

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

Complaint no.:	4960 of 2021
First date of hearing:	26.07.2022
Date of decision:	26.04.2023

Amitabh Sanduja
R/o A-3/94, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110058

Complainant

Versus

Ansal Housing & Construction Ltd.
Office address: 15 UGF, Indraprakash, 21, Barkhamba
Road, New Delhi- 110001

Respondent

CORAM:

Shri. Ashok Sangwan

Member

APPEARANCE:

Shri. Himanshu Gautam (Advocate)

Complainant

Shri. Amandeep Kadyan (Advocate)

Respondent

ORDER

1. The present complaint dated 20.12.2021 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 as provided 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:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the project	"Ansal Heights 92", Sector 92, Gurugram.
2.	Total area of the project	10.563 acres
3.	Nature of the project	Group housing colony
4.	DTCP license no.	76 of 2010 dated 01.10.2010 valid up to 30.09.2020
5.	Name of licensee	JSG Builders Pvt. Ltd. & anr.
6.	Registered/not registered	Not registered
7.	Unit no.	V-001 [pg. 17 of complaint]
8.	Area of the unit	5000 sq. ft. [pg. 17 of complaint]
9.	Date of execution of buyer's agreement with original allottee	05.07.2012 [pg. 22 of complaint]
10.	Date of transfer of unit in name of complainant	05.03.2014 [pg. 17 of complaint]
11.	Possession clause	29. <i>The developer shall offer possession of the unit any time, within a period of 36 months from the date of execution of the agreement or within 36 months from the date of obtaining all the required sanctions and approval necessary for commencement of construction, whichever is later subject to timely payment of all dues by buyer and subject to force majeure circumstances as described in clause</i>

		<p>30. Further, there shall be a grace period of 6 months allowed to the developer over and above the period of 36 months as above in offering the possession of the unit."</p> <p>(Emphasis supplied)</p> <p>[page 31 of complaint]</p>
12.	Due date of possession	05.01.2016 (Note: 36 months from date of agreement i.e., 05.07.2012 as date of commencement of construction is not known + 6 months grace period allowed being unqualified)
13.	Total sale consideration as per BBA on pg. 39 of complaint	₹ 1,61,25,000/-
14.	Total amount paid by the complainant as per call documents submitted by the complainant on 26.04.2023	₹ 52,08,663/-
15.	Occupation certificate	Not obtained
16.	Offer of possession	Not offered

B. Facts of the complaint

3. The complainant has pleaded the complaint on the following facts:

- a. On 29.07.2011, the erstwhile owner **Mrs. Anju Goyal** booked a villa bearing unit no. V-001 admeasuring 5000 sq. ft. in the project named "Ansal Heights" in Sector 92, Gurugram. On 05.03.2014, the erstwhile owner Mrs. Anju Goyal transferred all the rights and liabilities in respect of such allotment to the second buyer Mr. Amitabh Sanduja with due permission of the respondent company. Accordingly, the complainant was allotted the villa bearing unit no. V-001.
- b. That at the time of transfer of said Villa in favor of complainant from erstwhile owner Mrs. Anju Goyal, a sum of ₹ 5,61,800/- was

- charged by the respondent from the erstwhile owner as processing fees and service tax. Respondent's is not legally entitled to charge the said amount he arbitrarily and unlawfully charged that amount.
- c. On 05.07.2012, builder buyer agreement was entered into between the parties wherein as per clause 29, the developer should offer possession of unit within 36+6 months from the date of execution of agreement or from the date of obtaining all the required sanctions and approvals necessary for the commencement of construction, whichever is later. That vide letter dated 02.06.2016, the respondent raised a demand of ₹ 90,000/- on account of firefighting charges.
- d. That on 2nd May, 2017, the complainant visited the site of the said villa and he was shocked and surprised to see that the plot, on which the villa allotted to him was to be constructed, was occupied by the respondent for operational purposes and even after almost five years from the date of execution of the builder buyer agreement, the excavation process had not been started there while as per the builder buyer agreement possession of the said villa should be offered to the complainant by 05.01.2016 i.e. within 36+6 months from the date of execution of builder buyer agreement.
- e. That vide letter dated 08.05.2017, the complainant raised his concerns on construction status of the said villa and asked the respondent to come out with the date of offering the possession and also told the respondent that labour cess, firefighting works and Haryana VAT were not buyer's liabilities. But the respondent didn't bother to reply.

