BEFORE THE HARYANA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY, GURUGRAM

Complaint no.	:	**1941 of 2021**
First date of hearing	:	**05.05.2021**
Date of decision	:	**22.07.2021**

Rajnish Arora
R/o: Flat no. 152, Tower W2B,
Wellington Estate, DLF Phase 5,
Gurugram-122002, Haryana, India. **Complainant**

Versus

M/s Emaar MGF Land Ltd.
Address: 306-308, 3rd floor, Square One,
C2, District Centre, Saket,
New Delhi -110017. **Respondent**

CORAM:
Dr. K.K. Khandelwal **Chairman**
Shri Vijay Kumar Goyal **Member**

APPEARANCE:
Shri Jagdeep Kumar Advocate for the complainant
Shri J.K. Dang Advocate for the respondent

ORDER

1. The present complaint dated 08.04.2021 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. Since, the buyer's agreement has been executed on 10.04.2013 i.e. prior to the commencement of the Act ibid, therefore, the penal proceedings cannot be initiated retrospectively. Hence, the authority has decided to treat the present complaint as an application for non-compliance of statutory obligation on part of the promoter/respondent in terms of section 34(f) of the Act ibid.

A. Project and unit related details

3. 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:

S.No.	Heads	Information
1.	Project name and location	Gurgaon Greens, Sector 102, Gurugram.
2.	Project area	13.531 acres
3.	Nature of the project	Group housing colony
4.	DTCP license no. and validity status	75 of 2012 dated 31.07.2012 Valid/renewed up to 30.07.2020
5.	Name of licensee	Kamdhenu Projects Pvt. Ltd. and another C/o Emaar MGF Land Ltd.
6.	HRERA registered/ not registered	**Registered vide no. 36(a) of 2017 dated 05.12.2017 for 95829.92 sq. mtrs.**
	HRERA registration valid up to	**31.12.2018**

7.	HRERA extension of registration vide	**01 of 2019 dated 02.08.2019**
	Extension valid up to	**31.12.2019**
8.	Occupation certificate granted on	05.12.2018 [Page 136 of reply]
9.	Provisional allotment letter dated	28.01.2013 [Page 37 of complaint]
10.	Unit no.	GGN-14-0402, 4th floor, tower 14 [Page 53 of complaint]
11.	Unit measuring	1650 sq. ft.
12.	Date of execution of buyer's agreement	10.04.2013 [Page 53 of complaint]
13.	Payment plan	Construction linked payment plan [Page 84 of complaint]
14.	Total consideration as per statement of account dated 20.04.2021 at page 133 of the reply	Rs. 95,99,245/-
15.	Total amount paid by the complainant as per statement of account dated 20.04.2021 at page 134 of reply	Rs.96,44,239/-
16.	Date of start of construction as per statement of account dated 20.04.2021 at page 133 of the reply	14.06.2013
17.	Due date of delivery of possession as per clause 14(a) of the said agreement i.e. 36 months from the date of start of construction (14.06.2013) + grace period of 5 months, for applying and obtaining completion certificate/ occupation	14.06.2016 **[Note:** Grace period is not included**]**

	certificate in respect of the unit and/or the project. [Page 66 of complaint]	
18.	**Date of offer of possession to the complainant**	**11.12.2018** [Page 107 of complaint]
19.	Delay in handing over possession till 11.02.2019 i.e. date of offer of possession (11.12.2018) + 2 months	2 years 7 months 28 days
20.	Unit handover letter	29.11.2019 [Page 147 of reply]
21.	Conveyance deed executed on	19.12.2019 [Page 148 of reply]

B. Facts of the complaint

4. The complainant has made following submissions in the complaint:

   i. That somewhere in the starting of 2012, the respondent through its representatives approached the complainant with an offer to invest and buy a flat in the proposed project of respondent. On 15.02.2012, the complainant had a meeting with respondent where the respondent explained the project details and highlighted the amenities of the project like Joggers Park, Joggers Track, rose garden, 2 swimming pool, amphitheater and many more. Relying on these details, the complainant enquired about the availability of flat on 4th floor in tower 14 which was a unit consisting area of 1650 sq. ft. It was

represented to the complainant that the respondent has already processed the file for all the necessary sanctions and approvals from the appropriate and concerned authorities for the development and completion of said project on time with the promised quality and specification. The respondent had also shown the brochures and advertisement material of the said project to him and assured that the allotment letter and builder buyer agreement for the said project would be issued to him within one week of booking. The complainant, relying upon those assurances and believing them to be true, booked a residential flat bearing no. 0402 on 4th floor in tower 14 in the said project measuring approximately super area of 1650 sq. ft. Accordingly, he paid Rs. 7,50,000/- as booking amount on 15.02.2012.

ii. That on 28.01.2013, approximately after one year, the respondent issued a provisional allotment letter containing very stringent and biased contractual terms which are illegal, arbitrary, unilateral and discriminatory in nature because every clause was drafted in a one-sided way and a single breach of unilateral terms of provisional allotment letter by complainant, will cost him forfeiture of 15% of total consideration value of unit. Respondent

exceptionally increased the net consideration value of flat by adding EDC, IDC and PLC and when complainant opposed the unfair trade practices of respondent, he was informed that EDC, IDC and PLC are just the government levies, and they are as per the standard rules of government. Further, the delay payment charges will be imposed @ 24% which is standard rule of company and company will also compensate at the rate of Rs. 7.50/- per sq. ft. per month in case of delay in possession of flat by company. Complainant opposed these illegal, arbitrary, unilateral and discriminatory terms of provisional allotment letter but there was no other option left with him because if he stops the further payment of installments then in that case, respondent may forfeit 15% of total consideration value from the total amount paid by them. Thereafter, on 10.04.2013 the buyer's agreement was executed on similar illegal, arbitrary, unilateral and discriminatory terms narrated by respondent in provisional allotment letter.

