

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

Complaint no. : 399 of 2020
First date of hearing : 03.04.2020
Date of decision : 12.10.2021

1. Ved Prakash Sharma
2. Sunita Sharma
Both RR/o: H. No. 163, Boulevard Du Lac,
The Beverly Hills, 23 Sam Mum Tsai Road,
Tai Po Hongkong.

Complainants

Versus

M/s Emaar MGF Land Ltd.
Office: 306-308, Square One, C-2,
District Centre, Saket, New Delhi-110017.

Respondent

CORAM:

Dr. K.K Khandelwal
Shri Samir Kumar
Shri Vijay Kumar Goyal

Chairman
Member
Member

APPEARANCE:

Shri Manish Yadav
Shri J.K. dang

Advocate for the complainants
Advocate for the respondent

ORDER

1. The present complaint dated 04.02.2020 has been filed by the complainants/allottees 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.

A. Project and unit related details

2. The particulars of the project, the details of sale consideration, the amount paid by the complainants, 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	"Imperial Gardens", Sector 102, Gurugram.
2.	Project area	12 acres
3.	Nature of the project	Group housing colony
4.	DTCP license no. and validity status	107 of 2012 dated 10.10.2012 Valid till 09.10.2020
5.	Name of licensee	Kamdhenu Projects Pvt. Ltd. and Emaar MGF Land Ltd.
6.	HRERA registered/ not registered	Registered in two phases i. 208 of 2017 dated 15.09.2017 [Valid up to 31.12.2018 for 49637 sq. mtrs. and extension granted vide no.3/2019 dated 02.08.2019 which is extended up to 31.12.2019] ii. 14 of 2019 dated 28.03.2019 (Phase II) [Valid up to 17.10.2018 for 4.57 acres]
7.	Occupation certificate granted on	17.10.2019 [Page 138 of reply]
8.	Allotment letter dated	28.02.2013 [Page 38 of reply]
9.	Unit no.	IG-05-1102, 11 th floor, tower no. 5 [Page 25 of complaint]
10.	Unit measuring	2000 sq. ft. [Page 25 of complaint]

11.	Date of execution of buyer's agreement	28.05.2013 [Page 22 of complaint]
12.	Payment plan	Construction linked payment plan [Page 56 of complaint]
13.	Total consideration as per statement of account dated 17.02.2020	Rs.1,48,65,211/- [Page 74 of reply]
14.	Total amount paid by the complainants as per statement of account dated 17.02.2020	Rs.1,48,82,033/- [Page 76 of reply]
15.	Date of start of construction as per statement of account dated 17.02.2020	11.11.2013
16.	Due date of delivery of possession as per clause 14(a) of the said agreement i.e. 42 months from the date of start of construction (11.11.2013) plus grace period of 3 months for applying and obtaining the CC/OC in respect of the unit and/or the project. [Page 40 of complaint]	11.05.2017 [Note: Grace period is not allowed]
17.	Date of offer of possession to the complainants	24.10.2019 [Page 80 of complaint]
18.	Unit handover dated	09.01.2020 [Page 91 of complaint]
19.	Conveyance deed executed on	23.01.2020 [Page 149 of reply]
20.	Delay in handing over possession till 24.12.2019 i.e. date of offer of possession (24.10.2019) + 2 months	2 years 7 months 13 days

B. Facts of the complaint

3. The complainants have made the following submissions in the complaint:

- i. That on 26.10.2012, the complainants have applied for booking of an apartment measuring 2025 sq. ft. in the said project by paying a

sum of Rs.10,00,000/- towards booking amount. Accordingly, the complainants were allotted unit no. IG-05-1102.

- ii. That they were presented with a buyer's agreement in the abovementioned project for a total sale consideration of Rs.1,39,95,000/- and the said agreement was executed by both the parties on 28.03.2013 (*sic* 28.05.2013), despite specific objections being raised by the complainants in regard to the terms contained therein. The complainants have opted for construction linked payment plan. As per clause 14 of the buyer's agreement, the respondent has proposed to deliver the subject unit within a period of 42 months from the date of commencement of construction along with a grace period of 3 months. The date of start of construction is 27.02.2013 (*sic* 11.11.2013). Therefore, the possession of the subject unit was to be delivered on or before 11.08.2017 (*sic* 27.11.2016). The respondent failed to deliver possession of the apartment as per the buyer's agreement by the stipulated date i.e. 11.08.2017.
- iii. That with effect from 26.10.2012 till 03.12.2019, the complainants have made payment of Rs.1,48,82,033/- as and when demanded by the respondent in terms of payment plan. That the respondent failed to deliver the possession of the apartment as per the buyer's agreement i.e. by 11.08.2017. That despite receipt of more than 100% of the payments, the complainants were not delivered the possession of the apartment without satisfying the complainants with all the necessary and statutorily required documents and without allowing the complainants to inspect and visit the

