

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

Complaint no. : 2648 of 2019
Date of first hearing: 18.09.2019
Date of decision : 25.02.2020

M/s National Education and Information
Films Ltd.,

Registered office: 67, Maker Chambers,
111, Nariman point, Mumbai: 400021.

Complainant

Versus

M/s Ireo Grace Realtech Pvt. Ltd.,

Registered office: C-4, 1st floor, Malviya
Nagar, New Delhi: 110017.

Respondent

CORAM:

Shri Samir Kumar
Shri Subhash Chander Kush

Member
Member

APPEARANCE:

Shri Rit Arora and Pawan
Kumar Ray

Advocates for complainant

Shri M.K. Dang and Garvit
Gupta

Advocates for the respondent

ORDER

1. The present complaint dated 28.06.2019 has been filed by the complainant/allottee in form CRA 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 to the allottee as per the agreement for sale executed inter se them.

2. The particulars of the project, the details of 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:-

1.	Name and location of the project	The Corridors, Sector 67-A, Gurgaon, Haryana
2.	Nature of real estate project	Group housing colony
3.	Area of the project	37.5125acres
4.	DTCP license no.	05 of 2013 dated 21.02.2013
5.	Apartmentno.	101, 1 st floor, tower A3
6.	Unit area	1726.91sq. ft.
7.	RERA registered/not registered	Registered
8.	RERA registration no.	377 of 2017 (Phase 2) 378 of 2017 (Phase 1) 379 of 2017 (Phase 3)
9.	Completion date as per RERA registration certificate	30.06.2020(Phase 1) 30.06.2020(Phase2) 31.12.2023(Phase 3)
10.	Environment clearance received on	12.12.2013 (Annx R 18, Pg. 74 of the reply)
11.	Builder plans approved on	23.07.2013(Annx R 17, Pg. 66 of the reply)
12.	Fire scheme approval	27.11.2014 (Annx R 19, Pg. 81)

	received on	of the reply)
13.	Date of apartment buyer's agreement	04.06.2014 (Pg. 29 of the complaint)
14.	Total consideration as per payment plan	Rs. 1,84,44,568.34/- (Pg. 70 of the complaint)
15.	Total amount paid by the complainant till date	Rs. 1,72,95,527.73/- (as stated by the complainant)
16.	Payment plan	Construction linked payment plan
17.	Due date of delivery of possession as per clause 13.3 of apartment buyer's agreement: 42 months + 180 days from the date of approval of the building plans and/or fulfilment of the preconditions imposed thereunder)	27.11.2018 (Note -Due date of delivery of possession is calculated from the date of approval of fire scheme i.e. 27.11.2014)
18.	Delay in handing over possession till date of decision i.e. 25.02.2020	One year, two months and 29 days.
19.	Relief sought (in specific terms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct the respondent to deliver the possession of the apartment alongwith delay possession charges at the prescribed rate of interest.

3. As per the apartment buyer agreement in question vide clause no. 13.3 the possession was to be handed over within a period of 42 months from the date of sanction of building plans and/or fulfilment of the preconditions imposed thereunder + 180 days'

grace period. The relevant clause of the apartment buyer's agreement reads as under:-

*".....the Company proposes to offer the possession of the said apartment to the Allottee within a period of 42 (Forty-Two) months from the date of approval of the Building plans and/or fulfilment of the preconditions imposed thereunder. ("**Commitment Period**"). The Allottee further agrees and understands that the Company shall additionally be entitled to a period of 180 days ("**Grace Period**")....."*

4. On the basis of documents made available by the respondent, the building plans were approved by the competent authority vide letter no.46743 dated 23.07.2013 with a condition under cause 17 (iv) that the colonizer shall obtain the clearance/NOC as per the provisions of notification no.S01533 © dated 14.09.2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, before starting the construction/execution of development works at site. The environment clearance has been obtained on 12.12.2013 wherein under clause 39 there is pre-requisite compliance regarding fire safety approval from the fire department before the start of construction.