iii. That as per the clause 14 of the said buyer's agreement dated 10.04.2013, the respondent had agreed and promised to complete the construction of the said flat and deliver its possession within a period of 36 months with

a five (5) months grace period thereon from the date of start of construction. However, the respondent has breached the terms of said buyer's agreement and failed to fulfill its obligations and has not delivered possession of said flat within the agreed time frame of the buyer's agreement. The proposed possession date as per buyer's agreement was due on 14.11.2016.

iv. That from the date of booking 15.02.2012 and till 11.12.2018, the respondent had raised various demands for payment of installments towards sale consideration of the said flat and the complainant had duly paid and satisfied all those demands without any default or delay on his part and had also otherwise fulfilled his part of obligations as agreed in the flat buyer's agreement. The complainant was and had always been ready and willing to fulfill his part of agreement, if any pending.

v. That as per the statement dated 23.11.2020, issued by the respondent, the complainant had already paid Rs.93,02,632/- towards total sale consideration as demanded by the respondent from time to time and now nothing is pending to be paid on the part of complainant.

vi. That the possession was offered by respondent through letter "Intimation of Possession" dated 11.12.2018 which

was not a valid offer of possession because respondent had offered the possession with stringent condition to pay certain amounts which were never part of agreement. At the time of offer of possession, builder did not adjust the penalty for delay possession. Respondent demanded Rs.1,44,540/- towards two-year advance maintenance charges from complainant which was never agreed under the buyer's agreement and respondent also demanded a lien marked FD of Rs. 3,32,787/- on pretext of future liability against HVAT which are also unfair trade practice. The respondent demanded Rs.4,15,400/- towards e-stamp duty and Rs.45,000/- towards registration charges of above said unit in addition to final demand raised by respondent along with offer of possession. That the respondent had charged IFMS twice and had increased the sale consideration. Respondent gave physical handover of aforesaid property on 29.11.2019.

vii. That after taking possession of flat on 29.11.2019, the complainant also identified some major structural changes which were done by respondent in project in comparison to features of project narrated to him on 15.02.2012 at the office of respondent. The area of the

central park was told 8 acres but in reality, it is very small as compared to 8 acres; respondent-built car parking underneath 'Central Park' and joggers park does not exist whereas the respondent had charged huge amount of PLC for that.

viii. That the respondent has acted in a very deficient, unfair, wrongful, fraudulent manner by not delivering the said flat within the agreed timelines as agreed in the buyer's agreement and otherwise. The cause of action accrued in the favour of the complainant and against the respondent on 15.02.2012 when the said flat was booked by the complainant, and it further arose when respondent failed/neglected to deliver the said flat on proposed delivery date.

C. Relief sought by the complainant

5. The complainant has filed the present compliant for seeking following reliefs (as amended by the complainant vide application dated 29.06.2021):

i. Direct the respondent to pay interest at the rate of 18% on account of delay in offering possession on amount paid by the complainant from the date of payment till the date of delivery of possession.

ii. Any other relief/order or direction which this authority deems fit and proper considering the facts and circumstances of the present complaint.

6. 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 and to plead guilty or not to plead guilty.

D. Reply by the respondent

7. The respondent has raised certain preliminary objections and has contested the present complaint on the following grounds:

i. That the complainant has filed the present complaint seeking refund of several amounts and interest for alleged delay in delivering possession of the apartment booked by the complainant. It is respectfully submitted that such complaints are to be decided by the adjudicating officer under section 71 of the Act read with rule 29 of the rules and not by this hon'ble authority. The present complaint is liable to be dismissed on this ground alone. Moreover, the adjudicating officer derives his jurisdiction from the central statute which cannot be negated by the rules made thereunder.

ii. That the present complaint is based on an erroneous interpretation of the provisions of the Act as well as an

incorrect understanding of the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement dated 10.04.2013. That the provisions of the Act are not retrospective in nature. The provisions of the Act cannot undo or modify the terms of an agreement duly executed prior to coming into effect of the Act. It is further submitted that merely because the Act applies to ongoing projects which are registered with the authority, the Act cannot be said to be operating retrospectively. The provisions of the Act relied upon by the complainant for seeking interest cannot be called in to aid in derogation and ignorance of the provisions of the buyer's agreement. The interest is compensatory in nature and cannot be granted in derogation and ignorance of the provisions of the buyer's agreement.

iii. That the complainant was provisionally allotted apartment no. GGN-14-0402 vide provisional allotment letter dated 28.01.2013. The complainant consciously and willfully opted for a construction linked plan for remittance of the sale consideration for the unit in question and further represented to the respondent that he shall remit every installment on time as per the payment schedule. The respondent had no reason to suspect the bonafide of the complainant and proceeded to

allot the unit in question in his favor. Thereafter, buyer's agreement dated 10.04.2013 was executed between the complainant and the respondent.

iv. That the complainant was irregular in payment of instalments. The respondent was constrained to issue reminders and letters to the complainant requesting him to make payment of demanded amounts. Statement of account dated 20.04.2021 maintained by the respondent in due course of its business depicts the delay in remittance of various payments by the complainant.

v. That the complainant consciously and maliciously flouted in making timely payments of the instalments which was an essential, crucial and an indispensable requirement under the buyer's agreement. Furthermore, when the proposed allottees default in their payments as per schedule agreed upon, the failure has a cascading effect on the operations and the cost for proper execution of the project increases exponentially and further causes enormous business losses to the respondent. The complainant chose to ignore all these aspects and wilfully defaulted in making timely payments. It is submitted that the respondent despite defaults of several allottees earnestly fulfilled its obligations under the buyer's

agreement and completed the project as expeditiously as possible in the facts and circumstances of the case. Therefore, there is no equity in favour of the complainant.