apartment to satisfy with the completion work done by the respondent, the respondent has delivered the possession of the apartment on 09.01.2020 after a long delay. The unit possession was received by SPA holder of the complainants, and he was not aware that the respondent has not adjusted the delayed compensation as per the Act and the respondent has misused its dominant position. The complainants again through letter dated 12.01.2020 informed the respondent that the possession was taken under protest, and they reserve their right to seek delay possession charges as per the Act. The respondent has adopted serious unfair trade practice by failing to deliver the possession of the said unit.

- iv. That the cause of action to file the present complaint firstly arose at the time of booking of the apartment. Thereafter, it arose on each subsequent payments so made to the respondents. It arose in November 2016 when the respondent despite promise failed to deliver the property to the complainants. Cause of action is continuous and hence, the complaint is filed.

C. Relief sought by the complainants

4. The complainants are seeking the following relief:
- i. Direct the respondent to make payment of delay penalty as prescribed under RERA w.e.f. 27.11.2016 up to the actual delivery of possession of the apartment which is 09.01.2020.

D. Reply filed by the respondent

5. The respondent had contested the complaint on the following grounds:

- i. That the complainants have filed the present complaint seeking interest on account of alleged delay in delivering possession of the unit booked by the complainants. It is respectfully submitted that complaints pertaining to refund, compensation and interest 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. Moreover, it is respectfully submitted that the adjudicating officer derives his jurisdiction from the central act which cannot be negated by the rules made thereunder. The present complaint is liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.
- ii. That the complainants have booked the apartment in question as a speculative investment. The complainants never intended to reside in the apartment in question and have booked the same with a view to earn a huge profit from resale of the same. This fact is evident from the fact that the complainants have intentionally refrained from obtaining possession of the unit in question. The complainants were not able to execute the contemplated transaction and therefore has preferred the instant complaint in order to avoid his obligations under the buyer's agreement. Thus, the complaint has been filed, not by an "allottees" under the Act but an investors and thus the present complaint is not maintainable for this reason as well.
- iii. That the complainants are habitual litigant who relentlessly indulges in speculative litigation. The complainants have purchased another unit bearing unit no. EFP-II-55-0301 in the project "Emerald Floors Premier" developed and implemented by

the respondent. The complainants have filed an absolutely false and frivolous complaint bearing no. 989/2020 pending before this hon'ble authority. It is pertinent to mention that the complainants have committed various defaults and have breached various provisions of the buyer's agreement pertaining to the said unit. The complainants have concealed all these facts in the unwarranted and wanton complaint.

- iv. 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 complainants 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.
- v. That the complainants, in pursuance of the application form dated 23.10.2012, were allotted an independent unit bearing no. IG-05-1102, located on the 11th floor, in the project vide provisional allotment letter dated 28.02.2013. The complainants consciously and wilfully opted for a construction linked plan for remittance of the sale consideration for the unit in question and further represented to the respondent that the complainants would remit every instalment on time as per the payment schedule. The

- respondent had no reason to suspect the bona-fide of the complainants. However, right from the beginning, the complainants were irregular as far as payment of instalments were concerned. The respondent was compelled to issue several demand notices, reminders etc, calling upon the complainants to make payment of outstanding amounts payable by them under the payment plan opted by them.
- vi. That the complainants consciously and maliciously chose to ignore the payment request letters, reminders and notice issued by the respondent and defaulted 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 complainants 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 complainants.
- vii. That the rights and obligations of complainants as well as respondent are completely and entirely determined by the covenants incorporated in the buyer's agreement which continues

to be binding upon the parties thereto with full force and effect. It is submitted that as per clause 14 of the buyer's agreement, the time period for delivery of possession was 42 months along with grace period of 3 months from the date of start of construction subject to the allottee(s) having strictly complied with all terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement and not being in default of any provision of the buyer's agreement including remittance of all amounts due and payable by the allottee(s) under the agreement as per the schedule of payment incorporated in the buyer's agreement. It has also been provided therein that the date for delivery of possession of the unit would stand extended in the event of occurrence of the facts/reasons beyond the power and control of the respondent.