- f. That vide letter dated 25.05.2017, the complainant expressed his displeasure on respondent's attitude of not replying to the complainant's letters and again asked the respondent to come out with the final date of offering the possession. But the respondent still has not replied. That vide letter dated 13.06.2017, the complainant reminded the respondent to reply to his previous letter dated 25.05.2017 and also warned him to take legal action against him if he didn't reply.
- g. That the respondent arbitrarily, unlawfully and fraudulently revised the layout plan of villa. As per the layout plan represented in the brochure provided by the respondent at the time of booking, the said villa should comprise of basement floor, ground floor, first floor and second floor. But the respondent omitted the construction of the basement floor and also reduced the lawn area on the ground floor while the total cost of the said villa remained unchanged.
- h. That the above facts make it abundantly clear that the respondent mischievously, arbitrarily and fraudulently used the land, on which villa allotted to the complainant was to be constructed, for their own benefits without even informing or taking prior consent of the complainant. Due to this construction of the villa allotted to the complainant got delayed for a long time (almost five years). Moreover, the respondent also made some arbitrary changes in the layout plan which caused a great disadvantage to the complainant.
- i. That a meeting was also held between the complainant and Mr. Karun Ansal in order to address his grievances with respect to villa V-001. Complainant asked Mr. Karun Ansal to offer the possession

of a villa constructed as per the layout plan mentioned in booking brochure or in case they omit the construction of basement, total cost of the unit should be reduced accordingly. Though the demand made by the complainant was genuine and lawful, Mr. Karun Ansal flatly denied to both the options and thus the meeting remained inconclusive.

- j. That the respondent shared a new layout plan of the said villa V-001, which was entirely different from that mentioned in the booking brochure. The basement floor which was mentioned in the layout plan given in the booking brochure was completely omitted in this new layout plan.
- k. That out of the total cost of the said unit a sum of ₹ 49,39,188/- has already been paid by the complainant till the present date. An undue delay by the respondent in offering the possession to the complainant caused great monetary loss to the complainant in terms of the interest payable on the above-said amount.
- l. That despite repeated calls, meetings and emails sent to the respondents, no definite commitment was shown for timely offering the possession of the said villa and no appropriate action was taken to address the concerns and grievances of the complainant. Also, the respondent is not constructing the basement as per the layout plan shown in the project brochure and thus the area of the said villa is reduced without any reduction in the consideration amount of the said villa. Thus, the respondent cheated the complainant and as a result of this misconduct of the respondent, the complainant lost his faith on him and no longer want to continue with this project and wants refund of the amount

paid by him till the present date along with the interest as per provision of Section 12 of the RERA Act, 2016.

- m. That the complainant earlier filed a complaint bearing number RERA-GRG-1584-2019 before this Hon'ble Authority and the Authority pleased to allow that complaint by passing an order dated 05.03.2020. whereby this authority directed the respondent to give delayed possession charges by passing this direction.
- n. Against the previous order of this Hon'ble Authority complainant filed an appeal (Appeal no. 51 of 2021) before the Haryana Real Estate Appellate Tribunal at Panchkula. However, during the proceedings, the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement regarding the jurisdiction of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to adjudicate upon refund cases was announced. Then the Hon'ble Tribunal has pleased to dispose of the appeal by granting liberty to the complainant to approach the Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority again to claim the refund. Hence, the present complaint is filed.

C. Relief sought by the complainant:

4. The complainant has sought following relief:
- Refund entire amount paid by the complainant along with the interest @ 24% per annum.
 - Grant cost of litigation of Rs. 1,50,000/- to the complainant.
 - Respondent is liable for penal action under section 59 of RERA Act, 2016.
 - Direct the respondent to refund amount charged by him from the complainant as processing fees and service charges at the time of ownership transfer.