vi. That clause 14 of the buyer's agreement provides that subject to the allottees having complied with all the terms and conditions of the agreement, and not being in default of the same, possession of the unit would be handed over within 36 months plus grace period of 5 months, from the date of start of construction. It is further provided in the buyer's agreement that time period for delivery of possession shall stand extended on the occurrence of delay for reasons beyond the control of the respondent. Furthermore, it is categorically expressed in clause 14(b)(v) that in the event of any default or delay in payment of instalments as per the schedule of payments incorporated in the buyer's agreement, the time for delivery of possession shall also stand extended. It is submitted that the complainant has defaulted in timely remittance of the instalments and hence the date of delivery option is not liable to be determined in the matter sought to be done by the complainant.

vii. That clause 16 of the buyer's agreement further provides that compensation for any delay in delivery of possession

shall only be given to such allottees who are not in default of their obligations envisaged under the agreement and who have not defaulted in payment of instalments as per the payment plan incorporated in the agreement. In case of delay caused due to non- receipt of occupation certificate, completion certificate or any other permission/sanction from the competent authorities, no compensation or any other compensation shall be payable to the allottees. Complainant, having defaulted in payment of instalments, is thus not entitled to any compensation or any amount towards interest under the buyer's agreement. It is submitted that the complainant by way of instant complaint is demanding interest for alleged delay in delivery of possession. The interest is compensatory in nature and cannot be granted in derogation and ignorance of the provisions of the buyer's agreement.

viii. That despite there being a number of defaulters in the project, the respondent itself infused funds into the project and has diligently developed the project in question. The respondent has applied for occupation certificate on 13.04.2018. Occupation certificate was thereafter issued in favour of the respondent vide memo

bearing no. ZP-835/AD(RA)/2018/33193 dated 05.12.2018. It is pertinent to note that once an application for grant of occupation certificate is submitted for approval in the office of the concerned statutory authority, the respondent ceases to have any control over the same. The grant of sanction of the occupation certificate is the prerogative of the concerned statutory authority over which the respondent cannot exercise any influence. As far as the respondent is concerned, it has diligently and sincerely pursued the matter with the concerned statutory authority for obtaining of the occupation certificate. No fault or lapse can be attributed to the respondent in the facts and circumstances of the case. Therefore, the time period utilised by the statutory authority to grant occupation certificate to the respondent is necessarily required to be excluded from computation of the time period utilised for implementation and development of the project.

ix. That the respondent registered the project under the provisions of the Act. The project had been initially registered till 31.12.2018. Thereafter, the respondent applied for extension of RERA registration. Consequently, extension of RERA registration certificate dated

02.08.2019 had been issued by this hon'ble authority to the respondent and the same was extended till 31.12.2019. However, since the respondent has delivered possession of the units comprised in the relevant part of the project, the registration of the same has not been extended thereafter.

x. That the complainant was offered possession of the unit in question through letter of offer of possession dated 11.12.2018. The complainant was called upon to remit balance payment including delayed payment charges and to complete the necessary formalities/documentation necessary for handover of the unit in question to the complainant. However, the complainant approached the respondent with request for payment of compensation for the alleged delay in utter disregard of the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement. The respondent explained to the complainant that he is not entitled to any compensation in terms of the buyer's agreement on account of default in timely remittance of instalments as per schedule of payment incorporated in the buyer's agreement. The respondent earnestly requested the complainant to obtain possession of the unit in question and further requested the complainant to execute a

conveyance deed in respect of the unit in question after completing all the formalities regarding delivery of possession. However, the complainant did not pay any heed to the legitimate, just and fair requests of the respondent. The respondent in order to settle the unwarranted controversy needlessly instigated by the complainant had proceeded to credit an amount of Rs. 3,07,171/- as a gesture of goodwill. The complainant had accepted the aforesaid amount in full and final satisfaction of his so-called grievances and had obtained possession of the unit in question. The instant complaint is nothing but an abuse of process of law.

xi. That after receipt of the aforesaid amount, the complainant approached the respondent requesting it to deliver the possession of the unit in question. A unit handover letter dated 29.11.2019 was executed by the complainant, specifically and expressly agreeing that the liabilities and obligations of the respondent as enumerated in the allotment letter or the buyer's agreement stand satisfied. The complainant has intentionally distorted the real and true facts in order to generate an impression that the respondent has reneged from its commitments. No cause of action has arisen or

subsists in favour of the complainant to institute or prosecute the instant complaint.

xii. That after execution of the unit handover letter dated 29.11.2019 and obtaining of possession of the unit in question, the complainant is left with no right, entitlement or claim against the respondent. It needs to be highlighted that the complainant has further executed a conveyance deed dated 19.12.2019 in respect of the unit in question. The transaction between the complainant and the respondent stands concluded and no right or liability can be asserted by the respondent or the complainant against the other. It is pertinent to take into reckoning that the complainant has obtained possession of the unit in question and has executed conveyance deed in respect thereof, after receipt of the amount of Rs. 3,07,171/- from the respondent. Without prejudice to the rights of the respondent, delayed interest if any has to calculated only on the amounts deposited by the allottees/complainants towards the basic principal amount of the unit in question and not on any amount credited by the respondent, or any payment made by the allottees/complainants towards delayed payment charges (DPC) or any taxes/statutory payments etc.

xiii. That the respondent denied that IFMS amount has been charged twice from the complainant. It is wrong and denied that the sale consideration has been increased. The sale consideration amount does not include applicable taxes, stamp duty, registration charges and interest on delayed payments. In accordance with clause 21 of the buyer's agreement, the complainants are bound to pay maintenance charges, including advance maintenance charges for a period of one year or as may be decided by the respondent/the maintenance agency at its discretion. Insofar as HVAT is concerned, it is wrong and denied that any direction is liable to be given to the respondent is not entitled to demand the lien marked over the fixed deposit furnished by the complainants towards VAT liability which is payable by the complainants under the buyer's agreement. Once the VAT liability it is finally determined, after payment towards the VAT liability, any excess amount shall be duly refunded to the complainants and any shortfall shall be accordingly demanded from the complainants, as the case may be. That the complainants are liable to pay all taxes, levies, fees that are applicable upon the apartment booked by the complainants as per clause 3 of the buyer's

agreement. It is absolutely wrong and emphatically denied that the respondent has adopted any illegal, arbitrary, unilateral or unfair trade practice. On the contrary, all the demands raised by the respondent are strictly in accordance with the buyer's agreement.