- viii. That the complainants have completely misconstrued, misinterpreted and miscalculated the time period as determined in the buyer's agreement. It is pertinent to mention that it was categorically provided in clause 14(b)(vi) of the buyer's agreement that in case of any default/delay by the allottees in payment as per schedule of payment incorporated in the buyer's agreement, the date of handing over of possession shall be extended accordingly, solely on the respondent's discretion till the payment of all outstanding amounts to the satisfaction of the respondent. Since, the complainants have defaulted in timely remittance of payments as per schedule of payment the date of delivery of possession is not liable to be determined in the manner sought to be done in the present case by the complainants. 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 the agreement and further have not defaulted in payment as per the payment plan annexed with the agreement.

- ix. That the respondent had submitted an application dated 11.02.2019 for grant of occupation certificate to the concerned statutory authority. The occupation certificate thereafter was granted on 17.10.2019. It is submitted that once an application for issuance of occupation certificate is submitted before the concerned competent authority the respondent ceases to have any control over the same. The grant of occupation certificate is the prerogative of the concerned statutory authority, and the respondent does not exercise any control over the matter. Therefore, the time period utilised by the concerned statutory authority for granting the occupation certificate needs to be necessarily excluded from the computation of the time period utilised in the implementation of the project in terms of the buyer's agreement. As far as respondent is concerned, it has diligently and sincerely pursued the development and completion of the project in question.
- x. That the respondent had offered possession of the unit in question through letter of offer of possession dated 24.10.2019 to the complainants. The complainants were 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 them. However, the complainants 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 complainants that they are 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 complainants to obtain possession of the unit in question and further requested the complainants to execute a conveyance deed in respect of the unit in question after completing all the formalities regarding delivery of possession. However, the complainants did not pay any heed to the legitimate, just and fair requests of the respondent and threatened the respondent with institution of unwarranted litigation. The respondent in order to settle the unwarranted controversy needlessly instigated by the complainants proceeded to credit an amount of Rs. 3,96,493/- to the account of the complainants in full and final satisfaction of their alleged grievances. However, the complainants refrained from obtaining possession of the unit in question even after receipt of the aforesaid amount.

- xi. That after needlessly prolonging the matter, the complainants approached the respondent requesting it to deliver the possession of the unit in question. A handover letter dated 09.01.2020 was executed by the complainants, 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. That after execution of the unit handover letter dated 09.01.2020 and obtaining of possession of the unit in question, the

complainants are left with no right, entitlement or claim against the respondent. It needs to be highlighted that the complainants have further executed a conveyance deed dated 23.01.2020 in respect of the unit in question. The transaction between the complainants and the respondent stands concluded and no right or liability can be asserted by the respondent or the complainants against the other. It is pertinent to take into reckoning that the complainants have obtained possession of the unit in question and has executed conveyance deed in respect thereof, after receipt of the amount of Rs. 3,96,493/- from the respondent. The instant complaint is a gross misuse of process of law. The contentions advanced by the complainants in the false and frivolous complaint are barred by estoppel.

- xii. That the project of the respondent is an "ongoing project" and the same has been registered under the Act and the rules. The registration certificate has been granted by the Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority vide memo no. HRERA-140/2017/1083 dated 15.09.2017. It is pertinent to mention that the validity of registration certificate was extended till 31.12.2019.
- xiii. That the present complaint is bad for non-joinder of Ms. Sunita Sharma as a party. Ms. Sunita Sharma was made a co-applicant at the request of the complainants and indemnity cum undertaking dated 01.03.2017 was signed to this effect. Thus, prosecution of the instant complaint in absence of Ms. Sunita Sharma is bad in law.
- xiv. That the respondent has been prevented from timely implementation of the project by reasons beyond its power and

control. It is submitted that the respondent had appointed contractor i.e. Capacite Infraprojects Ltd. on 17.09.2013 for construction and implementation of the project in question. However, the said contractor was not able to meet the agreed timeline for construction of the project. The said contractor failed to deploy adequate manpower, shortage of material etc. Therefore, no fault or lapse can be attributed to the respondent of the facts and circumstances of the case.

- xv. That all the demands raised by the respondent are strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement duly executed between the parties. There is no default or lapse on the part of the respondent. Thus, it is most respectfully submitted that the present application deserves to be dismissed at the very threshold.

