund at a time when the real-estate sector is at its lowest point, would severally prejudice the development of the project which in turn would lead to transfer of funds which are necessary for timely completion of the project. Any refund order at this stage would severally prejudice the interest of the other allottees of the project as the diversion of funds would severally impact the project development. Thus, no order of refund may be passed by this authority in lieu of the present prevailing economic crisis and to safeguard the interest of the other allottees at large.
7. Copies of all the relevant documents have been filed and placed on the record. Their authenticity is not in dispute. Hence, the complaint can be decided on the basis of these undisputed documents and submissions made by the parties.

E. Jurisdiction of the authority

8. The authority has complete territorial and subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the present complaint for the reasons given below.

E.I Territorial jurisdiction

9. As per notification no. 1/92/2017-1TCP dated 14.12.2017 issued by Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana the jurisdiction of Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram shall be entire Gurugram district for all purposes. In the present case, the project in question is situated within the planning area of Gurugram district. Therefore, this authority has complete territorial jurisdiction to deal with the present complaint.

E.II Subject-matter jurisdiction

10. Section 11(4)(a) of the Act, 2016 provides that the promoter shall be responsible to the allottee as per agreement for sale. Section 11(4)(a) is reproduced as hereunder:

Section 11

.....

(4) The promoter shall-

- (a) be responsible for all obligations, responsibilities and functions under the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder or to the allottees as per the agreement for sale, or to the association of allottees, as the case may be, till the conveyance of all the apartments, plots or buildings, as the case may be, to the allottees, or the common areas to the association of allottees or the competent authority, as the case may be;

Section 34-Functions of the Authority:

34(f) of the Act provides to ensure compliance of the obligations cast upon the promoters, the allottees and the real estate agents under this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.



11. So, in view of the provisions of the Act quoted above, the authority has complete jurisdiction to decide the complaint regarding non-compliance of obligations by the promoter leaving aside compensation which is to be decided by the adjudicating officer if pursued by the complainants at a later stage.
12. Further, the authority has no hitch in proceeding with the complaint and to grant a relief of refund in the present matter in view of the judgement passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in ***Newtech Promoters and Developers Private Limited Vs State of U.P. and Ors. 2021-2022 (1) RCR (Civil), 357*** and reiterated in case of ***M/s Sana Realtors Private Limited & other Vs Union of India & others SLP (Civil) No. 13005 of 2020 decided on 12.05.2022***, wherein it has been laid down as under:

"86. From the scheme of the Act of which a detailed reference has been made and taking note of power of adjudication delineated with the regulatory authority and adjudicating officer, what finally culls out is that although the Act indicates the distinct expressions like 'refund', 'interest', 'penalty' and 'compensation', a conjoint reading of Sections 18 and 19 clearly manifests that when it comes to refund of the amount, and interest on the refund amount, or directing payment of interest for delayed delivery of possession, or penalty and interest thereon, it is the regulatory authority which has the power to examine and determine the outcome of a complaint. At the same time, when it comes to a question of seeking the relief of adjudging compensation and interest thereon under Sections 12, 14, 18 and 19, the adjudicating officer exclusively has the power to determine, keeping in view the collective reading of Section 71 read with Section 72 of the Act. if the adjudication under Sections 12, 14, 18 and 19 other than compensation as envisaged, if extended to the adjudicating officer as prayed that, in our view, may intend to expand the ambit and scope of the powers and



functions of the adjudicating officer under Section 71 and that would be against the mandate of the Act 2016.”

13. Hence, in view of the authoritative pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case mentioned above, the authority has the jurisdiction to entertain a complaint seeking refund of the amount and interest on the refund amount.

F. Findings on the objections raised by the respondent

F. I Objection regarding the project being delayed because of force majeure circumstances and contending to invoke the force majeure clause.