5. On the date of hearing, the authority explained to the respondents/promoter about the contravention 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. Notice to the promoter/respondent through speed post and through e-mail address (ahl@ansals.com) was sent; the delivery report of which shows that delivery was completed. Despite service of notice, the promoter/respondent has failed to file a reply within stipulated time period. However, the respondent represented through Adv. Meena Hooda on behalf of the respondent company have marked attendance on 10.10.2022 and a cost of ₹ 5,000/- was also imposed upon the respondent for not filing the reply within the stipulated time which remains unpaid till date. This is clear evidence that the service was completed. Despite this the respondent has not chosen to file any reply accordingly, the defence of the respondent is struck off.
7. Initially a complaint bearing no. 1584-2019 was filed before the authority by the complainant for delay possession charges w.r.t the same unit. The authority vide order dated 05.03.2020 allowed delay possession charges @ 10.15% for every month of delay from the due date of possession i.e., 05.01.2016 till actual handing over of possession after the receipt of occupation certificate. Against which the complainant allottee filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal, Chandigarh where the tribunal remanded back the case with a liberty to the complainant-allottee to file a fresh complaint for refund before the authority. Accordingly, the present matter is filed before the authority for refund.

E. Jurisdiction of the authority

8. The authority observed that it has territorial as well as 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, the jurisdiction of Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram shall be entire Gurugram District for all purpose with offices situated in Gurugram. 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 as per provisions of section 11(4)(a) of

the Act leaving aside compensation which is to be decided by the adjudicating officer if pursued by the complainant 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.*** SCC Online SC 1044 decided on 11.11.2021 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. Furthermore, the said view has been reiterated by the Division Bench of Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in "***Ramprastha Promoter and Developers Pvt. Ltd. Versus Union of India and others dated 13.01.2022 in CWP bearing no. 6688 of 2021.***" The relevant paras of the above said judgment reads as under:

"23) The Supreme Court has already decided on the issue pertaining to the competence/power of the Authority to direct refund of the amount, interest on the refund amount and/or directing payment of interest for delayed delivery of possession or penalty and interest thereupon being within the jurisdiction of the Authority under Section 31 of the 2016 Act. Hence any provision to the contrary under the Rules would be inconsequential. The Supreme Court having ruled on the competence of the Authority and maintainability of the complaint

before the Authority under Section 31 of the Act, there is, thus, no occasion to enter into the scope of submission of the complaint under Rule 28 and/or Rule 29 of the Rules of 2017.

24) The substantive provision of the Act having been interpreted by the Supreme Court, the Rules have to be in tandem with the substantive Act.

25) In light of the pronouncement of the Supreme Court in the matter of M/s Newtech Promoters (supra), the submission of the petitioner to await outcome of the SLP filed against the judgment in CWP No.38144 of 2018, passed by this Court, fails to impress upon us. The counsel representing the parties very fairly concede that the issue in question has already been decided by the Supreme Court. The prayer made in the complaint as extracted in the impugned orders by the Real Estate Regulatory Authority fall within the relief pertaining to refund of the amount; interest on the refund amount or directing payment of interest for delayed delivery of possession. The power of adjudication and determination for the said relief is conferred upon the Regulatory Authority itself and not upon the Adjudicating Officer."

14. Hence, in view of the authoritative pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of **M/s Newtech Promoters and Developers Private Limited Vs State of U.P. and Ors. (supra)**, and the Division Bench of Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in "**Ramprastha Promoter and Developers Pvt. Ltd. Versus Union of India and others. (supra)**", the authority has the jurisdiction to entertain a complaint seeking refund of the amount and interest on the refund amount.

F. Findings on the relief sought by the complainant.

F.I. Refund entire amount paid by the complainant along with the interest @ 24% per annum.

15. In the present complaint, the complainant intends to withdraw from the project and are seeking return of the amount paid by them in respect of subject unit along with interest at the prescribed rate as provided under section 18(1) of the Act. Sec. 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)

16. Clause 29 of the BBA dated 05.07.2012 provides for the handing over of possession and is reproduced below for the reference:

"29. The developer shall offer possession of the unit any time, within a period of 36 months from the date of execution of the agreement or within 36 months from the date of obtaining all the required sanctions and approval necessary for commencement of construction, whichever is later subject to timely payment of all dues by buyer and subject to force majeure circumstances as described in clause 30. Further, there shall be a grace period of 6 months allowed to the developer over and above the period of 36 months as above in offering the possession of the unit."

17. At the outset, it is relevant to comment on the pre-set 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 allottee 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 flat buyer agreement by the promoter are 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 his 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.