xiv. That several allottees, including the complainant has defaulted in timely remittance of payment of installments which was an essential, crucial and an indispensable requirement for conceptualization and development of the said project. Furthermore, when the proposed allottees default in their payments as per schedule agreed upon, the failure has a cascading effect on the operations and the cost for proper execution of the project increases exponentially whereas enormous business losses befall upon the respondent. The respondent, despite default of several allottees, has diligently and earnestly pursued the development of the project in question and has constructed the project in question as expeditiously as possible. Therefore, there is no default or lapse on the part of the respondent and there in no equity in favour of the complainant. It is evident from the entire sequence of events, that no illegality can be attributed to the respondent. Based on the above submissions, the

respondent asserted that the present complaint deserves to be dismissed at the very threshold.

8. 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.

E. Jurisdiction of the authority

9. The preliminary objections raised by the respondent regarding jurisdiction of the authority to entertain the present complaint stands rejected. 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

10. As per notification no. 1/92/2017-1TCP dated 14.12.2017 issued by Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana 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

11. 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 complainants at a later stage.

F. Findings on the objections raised by the respondent

F.I Objection regarding jurisdiction of authority w.r.t. buyer's agreement executed prior to coming into force of the Act

12. The respondent contended that authority is deprived of the jurisdiction to go into the interpretation of, or rights of the parties inter-se in accordance with the buyer's agreement executed between the parties and no agreement for sale as referred to under the provisions of the Act or the said rules has been executed inter se parties. The respondent further submitted that the provisions of the Act are not retrospective in nature and the provisions of the Act cannot undo or modify the terms of buyer's agreement duly executed prior to coming into effect of the Act.

13. The authority is of the view that the Act nowhere provides, nor can be so construed, that all previous agreements will be re-written after coming into force of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of the Act, rules and agreement have to be read and interpreted harmoniously. However, if the Act has provided

for dealing with certain specific provisions/situation in a specific/particular manner, then that situation will be dealt with in accordance with the Act and the rules after the date of coming into force of the Act and the rules. Numerous provisions of the Act save the provisions of the agreements made between the buyers and sellers. The said contention has been upheld in the landmark judgment of ***Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Pvt. Ltd. Vs. UOI and others. (W.P 2737 of 2017)*** which provides as under:

> *"119. Under the provisions of Section 18, the delay in handing over the possession would be counted from the date mentioned in the agreement for sale entered into by the promoter and the allottee prior to its registration under RERA. Under the provisions of RERA, the promoter is given a facility to revise the date of completion of project and declare the same under Section 4. The RERA does not contemplate rewriting of contract between the flat purchaser and the promoter.....*
>
> *122. We have already discussed that above stated provisions of the RERA are not retrospective in nature. They may to some extent be having a retroactive or quasi retroactive effect but then on that ground the validity of the provisions of RERA cannot be challenged. The Parliament is competent enough to legislate law having retrospective or retroactive effect. A law can be even framed to affect subsisting / existing contractual rights between the parties in the larger public interest. We do not have any doubt in our mind that the RERA has been framed in the larger public interest after a thorough study and discussion made at the highest level by the Standing Committee and Select Committee, which submitted its detailed reports."*

14. Also, in appeal no. 173 of 2019 titled as ***Magic Eye Developer Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Ishwer Singh Dahiya***, in order dated 17.12.2019 the Haryana Real Estate Appellate Tribunal has observed-

> *"34. Thus, keeping in view our aforesaid discussion, we are of the considered opinion that the provisions of the Act are quasi retroactive to some extent in operation and will be applicable to the agreements for sale entered into even prior to coming into operation of the Act where the transaction are still in the process of completion. Hence in case of delay in the offer/delivery of possession as per the terms and conditions of the agreement for sale the allottee shall be entitled to the interest/delayed possession charges on the reasonable rate of interest as provided in Rule 15 of the rules and one sided, unfair and unreasonable rate of compensation mentioned in the agreement for sale is liable to be ignored."*

15. The agreements are sacrosanct save and except for the provisions which have been abrogated by the Act itself. Further, it is noted that the builder-buyer agreements have been executed in the manner that there is no scope left to the allottee to negotiate any of the clauses contained therein. Therefore, the authority is of the view that the charges payable under various heads shall be payable as per the agreed terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement subject to the condition that the same are in accordance with the plans/permissions approved by the respective departments/competent authorities and are not in contravention of the Act and are not unreasonable or exorbitant in nature.

F.II Objection regarding exclusion of time taken by the competent authority in processing the application and issuance of occupation certificate

16. As far as contention of the respondent with respect to the exclusion of time taken by the competent authority in

processing the application and issuance of occupation certificate is concerned, the authority observed that the respondent had applied for grant of occupation certificate on 13.04.2018 and thereafter vide memo no. ZP-835-AD(RA)/2018/33193 dated 05.12.2018, the occupation certificate has been granted by the competent authority under the prevailing law. The authority cannot be a silent spectator to the deficiency in the application submitted by the promoter for issuance of occupancy certificate. It is evident from the occupation certificate dated 05.12.2018 that an incomplete application for grant of OC was applied on 13.04.2018 as fire NOC from the competent authority was granted only on 21.11.2018 which is subsequent to the filing of application for occupation certificate. Also, the Chief Engineer-I, HSVP, Panchkula has submitted his requisite report in respect of the said project on 11.10.2018. The District Town Planner, Gurugram and Senior Town Planner, Gurugram has submitted requisite report about this project on 31.10.2018 and 02.11.2018 respectively. As such, the application submitted on 13.04.2018 was incomplete and an incomplete application is no application in the eyes of law.