14. From the bare reading of the possession clause of the flat buyer agreement, it becomes very clear that the possession of the apartment was to be delivered by **22.01.2020**. The respondent in its reply pleaded the force majeure clause on the ground of Covid- 19. The High Court of Delhi in case no. **O.M.P (I) (COMM.) No. 88/2020 & I.As. 3696-3697/2020 title as M/S HALLIBURTON OFFSHORE SERVICES INC VS VEDANTA LIMITED & ANR. 29.05.2020**, held that the past non-performance of the Contractor cannot be condoned due to the COVID-19 lockdown in March 2020 in India. The Contractor was in breach since September 2019. Opportunities were given to the Contractor to cure the same repeatedly. Despite the same, the Contractor could not complete the Project. The outbreak of a pandemic cannot be used as an excuse for non-performance of a contract for which the deadlines were much before the outbreak itself. Thus, this means that the respondent/promoter has to complete the construction of the



apartment/building by 22.01.2020. The respondent/promoter has not given any reasonable explanation as to why the construction of the project is being delayed and why the possession has not been offered to the complainant/allottee by the promised/committed time. The lockdown due to pandemic in the country began on 25.03.2020. So, the contention of the respondent/promoter to invoke the force majeure clause is to be rejected as it is a well settled law that ***"No one can take benefit out of his own wrong"***. Moreover, there is nothing on record to show that the project is near completion, or the developer applied for obtaining occupation certificate. Thus, in such a situation, the plea with regard to force majeure on ground of Covid- 19 is not sustainable.

F. II Objections regarding the complainant being investor.

15. The respondent has taken a stand that the complainant is investor and not consumer, therefore, he is not entitled to the protection of the Act and thereby not entitled to file the complaint under section 31 of the Act. The respondent also submitted that the preamble of the Act states that the Act is enacted to protect the interest of consumer of the real estate sector. The authority observes that the respondent is correct in stating that the Act is enacted to protect the interest of consumers of the real estate sector. It is settled principle of interpretation that preamble is an introduction of a statute and states main aims & objects of enacting a statute but at the same time preamble cannot be used to defeat the enacting provisions of the Act. Furthermore, it is pertinent



to note that any aggrieved person can file a complaint against the promoter if he contravenes or violates any provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made thereunder. Upon careful perusal of all the terms and conditions of the apartment buyer's agreement, it is revealed that the complainant is buyer and has paid total price of **Rs.20,12,871/-** to the promoter towards purchase of an apartment in its project. At this stage, it is important to stress upon the definition of term allottee under the Act, the same is reproduced below for ready reference:

"2(d) "allottee" in relation to a real estate project means the person to whom a plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, has been allotted, sold (whether as freehold or leasehold) or otherwise transferred by the promoter, and includes the person who subsequently acquires the said allotment through sale, transfer or otherwise but does not include a person to whom such plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, is given on rent;"

16. In view of above-mentioned definition of "allottee" as well as all the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement cum provisional allotment letter executed between promoter and complainant, it is crystal clear that he is an allottee(s) as the subject unit allotted to him by the promoter. The concept of investor is not defined or referred in the Act. As per the definition given under section 2 of the Act, there will be "promoter" and "allottee" and there cannot be a party having a status of "investor". The Maharashtra Real Estate Appellate Tribunal in its order dated 29.01.2019 in appeal no. 0006000000010557 titled as ***M/s Srushti Sangam Developers Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Sarvapriya Leasing (P) Lts. And anr.*** has also held that the concept of investor is not defined

or referred in the Act. Thus, the contention of promoters that the allottee being an investor is not entitled to protection of this Act also stands rejected.

G. Findings on the relief sought by the complainant.

G.I To refund the total paid amount of the complainant i.e., Rs.20,12,871/- along with 24% compounded interest per annum from the date of deposit till the realization of the amount refund.

17. The complainant intends to withdraw from the project and is seeking return of the amount paid by him in respect of subject unit along with interest at the prescribed rate as provided under section 18(1) of the Act. Section. 18(1) of the Act is reproduced below for ready reference.

"Section 18: - Return of amount and compensation

18(1). If the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot, or building-

(a) in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or, as the case may be, duly completed by the date specified therein; or

(b) due to discontinuance of his business as a developer on account of suspension or revocation of the registration under this Act or for any other reason,

he shall be liable on demand to the allottees, in case the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project, without prejudice to any other remedy available, to return the amount received by him in respect of that apartment, plot, building, as the case may be, with interest at such rate as may be prescribed in this behalf including compensation in the manner as provided under this Act:

Provided that where an allottee does not intend to withdraw from the project, he shall be paid, by the promoter, interest for every month of delay, till the handing over of the possession, at such rate as may be prescribed."