E. Written arguments by the complainants

6. The complainants have reiterated the brief facts of the complaint. There has been a delay of 35 months in handing over of possession of the unit by the promoter. The complainant is entitled for interest for every month of delay till handing over of the possession. The possession of the flat was to be delivered by 27.11.2016 as per the clauses referred above and the respondent failed to perform his obligation, he is liable to pay the interest for every month of delay till handing over of the possession. The respondent is harping on his reply that the complainants have defaulted in making payments several times, the fact of the matter is

that the respondent has taken into account delayed payment charges for delays in payment of only a couple of days on a few occasions. The same is not taken into account when respondent has delayed the delivery of the project by almost 02 years and 11 months. Despite the pendency of the instant complaint, the respondent raised the demand for further payment. The complainants despite protests deposited the same in time to show his earnestness. The complainants are demanding the delay possession charges as per the law of the land which shall be followed by the respondent. The complainants prayed that the hon'ble authority in exercise of its powers under section 37 of the Act may grant the complainants interest for every month of delay at prescribed rate of interest till the date of possession. The complainants also reserved their right to seek appropriate compensation before the relevant authorities as per the law of the land.

7. Copies of all the relevant documents have been filed and placed on the record. Their authenticity is not in dispute. Hence, the complaint can be decided on the basis of these undisputed documents.

F. Jurisdiction of the authority

8. 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.

F.I Territorial jurisdiction

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

F.II Subject-matter jurisdiction

10. 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.

G. Findings on the objections raised by the respondent

G.I Objection regarding non-joinder of necessary of necessary party

11. The respondent submitted that the present complaint is bad for non-joinder of Ms. Sunita Sharma as a party. Ms. Sunita Sharma was made a co-applicant at the request of the complainants and indemnity cum undertaking dated 01.03.2017 was signed to this effect.

12. The counsel for the complainants has moved an application dated 12.10.2021 for impleadment of necessary party and has filed amended memo of parties to this effect. The application filed on behalf of the complainants is hereby allowed as the co-applicant i.e. Sunita Sharma, is a necessary party and has real interest in the decision of the present complaint.

G.II Objection regarding entitlement of DPC on ground of complainants being investors

13. The respondent submitted that the complainants never intended to reside in the unit in question and had booked it with a view to earn huge profit from resale of the same. The respondent has taken a stand that the complainants are investors and not consumers/allottees, thus, the complainants are not entitled to the protection of the Act and thus, the present complaint is not maintainable.
14. The authority observed that the Act is enacted to protect the interest of consumers of the real estate sector. It is settled principle of interpretation that preamble is an introduction of a statute and states main aims and objects of enacting a statute but at the same time preamble cannot be used to defeat the enacting provisions of the Act. Furthermore, it is pertinent to note that under section 31 of the Act, any aggrieved person can file a complaint against the promoter if the promoter contravenes or violates any provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made thereunder. Upon careful perusal of all the terms and

conditions of the buyer's agreement, it is revealed that the complainants are allottees/buyers and they have paid total price of Rs. 1,48,82,033/- to the promoter towards purchase of the said unit in the project of the promoter. At this stage, it is important to stress upon the definition of term allottee under the Act, the same is reproduced below for ready reference:

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

15. In view of above-mentioned definition of "allottee" as well as all the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement executed between respondent and complainants, it is crystal clear that the complainants are allottee as the subject unit was allotted to them by the promoter. The concept of investor is not defined or referred in the Act. As per the definition given under section 2 of the Act, there will be "promoter" and "allottee" and there cannot be a party having a status of "investor". The Maharashtra Real Estate Appellate Tribunal in its order dated 29.01.2019 in appeal no. 000600000010557 titled as *M/s Srushti Sangam Developers Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Sarvapriya Leasing (P) Lts. And anr.* has also held that the concept of investor is not defined or referred in the Act. Thus, the contention of promoter that the complainants-

allottees being investors are not entitled to protection of this Act stands rejected.

G.III Objection regarding jurisdiction of authority w.r.t. buyer's agreement executed prior to coming into force of the Act and provisions of the Act are not retrospective in nature

16. Another objection raised by the respondent is that the provisions of the Act are not retrospective in nature and the provisions of the Act cannot undo or modify the terms of an agreement duly executed prior to coming into force of the Act. 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."*

17. 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."

18. 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, rules and regulations made thereunder and are not unreasonable or exorbitant in nature.

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

19. As far as contention of the respondent with respect to the exclusion of time taken by the competent authority in processing the application for issuance of occupation certificate is concerned, the authority observed that the respondent has applied for grant of occupation certificate on 11.02.2019 and thereafter vide memo no. ZP-845/AD(RA)/2019/25815 dated 17.10.2019, 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 17.10.2019 that an incomplete application for grant of OC was applied on 11.02.2019 as fire NOC from the competent authority was granted only on 30.05.2019 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 25.07.2019. The District Town Planner, Gurugram and Senior Town Planner, Gurugram has submitted requisite report about this project on

06.09.2019 and 07.09.2019 respectively. As such, the application submitted on 11.02.2019 was incomplete and an incomplete application is no application in the eyes of law.