17. The application for issuance of occupancy certificate shall be moved in the prescribed forms and accompanied by the

documents mentioned in sub-code 4.10.1 of the Haryana Building Code, 2017. As per sub-code 4.10.4 of the said Code, after receipt of application for grant of occupation certificate, the competent authority shall communicate in writing within 60 days, its decision for grant/ refusal of such permission for occupation of the building in Form BR-VII. In the present case, the respondent has completed its application for occupation certificate only on 21.11.2018 and consequently the concerned authority has granted occupation certificate on 05.12.2018. Therefore, in view of the deficiency in the said application dated 13.04.2018 and aforesaid reasons, no delay in granting occupation certificate can be attributed to the concerned statutory authority.

F.III Whether signing of unit hand over letter or indemnity-cum-undertaking at the time of possession extinguishes the right of the allottee to claim delay possession charges.

18. The respondent is contending that at the time of taking possession of the apartment vide unit hand over letter dated 29.11.2019, the complainant had certified himself to be fully satisfied with regard to the measurements, location, direction, developments et cetera of the unit and also admitted and acknowledge that he does not have any claim of any nature whatsoever against the respondent and that upon acceptance of possession, the liabilities and obligations of the respondent as enumerated in the allotment letter/buyer's agreement,

stand fully satisfied. The relevant para of the unit handover letter relied upon reads as under:

> *"The Allottee, hereby, certifies that he / she has taken over the peaceful and vacant physical possession of the aforesaid Unit after fully satisfying himself / herself with regard to its measurements, location, dimension and development etc. and hereafter the Allottee has no claim of any nature whatsoever against the Company with regard to the size, dimension, area, location and legal status of the aforesaid Home.*
>
> *Upon acceptance of possession, the liabilities and obligations of the Company as enumerated in the allotment letter/Agreement executed in favour of the Allottee stand satisfied."*

19. At times, the allottee is asked to give the indemnity-cum-undertaking before taking possession. The allottee has waited for long for his cherished dream home and now when it is ready for possession, he either has to sign the indemnity-cum-undertaking and take possession or to keep struggling with the promoter if indemnity-cum-undertaking is not signed by him. Such an undertaking/ indemnity bond given by a person thereby giving up his valuable rights must be shown to have been executed in a free atmosphere and should not give rise to any suspicion. If a slightest of doubt arises in the mind of the adjudicator that such an agreement was not executed in an atmosphere free of doubts and suspicions, the same would be deemed to be against public policy and would also amount to unfair trade practices. No reliance can be placed on any such indemnity-cum-undertaking and the same is liable to be discarded and ignored in its totality. Therefore, this authority

does not place reliance on such indemnity-cum-undertaking. To fortify this view, the authority place reliance on the NCDRC order dated 03.01.2020 in case titled as **Capital Greens Flat Buyer Association and Ors. Vs. DLF Universal Ltd., Consumer case no. 351 of 2015**, wherein it was held that the execution of indemnity-cum-undertaking would defeat the provisions of sections 23 and 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and therefore would be against public policy, besides being an unfair trade practice. The relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced herein below.

> *"Indemnity-cum-undertaking*
>
> *30. The developer, while offering possession of the allotted flats insisted upon execution of the indemnity-cum-undertaking before it would give possession of the allotted flats to the concerned allottee.*
>
> *Clause 13 of the said indemnity-cum-undertaking required the allottee to confirm and acknowledge that by accepting the offer of possession, he would have no further demands/claims against the company of any nature, whatsoever. It is an admitted position that the execution of the undertaking in the format prescribed by the developer was a pre- requisite condition, for the delivery of the possession. The opposite party, in my opinion, could not have insisted upon clause 13 of the Indemnity-cum-undertaking. The obvious purpose behind such an undertaking was to deter the allottee from making any claim against the developer, including the claim on account of the delay in delivery of possession and the claim on account of any latent defect which the allottee may find in the apartment. The execution of such an undertaking would defeat the provisions of Section 23 and 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and therefore would be against public policy, besides being an unfair trade practice. Any delay solely on account of the allottee not executing such an undertaking would be attributable to the developer*

and would entitle the allottee to compensation for the period the possession is delayed solely on account of his having not executed the said undertaking-cum-indemnity."

20. The said judgment of NCDRC was also upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 14.12.2020 passed in civil appeal nos. 3864-3889 of 2020 against the order of NCDRC.

21. It is noteworthy that section 18 of the Act stipulates for the statutory right of the allottee against the obligation of the promoter to deliver the possession within stipulated timeframe. Therefore, the liability of the promoter continues even after the execution of indemnity-cum-undertaking at the time of possession. Further, the reliance placed by the respondent counsel on the language of the handover letter that the allottee had waived off his right by signing the said unit handover letter is superficial. In this context, it is appropriate to refer case titled as **Mr. Beatty Tony Vs. Prestige Estate Projects Pvt, Ltd. (Revision petition no.3135 of 2014 dated 18.11.2014**), wherein the Hon'ble NCDRC while rejecting the arguments of the promoter that the possession has since been accepted without protest vide letter dated 23.12.2011 and builder stands discharged of its liabilities under agreement, the allottee cannot be allowed to claim interest at a later date

on account of delay in handing over of the possession of the apartment to him, held as under:

> *"The learned counsel for the opposite parties submits that the complainant accepted possession of the apartment on 23/24.12.2011 without any protest and therefore cannot be permitted to claim interest at a later date on account of the alleged delay in handing over the possession of the apartment to him. We, however, find no merit in the contention. A perusal of the letter dated 23.12.2011, issued by the opposite parties to the complainant would show that the opposite parties unilaterally stated in the said letter that they had discharged all their obligations under the agreement. Even if we assume on the basis of the said printed statement that having accepted possession, the complainant cannot claim that the opposite parties had not discharged all their obligations under the agreement, the said discharge in our opinion would not extend to payment of interest for the delay period, though it would cover handing over of possession of the apartment in terms of the agreement between the parties. In fact, the case of the complainant, as articulated by his counsel is that the complainant had no option but to accept the possession on the terms contained in the letter dated 23.12.2011, since any protest by him or refusal to accept possession would have further delayed the receiving of the possession despite payment having been already made to the opposite parties except to the extent of Rs. 8,86,736/-. Therefore, in our view the aforesaid letter dated 23.12.2011 does not preclude the complainant from exercising his right to claim compensation for the deficiency on the part of the opposite parties in rendering services to him by delaying possession of the apartment, without any justification condonable under the agreement between the parties."*

22. The said view was later reaffirmed by the Hon'ble NCDRC in case titled as **Vivek Maheshwari Vs. Emaar MGF Land Ltd. (Consumer case no. 1039 of 2016 dated 26.04.2019)** wherein it was observed as under:

> *"7. It would thus be seen that the complainants while taking possession in terms of the above referred printed handover letter of the OP, can, at best, be said to have discharged the OP of its liabilities and obligations as enumerated in the agreement. However, this hand over*

> *letter, in my opinion, does not come in the way of the complainants seeking compensation from this Commission under section 14(1)(d) of the Consumer Protection Act for the delay in delivery of possession. The said delay amounting to a deficiency in the services offered by the OP to the complainants. The right to seek compensation for the deficiency in the service was never given up by the complainants. Moreover, the Consumer Complaint was also pending before this Commission at the time the unit was handed over to the complainants. Therefore, the complainants, in my view, cannot be said to have relinquished their legal right to claim compensation from the OP merely because the basis of the unit has been taken by them in terms of printed hand over letter and the Sale Deed has also been got executed by them in their favour."*

23. Therefore, the authority is of the view that the aforesaid unit handover letter dated 29.11.2019 does not preclude the complainant from exercising his right to claim delay possession charges as per the provisions of the Act.

F.IV Whether the execution of the conveyance deed extinguishes the right of the allottee to claim delay possession charges?

24. The respondent submitted that the complainant had executed a conveyance deed dated 19.12.2019 and therefore, the transaction between the complainant and the respondent has been concluded and no right or liability can be asserted by respondent or the complainant against the other. Therefore, the complainant is estopped from claiming any interest in the facts and circumstances of the case. The present complaint is nothing but a gross misuse of process of law.

25. It is important to look at the definition of the term 'deed' itself in order to understand the extent of the relationship between

an allottee and promoter. A deed is a written document or an instrument that is sealed, signed and delivered by all the parties to the contract (buyer and seller). It is a contractual document that includes legally valid terms and is enforceable in a court of law. It is mandatory that a deed should be in writing, and both the parties involved must sign the document. Thus, a conveyance deed is essentially one wherein the seller transfers all rights to legally own, keep and enjoy a particular asset, immovable or movable. In this case, the asset under consideration is immovable property. On signing a conveyance deed, the original owner transfers all legal rights over the property in question to the buyer, against a valid consideration (usually monetary). Therefore, a 'conveyance deed' or 'sale deed' implies that the seller signs a document stating that all authority and ownership of the property in question has been transferred to the buyer.

26. From the above, it is clear that on execution of a sale/ conveyance deed, only the title and interests in the said immovable property (herein the allotted unit) is transferred. However, the conveyance deed does not mark an end to the liabilities of a promoter since various sections of the Act provide for continuing liability and obligations of a promoter who may not under the garb of such contentions be able to

avoid its responsibility. The relevant sections are reproduced hereunder:

*"11. **Functions and duties of promoter***

(1) XXX
(2) XXX
(3) XXX
(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.

Provided that the responsibility of the promoter, with respect to the structural defect or any other defect for such period as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 14, shall continue even after the conveyance deed of all the apartments, plots or buildings, as the case may be, to the allottees are executed.

(b) XXX

(c) XXX

(d) be responsible for providing and maintaining the essential services, on reasonable charges, till the taking over of the maintenance of the project by the association of the allottees;"

(emphasis supplied)

*"14. **Adherence to sanctioned plans and project specifications by the promoter***

(1) XXX
(2) XXX

(3) In case any structural defect or any other defect in workmanship, quality or provision of services or any other obligations of the promoter as per the agreement for sale relating to such development is brought to the notice of

the promoter within a period of five years by the allottee from the date of handing over possession, it shall be the duty of the promoter to rectify such defects without further charge, within thirty days, and in the event of promoter's failure to rectify such defects within such time, the aggrieved allottees shall be entitled to receive appropriate compensation in the manner as provided under this Act....." *(emphasis supplied)*

27. This view is affirmed by the Hon'ble NCDRC in case titled as **Vivek Maheshwari Vs. Emaar MGF Land Ltd. (Consumer case no. 1039 of 2016 dated 26.04.2019)** wherein it was observed as under:

> *"7. It would thus be seen that the complainants while taking possession in terms of the above referred printed handover letter of the OP, can, at best, be said to have discharged the OP of its liabilities and obligations as enumerated in the agreement. However, this hand over letter, in my opinion, does not come in the way of the complainants seeking compensation from this Commission under section 14(1)(d) of the Consumer Protection Act for the delay in delivery of possession. The said delay amounting to a deficiency in the services offered by the OP to the complainants. The right to seek compensation for the deficiency in the service was never given up by the complainants. Moreover, the Consumer Complaint was also pending before this Commission at the time the unit was handed over to the complainants. Therefore, the complainants, in my view, cannot be said to have relinquished their legal right to claim compensation from the OP merely because the basis of the unit has been taken by them in terms of printed hand over letter and the Sale Deed has also been got executed by them in their favour.*
>
> *8. .....The relationship of consumer and service provider does not come to an end on execution of the Sale Deed in favour of the complainants..."* *(emphasis supplied)*