(Emphasis supplied)

18. As per clause 3.1 of the booking application form provides for handing over of possession and is reproduced below: -

3.1 Possession



*Subject to force majeure circumstances, intervention of Statutory Authorities, receipt of occupation certificate and Allottee/Buyer having timely complied with all its obligations, formalities, or documentation, as prescribed by the Developer and not being in default under any part hereof and Flat Buyer's Agreement, including but not limited to the timely payment of installments of the other charges as per payment plan, Stamp Duty and registration charges, the Developers Proposes to offer possession of the said Flat to the Allottee/Buyer within **a period of 4 (four) years from the date of approval of building plans or grant of environment clearance, (hereinafter referred to as the "Commencement Date")**, whichever is later."*

19. At the outset, it is relevant to comment on the preset possession clause of the agreement wherein the possession has been subjected to all kinds of terms and conditions of this agreement and application, and the complainant not being in default under any provisions of this agreement and compliance with all provisions, formalities and documentation as prescribed by the promoter. The drafting of this clause and incorporation of such conditions are not only vague and uncertain but so heavily loaded in favour of the promoter and against the allottee that even a single default by the allottees in fulfilling formalities and documentations etc. as prescribed by the promoter may make the possession clause irrelevant for the purpose of allottee and the commitment date for handing over possession loses its meaning. The incorporation of such clause in the buyer developer agreement by the promoter is just to evade the liability towards timely delivery of subject unit and to deprive the allottee of his right accruing after delay in possession. This is just to comment as to how the builder has misused its dominant position and drafted such mischievous



clause in the agreement and the allottee is left with no option but to sign on the dotted lines.

20. **Admissibility of refund along with prescribed rate of interest:** The complainant is seeking refund the amount paid by him at the rate of 24% interest per annum. However, the allottee intends to withdraw from the project and is seeking refund of the amount paid by him in respect of the subject unit with interest at prescribed rate as provided under rule 15 of the rules. Rule 15 has been reproduced as under:

Rule 15. Prescribed rate of interest- [Proviso to section 12, section 18 and sub-section (4) and subsection (7) of section 19]

(1) For the purpose of proviso to section 12; section 18; and sub-sections (4) and (7) of section 19, the "interest at the rate prescribed" shall be the State Bank of India highest marginal cost of lending rate +2%.

Provided that in case the State Bank of India marginal cost of lending rate (MCLR) is not in use, it shall be replaced by such benchmark lending rates which the State Bank of India may fix from time to time for lending to the general public.

21. The legislature in its wisdom in the subordinate legislation under the provision of rule 15 of the rules, has determined the prescribed rate of interest. The rate of interest so determined by the legislature, is reasonable and if the said rule is followed to award the interest, it will ensure uniform practice in all the cases.
22. Consequently, as per website of the State Bank of India i.e., <https://sbi.co.in>, the marginal cost of lending rate (in short, MCLR) as on date i.e., 24.01.2023 is **8.60%**. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be marginal cost of lending rate +2% i.e., **10.60%**.



23. On consideration of the circumstances, the documents, submissions and based on the findings of the authority regarding contraventions as per provisions of rule **28(1)**, the authority is satisfied that the respondent is in contravention of the provisions of the Act. By virtue of clause 3.1 of the agreement executed between the parties on 15.12.2015, the possession of the subject apartment was to be delivered within stipulated time within 4 years from the date of approval of building plan i.e. (19.12.2014) or grant of environment clearance i.e. (22.01.2016) whichever is later. Therefore, the due date of handing over possession is calculated by the receipt of environment clearance dated 22.01.2016 which comes out to be 22.01.2020.
24. Keeping in view the fact that the allottee/complainant wishes to withdraw from the project and is demanding return of the amount received by the promoter in respect of the unit with interest on failure of the promoter to complete or inability to give possession of the unit in accordance with the terms of agreement for sale or duly completed by the date specified therein, the matter is covered under section 18(1) of the Act of 2016.
25. The due date of possession as per agreement for sale as mentioned in the table above is 22.01.2020 and there is delay of 2 years 4 months and 4 days till the date of filing of the present complaint. The due date of possession as per clause 3.1 of the flat buyer's agreement i.e., 4 years from the date of approval of building plans (19.12.2014) or



grant of environment clearance, (22.01.2016) (hereinafter referred to as the "Commencement Date"), whichever is later which comes out to be 22.01.2020. It is pertinent to mention over here that even after a passage of more than 2.4 years neither the construction is complete nor an offer of possession of the allotted unit has been made to the allottee by the builder. Further, the authority observed that there is no document on record from which it can be ascertained as to whether the respondent has applied for occupation certificate/part occupation certificate or what is the status of construction of the project.