5. The fire approvals from the competent authority has been obtained by the promoter on 27.11.2014. As per clause 35 of environment clearance certificate dated 12.12.2013, the project proponent shall obtain permission of Mines & Geology Department for excavation of soil before the start of

construction. Requisite permission from the Department of Mines and Geology Department has been obtained on 4.3.2014 (copy of the same placed on record), as such, the date of start of construction comes out to be 27.11.2014.

6. Possession of the apartment has not been offered till date. Hence, this complaint for the aforementioned relief.

7. On the date of hearing the Authority explained to the respondent/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.

8. The respondent contests the complaint on following grounds:-

- i) That the complaint is neither maintainable nor tenable and is liable to be out-rightly dismissed. The apartment buyer's agreement was executed between the complainant and the respondent prior to the enactment of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and the provisions laid down in the said Act cannot be enforced retrospectively.
- ii) That there is no cause of action to file the present complaint. The respondent submitted that the complainant has no locus standi to file the present complaint.
- iii) According to the booking application form and the apartment buyer's agreement, the time period for offering the possession of the unit to the complainant has not yet elapsed and the complaint has been filed pre-maturely by them.

- iv) The respondent submitted that the complaint is not maintainable for the reason that the agreement contains an arbitration clause which refers to the dispute resolution mechanism to be adopted by the parties in the event of any dispute i.e. clause 35 of the apartment buyer's agreement.
- v) That the complainant has not approached this hon'ble authority with clean hands and have intentionally suppressed and concealed the material facts in the present complaint. The present complaint has been filed by them maliciously with an ulterior motive and it is nothing but a sheer abuse of the process of law.
- vi) That the complainant, after checking the veracity of the project namely, 'Corridor, Sector 67A, Gurugram had applied for allotment of an apartment vide their booking application form. The complainant agreed to be bound by the terms and conditions of the booking application form agreed upon by them.
- vii) That the possession of the unit is supposed to be offered to the complainant in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement. It is submitted that clause 13.3 of the buyer's agreement and clause 43 of the schedule - i of the booking application form states that '*...subject to the allottee having complied with all formalities or documentation as prescribed by the Company, the Company proposes to offer the possession of the said apartment to the allottee within a period of 42 months from the date of approval of the Building Plans and/or fulfilment of the preconditions imposed thereunder (Commitment Period). The allottee further agrees and understands that the*

company shall be additionally be entitled to a period of 180 days (Grace Period)...'. It is pertinent to mention here that the complainant vide clause 13.5 of the apartment buyer's agreement and clause 43 of the schedule - I of the booking application form had further agreed to the 'extended delay period' of 12 months from the end of grace period.

- viii) That the respondent company has already completed the construction of the tower in which the unit allotted to the complainant is located and the photographs of the same have been produced on record.
- ix) That the complainant are real estate investors who had booked the unit in question with a view to earn quick profit in a short period. However, it appears that their calculations have gone wrong on account of severe slump in the real estate market and the complainant now wants to somehow get out of the concluded contract made by them on highly flimsy and baseless grounds. Such malafide tactics of the complainant cannot be allowed to succeed.

9. 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.

10. The Authority on the basis of information and explanation and other submissions made and the documents filed by the complainant and the respondent is of the considered view that there is no need of further hearing in the complaint.

11. Arguments heard. Counsel for the respondent has submitted that due to force majeure i.e. restriction/ban on construction activity by the order of NGT and other authorities, they could not complete the project within the stipulated period as per clause 13.3 of the apartment buyer agreement. However, counsel for the complainants has raised an issue that six months' grace period beyond 42 months has already been given in this case as per clause 13.3. of the agreement, therefore, additional grace period due to ban imposed by the NGT or any other authorities may not be allowed in case such total ban does not exceed six months' period. Hence, keeping in view the facts and circumstances of the matter, the additional extended grace period of 12 months is not allowed to the respondent in terms of clause 13.5 of the agreement.