Admissibility of grace period: The promoter has proposed to hand over the possession of the apartment within a period of 36 months plus 6 months from date of agreement or from the date of approvals required for the commencement of construction which whichever is later. The due date of possession is calculated from date of agreement i.e., 05.07.2012 as date of commencement of construction is not known. The period of 36 months expired on 05.07.2015. Since in the present matter the BBA incorporates unqualified reason for grace period/extended period of 6 months in the possession clause accordingly, the grace period of 6 months is allowed to the promoter being unqualified.

18. **Admissibility of refund along with prescribed rate of interest:** The complainant is seeking refund the amount paid along with interest at the prescribed rate. However, the allottees intend to withdraw from the project and are seeking refund of the amount paid by them 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."

19. 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.
20. 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., **26.04.2023** is 8.70%. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be marginal cost of lending rate +2% i.e., 10.70%.
21. Keeping in view the fact that the allottee complainant wishes to withdraw from the project and 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. The due date of possession as per agreement for sale as mentioned in the table above is **05.01.2016**.
22. 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....."

23. 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. (supra)*** 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.*** It was observed:

"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."

24. 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). The promoter has failed to complete or 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 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 the unit with interest at such rate as may be prescribed.



25. This is without prejudice to any other remedy available to the allottee including compensation for which allottee may file an application for adjudging compensation with the adjudicating officer under sections 71 & 72 read with section 31(1) of the Act of 2016.
26. The authority hereby directs the promoter to return the amount received by him i.e., ₹ 52,08,663/- with interest at the rate of 10.70% (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*.

F.II. litigation cost of ₹ 1,50,000/-

27. The complainant in the aforesaid relief is seeking relief w.r.t compensation. *Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in civil appeal titled as M/s Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. V/s State of UP & Ors. (Civil appeal nos. 6745-6749 of 2021, decided on 11.11.2021)*, has held that an allottee is entitled to claim compensation under sections 12, 14, 18 and section 19 which is to be decided by the adjudicating officer as per section 71 and the quantum of compensation shall be adjudged by the adjudicating officer having due regard to the factors mentioned in section 72. The adjudicating officer has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the complaints in respect of compensation. Therefore, the complainant is advised to approach the adjudicating officer for seeking the relief of compensation.

F.III. Respondent is liable for penal action under section 59 of RERA Act,2016

Handwritten signature

28. As the project is registerable and has not been registered by the promoters, the authority has decided to take suo-moto cognizance for not getting the project registered and for that separate proceeding will be initiated against the respondent. A copy of this order be endorsed to registration branch for further action in the matter.

F.IV. Direct the respondent to refund amount charged by him from the complainant as processing fees and service charges at the time of ownership transfer.

29. The complainant in its pleadings has stated that the complainant is a subsequent allottee and has paid an amount of ₹ 5,61,800/- towards the processing fee for transfer of title and since the complainant in the present matter is seeking full refund of the paid-up amount therefore the above-mentioned amount be also refunded. However, the authority while going by the clauses of the BBA observes that clause 45 of the BBA talks about the change in name of the ownership title wherein it is clearly mentioned that there shall be processing charges for substitution of the ownership title although the quantum of processing charges is not mentioned. Furthermore, the BBA clearly specifies that the buyer shall be responsible for all legal and monetary consequences arise from such substitution. The authority opines that it is a pre-signed document and RERA cannot re-write the documents and the parties have already acted in the said manner therefore, the respondent is right in charging the processing charges for substitution of the ownership charges and the same are not refundable.

G. Directions of the authority

30. Hence, the authority hereby passes this order and issue the following directions under section 37 of the Act to ensure compliance of

obligations casted upon the promoter as per the functions entrusted to the authority under section 34(f):

- i. The respondent/promoter is directed to refund the entire amount of ₹ 52,08,663/- paid by the complainants along with prescribed rate of interest @ 10.70% p.a. as prescribed under rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Rules, 2017 from the date of each payment till the 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 builder is directed not to create third party right against the unit before full realization of the amount paid by the complainants. If any transfer is initiated with respect to the subject unit, the receivable from that property shall be first utilized for clearing dues of the complainants-allottee.
31. Complaint stands disposed of.
32. File be consigned to registry.


(Ashok Sangwan)

Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated: 26.04.2023