26. The occupation certificate/completion certificate of the project where the unit is situated has still not been obtained by the respondent/promoter. The authority is of the view that the allottee cannot be expected to wait endlessly for taking possession of the allotted unit and for which he has paid a considerable amount towards the sale consideration and as observed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Ireo Grace Realtech Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Abhishek Khanna & Ors., civil appeal no. 5785 of 2019, decided on 11.01.2021***

".... The occupation certificate is not available even as on date, which clearly amounts to deficiency of service. The allottees cannot be made to wait indefinitely for possession of the apartments allotted to them, nor can they be bound to take the apartments in Phase 1 of the project....."

27. Further in the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the cases of ***Newtech Promoters and Developers Private Limited Vs State of U.P. and Ors. and reiterated in case of M/s Sana Realtors***



Private Limited & other Vs Union of India & others (supra) it was observed as under: -

25. *The unqualified right of the allottee to seek refund referred Under Section 18(1)(a) and Section 19(4) of the Act is not dependent on any contingencies or stipulations thereof. It appears that the legislature has consciously provided this right of refund on demand as an unconditional absolute right to the allottee, if the promoter fails to give possession of the apartment, plot or building within the time stipulated under the terms of the agreement regardless of unforeseen events or stay orders of the Court/Tribunal, which is in either way not attributable to the allottee/home buyer, the promoter is under an obligation to refund the amount on demand with interest at the rate prescribed by the State Government including compensation in the manner provided under the Act with the proviso that if the allottee does not wish to withdraw from the project, he shall be entitled for interest for the period of delay till handing over possession at the rate prescribed."*
28. The promoter is responsible for all obligations, responsibilities, and functions under the provisions of the Act of 2016, or the rules and regulations made thereunder or to the allottee as per agreement for sale under section 11(4)(a) of the Act. The promoter has failed to complete or is unable to give possession of the unit in accordance with the terms of agreement for sale or duly completed by the date specified therein. Accordingly, the promoter is liable to the allottee, as he wishes to withdraw from the project, without prejudice to any other remedy available, to return the amount received by him in respect of the unit with interest at such rate as may be prescribed.
29. Accordingly, the non-compliance of the mandate contained in section 11(4)(a) read with section 18(1) of the Act on the part of the



respondent is established. As such, the complainant is entitled to refund of the entire amount paid by him at the prescribed rate of interest i.e., @ 10.60% p.a. (the State Bank of India highest marginal cost of lending rate (MCLR) applicable as on date +2%) as prescribed under rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 from the date of each payment till the actual date of refund of the amount within the timelines provided in rule 16 of the Haryana Rules 2017 *ibid*.

H. Directions of the authority

30. Hence, the authority hereby passes this order and issues the following directions under section 37 of the Act to ensure compliance of obligations cast upon the promoter as per the function entrusted to the authority under section 34(f):

- i. The respondent/promoter is directed to refund the amount i.e., Rs.20,12,871/- received by it from the complainant along with interest at the rate of 10.60% p.a. as prescribed under rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 from the date of each payment till the actual date of refund of the deposited amount.
- ii. A period of 90 days is given to the respondent to comply with the directions given in this order and failing which legal consequences would follow.



iii. The respondent is further directed not to create any third-party rights against the subject unit before full realization of the paid-up amount along with interest thereon to the complainant and even if, any transfer is initiated with respect to subject unit, the receivables shall be first utilized for clearing dues of allottee/complainant.

31. Complaint stands disposed of.

32. File be consigned to registry.

(Ashok Sangwan)

Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated: 24.01.2023



(Vijay Kumar Goyal)

Member

HARERA
GURUGRAM