28. From above, it can be said that taking over the possession and thereafter execution of the conveyance deed can best be termed as respondent having discharged its liabilities as per

the buyer's agreement and upon taking possession, and/or executing conveyance deed, the complainant never gave up his statutory right to seek delayed possession charges as per the provisions of the said Act. Also, the same view has been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case titled as **Wg. Cdr. Arifur Rahman Khan and Aleya Sultana and Ors. Vs. DLF Southern Homes Pvt. Ltd. (now Known as BEGUR OMR Homes Pvt. Ltd.) and Ors. (Civil appeal no. 6239 of 2019) dated 24.08.2020**, the relevant paras are reproduced herein below:

> *"34 The developer has not disputed these communications. Though these are four communications issued by the developer, the appellants submitted that they are not isolated aberrations but fit into a pattern. The developer does not state that it was willing to offer the flat purchasers possession of their flats and the right to execute conveyance of the flats while reserving their claim for compensation for delay. On the contrary, the tenor of the communications indicates that while executing the Deeds of Conveyance, the flat buyers were informed that no form of protest or reservation would be acceptable. The flat buyers were essentially presented with an unfair choice of either retaining their right to pursue their claims (in which event they would not get possession or title in the meantime) or to forsake the claims in order to perfect their title to the flats for which they had paid valuable consideration. In this backdrop, the simple question which we need to address is whether a flat buyer who seeks to espouse a claim against the developer for delayed possession can as a consequence of doing so be compelled to defer the right to obtain a conveyance to perfect their title. It would, in our view, be manifestly unreasonable to expect that in order to pursue a claim for compensation for delayed handing over of possession, the purchaser must indefinitely defer obtaining a conveyance of the premises purchased or, if they seek to obtain a Deed of*

Conveyance to forsake the right to claim compensation. This basically is a position which the NCDRC has espoused. We cannot countenance that view.

35. The flat purchasers invested hard earned money. It is only reasonable to presume that the next logical step is for the purchaser to perfect the title to the premises which have been allotted under the terms of the ABA. But the submission of the developer is that the purchaser forsakes the remedy before the consumer forum by seeking a Deed of Conveyance. To accept such a construction would lead to an absurd consequence of requiring the purchaser either to abandon a just claim as a condition for obtaining the conveyance or to indefinitely delay the execution of the Deed of Conveyance pending protracted consumer litigation."

29. It is observed that all the agreements/ documents signed by the allottee reveals stark incongruities between the remedies available to both the parties. In most of the cases these documents and contracts are ex-facie one sided, unfair and unreasonable whether the plea has been taken by the allottee while filing its complaint that the documents were signed under duress or not. The right of the allottee to claim delayed possession charges shall not be abrogated simply for the said reason.

30. The allottees have invested their hard-earned money which there is no doubt that the promoter has been enjoying benefits of and the next step is to get their title perfected by executing a conveyance deed which is the statutory right of the allottee. Also, the obligation of the developer – promoter does not end with the execution of a conveyance deed. The essence and

purpose of the Act was to curb the menace created by the developer/promoter and safeguard the interests of the allottees by protecting them from being exploited by the dominant position of the developer which he thrusts on the innocent allottees. Therefore, in furtherance to the Hon'ble Apex Court judgement and the law laid down in the **Wg. Cdr. Arifur Rahman (supra)**, this authority holds that even after execution of the conveyance deed, the complainant cannot be precluded from his right to seek delay possession charges from the respondent-promoter.

G. Findings on the reliefs sought by the complainant

G.I Delay possession charges

31. **Relief sought by the complainant**: Direct the respondent to pay interest at the rate of 18% on account of delay in offering possession on amount paid by the complainant from the date of payment till the date of delivery of possession.

32. In the present complaint, the complainant intends to continue with the project and is seeking delay possession charges as provided under the proviso to section 18(1) of the Act. Sec. 18(1) proviso reads as under.

> *"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, —*
>
> .....

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."

33. Clause 14(a) of the buyer's agreement provides for time period for handing over of possession and is reproduced below:

"**14. POSSESSION**

(a) **Time of handing over the possession**

Subject to terms of this clause and barring force majeure conditions, and subject to the Allottee having complied with all the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and not being in default under any of the provisions of this Agreement and compliance with all provisions, formalities, documentation etc., as prescribed by the Company. The Company proposes to hand over the possession of the Unit within 36 (Thirty Six) months from the date of start of construction., subject to timely compliance of the provisions of the Agreement by the Allottee. The Allottee agrees and understands that the Company shall be entitled to a grace period of 5 (five) months, for applying and obtaining the completion certificate/occupation certificate in respect of the Unit and/or the Project."

34. 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 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 time period for handing over possession loses its meaning. The incorporation of such clause in the buyer's 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 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.

35. **Admissibility of grace period:** The promoter has proposed to hand over the possession of the said unit within 36 (thirty-six) months from the date of start of construction and further provided in agreement that promoter shall be entitled to a grace period of 5 months for applying and obtaining completion certificate/occupation certificate in respect of said unit. The date of start of construction is 14.06.2013 as per statement of account dated 20.04.2021. The period of 36 months expired on 14.06.2016. As a matter of fact, the promoter has not applied to the concerned authority for obtaining completion certificate/ occupation certificate within the time limit prescribed by the promoter in the buyer's agreement. As per the settled law one cannot be allowed to

take advantage of his own wrong. Accordingly, this grace period of 5 months cannot be allowed to the promoter at this stage.

36. **Admissibility of delay possession charges at prescribed rate of interest:** The complainant is seeking delay possession charges at the applicable rate of interest. Proviso to section 18 provides 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 possession, at such rate as may be prescribed and it has been prescribed 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.*

37. The legislature in its wisdom in the subordinate legislation under the 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.