12. As regards the issue of arbitration clause is concerned, the Authority is of the considered opinion that it has been held in a catena of judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, particularly in ***National Seeds Corporation Limited v. M. Madhusudhan Reddy & Anr. (2012) 2 SCC 506***, wherein it has been held that the remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act are in addition to and not in derogation of the other laws in force, consequently the authority would not be bound to refer parties to arbitration even if the agreement between the parties had an arbitration clause.

13. Further, in ***Aftab Singh and ors. v. Emaar MGF Land Ltd and ors., Consumer case no. 701 of 2015***, it was held that the arbitration clause in agreements between the complainants and builders could not circumscribe jurisdiction of a consumer. This view has been upheld by the Supreme Court in **civil appeal no.23512-23513 of 2017** and as provided in Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India and accordingly, the authority is bound by the aforesaid view. The same analogy shall apply to the complaint cases filed before the Authority under the Act. Section 89 of the Act makes the things crystal clear. Section 89 of the Act reads as under:-

“The provisions of this Act shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.”

Section 89 does not call for any interpretation. The Act being latter in time shall have overriding effect over the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Consequently, the Authority is not bound to refer parties to arbitration even if the agreement between the parties had an arbitration clause.

14. On consideration of the circumstances, the evidence and other record and submissions made by the parties and based on the findings of the authority regarding contravention as per provisions of rule 28(2)(a), the Authority observes that the building plans were approved by the competent authority vide letter no. 46743 dated 23.07.2013 with a condition under clause

- 17 (iv) that the colonizer shall obtain the clearance/ NOC as per the provisions of notification no. S01533 (c) dated 14.09.2006 issued by the ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, before starting the construction/ execution of development works at site. The environment clearance has been obtained on 12.12.2013 wherein under clause 39, there is pre - requisite compliance regarding fire safety approval from the fire department before the start of construction. The fire approval from the competent authority has been obtained by the promoter on 27.11.2014. Moreover, as per clause 35 of the environment clearance certificate dated 12.12.2013, the proponent is required to obtain permission of mines and geology department for excavation of soil before the start of construction. Requisite permission from the mines and geology department has been obtained in this case on 04.03.2014.
15. As such, the date of start of construction comes out to be 27.11.2014 which is the date when the permission from fire department has been obtained by the promoter in pursuance of clause 39 of the environment clearance before start of construction. As per clause 13.3 of the apartment buyer's agreement dated 04.06.2014 the due date of delivery of possession has been worked out to be 27.11.2018. Accordingly, it is the failure of the promoter to fulfil his obligations, responsibilities as per the apartment buyer's agreement dated 04.06.2014 to hand over the possession within the stipulated period. Accordingly, the non-compliance of the mandate

contained in section 11(4)(a) of the Act on the part of the respondents is established.

16. Hence, the Authority hereby pass the following order and issue directions under section 34(f) of the Act :-

- a. The respondent is directed to pay delayed possession charges at the prevalent prescribed rate of interest of 10.15% p.a. with effect from 27.11.2018 (due date of delivery of possession) till the offer of possession in terms of section 18(1) proviso of the Act read with Rule 15 of the Haryana Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 within a period of 90 days from the date of this order.
- b. The arrears of interest so accrued from the due date of delivery of possession i.e. 27.11.2018 till the date of order be paid at the prescribed rate of interest of 10.15% per annum by the respondent within 90 days and thereafter monthly interest be paid by the respondent on or before the 10th of each subsequent English calendar month till the date of offer of possession.
- c. The complainants are directed to pay outstanding dues, if any, after adjustment of interest for the delayed period.
- d. The respondent shall not charge anything from the complainants which are not part of the buyer's agreement. Interest on the due payments from the complainants shall be charged at the prescribed rate @10.15% p.a. by the

promoter which is the same as is being granted to the complainants in case of delayed possession charges.

17. The complaint is disposed of accordingly.

18. Case file be consigned to the registry.


(Samir Kumar)
Member


(SubhashChander Kush)
Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated:25.02.2020

judgement uploaded on 02.06.2020

HARERA
GURUGRAM