38. Taking the case from another angle, the complainant-allottee was entitled to the delayed possession charges/interest only at the rate of Rs.7.50/- per sq. ft. per month as per relevant clauses of the buyer's agreement for the period of such delay; whereas, the promoter was entitled to interest @ 24% per annum compounded at the time of every succeeding instalment for the delayed payments. The functions of the authority are to safeguard the interest of the aggrieved person, may be the allottee or the promoter. The rights of the parties are to be balanced and must be equitable. The promoter cannot be allowed to take undue advantage of his dominate position and to exploit the needs of the home buyers. This authority is duty bound to take into consideration the legislative intent i.e., to protect the interest of the consumers/allottees in the real estate sector. The clauses of the buyer's agreement entered into between the parties are one-sided, unfair and unreasonable with respect to the grant of interest for delayed possession. There are various other clauses in the buyer's agreement which give sweeping powers to the promoter to cancel the allotment and forfeit the amount paid. Thus, the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement

are ex-facie one-sided, unfair and unreasonable, and the same shall constitute the unfair trade practice on the part of the promoter. These types of discriminatory terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement will not be final and binding.

39. 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., 22.07.2021 is 7.30%. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be marginal cost of lending rate +2% i.e., 9.30%.

40. The definition of term 'interest' as defined under section 2(za) of the Act provides that the rate of interest chargeable from the allottee by the promoter, in case of default, shall be equal to the rate of interest which the promoter shall be liable to pay the allottee, in case of default. The relevant section is reproduced below:

> *"(za) "interest" means the rates of interest payable by the promoter or the allottee, as the case may be.*
> *Explanation. —For the purpose of this clause—*
> *(i) the rate of interest chargeable from the allottee by the promoter, in case of default, shall be equal to the rate of interest which the promoter shall be liable to pay the allottee, in case of default;*
> *(ii) the interest payable by the promoter to the allottee shall be from the date the promoter received the amount or any part thereof till the date the amount or part thereof and interest thereon is refunded, and the interest payable by the allottee to the promoter shall be from the date the allottee defaults in payment to the promoter till the date it is paid;"*

41. Therefore, interest on the delay payments from the complainant shall be charged at the prescribed rate i.e., 9.30% by the respondent/promoter which is the same as is being granted to the complainant in case of delayed possession charges.

42. On consideration of the documents available on record and submissions made by the parties regarding contravention as per provisions of the Act, the authority is satisfied that the respondent is in contravention of the section 11(4)(a) of the Act by not handing over possession by the due date as per the agreement. By virtue of clause 14(a) of the buyer's agreement executed between the parties on 10.04.2013, possession of the said unit was to be delivered within a period of 36 months from the date of start of construction i.e. 14.06.2013. As far as grace period is concerned, the same is disallowed for the reasons quoted above. Therefore, the due date of handing over possession comes out to be 14.06.2016. In the present case, the complainant was offered possession by the respondent on 11.12.2018. Subsequently, the complainant had taken possession of the said unit vide unit handover letter dated 29.11.2019 and thereafter conveyance deed was executed between the parties on 19.12.2019. The authority is of the considered view that there is delay on the part of the

respondent to offer physical possession of the allotted unit to the complainant as per the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement dated 10.04.2013 executed between the parties.

43. Section 19(10) of the Act obligates the allottee to take possession of the subject unit within 2 months from the date of receipt of occupation certificate. In the present complaint, the occupation certificate was granted by the competent authority on 05.12.2018. However, the respondent offered the possession of the unit in question to the complainant only on 11.12.2018, so it can be said that the complainant came to know about the occupation certificate only upon the date of offer of possession. Therefore, in the interest of natural justice, he should be given 2 months' time from the date of offer of possession. These 2 months' of reasonable time is being given to the complainant keeping in mind that even after intimation of possession practically he has to arrange a lot of logistics and requisite documents including but not limited to inspection of the completely finished unit but this is subject to that the unit being handed over at the time of taking possession is in habitable condition. It is further clarified that the delay possession charges shall be payable from the due date of possession i.e. 14.06.2016 till the expiry of 2 months from the

date of offer of possession (11.12.2018) which comes out to be 11.02.2019.

44. 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 delay possession charges at prescribed rate of the interest @ 9.30 % p.a. w.e.f. 14.06.2016 till 11.02.2019 as per provisions of section 18(1) of the Act read with rule 15 of the Rules.

45. Also, the amount of Rs.3,07,171/- (as per statement of account dated 20.04.2021) so paid by the respondent to the complainant towards compensation for delay in handing over possession shall be adjusted towards the delay possession charges to be paid by the respondent in terms of proviso to section 18(1) of the Act.

H. Directions of the authority

46. 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 is directed to pay the interest at the prescribed rate i.e. 9.30 % per annum for every month of delay on the amount paid by the complainant from due

date of possession i.e. 14.06.2016 till 11.02.2019 i.e. expiry of 2 months from the date of offer of possession (11.12.2018). The arrears of interest accrued so far shall be paid to the complainant within 90 days from the date of this order as per rule 16(2) of the rules.

ii. Also, the amount of Rs.3,07,171/- so paid by the respondent to the complainant towards compensation for delay in handing over possession shall be adjusted towards the delay possession charges to be paid by the respondent in terms of proviso to section 18(1) of the Act.

iii. The respondent shall not charge anything from the complainant which is not the part of the buyer's agreement. The respondent is also not entitled to claim holding charges from the complainant/allottee at any point of time even after being part of the builder buyer's agreement as per law settled by hon'ble Supreme Court in civil appeal nos. 3864-3899/2020 decided on 14.12.2020.

47. Complaint stands disposed of.

48. File be consigned to registry.

(Vijay Kumar Goyal)
Member

(Dr. K.K. Khandelwal)
Chairman

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated: 22.07.2021

Judgement uploaded on 14.09.2021.