20. 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 07.09.2019 and consequently the concerned authority has granted occupation certificate on 17.10.2019. Therefore, in view of the deficiency in the said application dated 11.02.2019 and aforesaid reasons, no delay in granting occupation certificate can be attributed to the concerned statutory authority.

G.V 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.

21. The respondent is contending that at the time of taking possession of the apartment vide unit hand over letter dated 09.01.2020, the complainants have certified themselves to be fully satisfied with regard to the measurements, location, direction, developments et cetera of the unit and also admitted and acknowledge that they do 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."

22. At times, the allottee is asked to give the indemnity-cum-undertaking before taking possession. The complainants have waited for long for their cherished dream home and now when it is ready for possession, they either have to sign the indemnity-cum-undertaking and take possession or to keep struggling with the promoter if indemnity-cum-undertaking is not signed by them. Such an undertaking/ indemnity bond given by a person thereby giving up their 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."

23. 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.
24. 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 allottees had waived off their 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."

25. 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."

26. Therefore, the authority is of the view that the aforesaid unit handover letter dated 09.01.2020 does not preclude the complainants from

exercising their right to claim delay possession charges as per the provisions of the Act.

G.VI Whether the execution of the conveyance deed extinguishes the right of the allottee to claim delay possession charges

27. The respondent submitted that the complainants have executed a conveyance deed on 23.01.2020 and therefore, the transaction between the complainants and the respondent has been concluded and no right or liability can be asserted by respondent or the complainants against the other. Therefore, the complainants are 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.
28. 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.

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. 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 complainants never gave up their 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."*
32. 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.
33. 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 complainants cannot be precluded from their right to seek delay possession charges from the respondent-promoter.

H. Findings of the authority

H.I Delay possession charges

34. **Relief sought by the complainants:** Direct the respondent to make payment of delay penalty as prescribed under RERA w.e.f. 27.11.2016 up to the actual delivery of possession of the apartment which is 09.01.2020.
35. In the present complaint, the complainants intend to continue with the project and are 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."

36. Clause 14(a) of the buyer's agreement dated 28.05.2013 provides time period for handing over the possession and the same 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 42 (Forty Two) 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 3 (three) months after the expiry of the said period of 42 months, for applying and obtaining the completion certificate/ occupation certificate in respect of the Unit and/or the Project.”

37. 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 complainants 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 allottees of their 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.

38. **Admissibility of grace period:** The promoter has proposed to hand over the possession of the said unit within 42 months from the date of start of construction and it is further provided in agreement that promoter shall be entitled to a grace period of 3 months after expiry of the said period of 42 months, for applying and obtaining completion certificate/occupation certificate in respect of said unit. The date of start of construction is 11.11.2013 as per statement of account dated 17.02.2020. The period of 42 months expired on 11.05.2017. As a matter of fact, the promoter has not applied to the concerned authority for obtaining completion certificate/ occupation certificate within the time limit (42 months) prescribed by the promoter in the buyer's agreement. The promoter has moved the application for issuance of occupation certificate only on 11.02.2019 when the period of 42 months has already expired. As per the settled law one cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. Accordingly, the benefit of grace period of 3 months cannot be allowed to the promoter at this stage.

39. **Admissibility of delay possession charges at prescribed rate of interest:** The complainants are seeking delay possession charges at the prescribed rate. 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.

40. The legislature in its wisdom in the subordinate legislation under 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.
41. Taking the case from another angle, the complainants-allottees were entitled to the delayed possession charges/interest only at the rate of Rs.7.50/- per sq. ft. per month of the super area as per clause 16 of the buyer's agreement for the period of such delay; whereas, as per clause 13 of the buyer's agreement, the promoter was entitled to interest @ 24% per annum at the time of every succeeding instalments 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.

42. 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., 12.10.2021 is 7.30%. Accordingly, the prescribed rate of interest will be MCLR +2% i.e., 9.30%.

43. **Rate of interest to be paid by the complainants in case of delay in making payments-** 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;"*

44. Therefore, interest on the delay payments from the complainants 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 complainants in case of delay possession charges.

45. 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 28.05.2013, the possession of the booked unit was to be delivered within a period of 42 months from the date of start of construction plus 3 months grace period for applying and obtaining the completion certificate/ occupation certificate in respect of the unit and/or the project. The construction was started on 11.11.2013. 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 11.05.2017. Occupation certificate was granted by the concerned authority on 17.10.2019 and

thereafter, the possession of the subject unit was offered to the complainants on 24.10.2019. Copies of the same have been placed on record. 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 complainants as per the terms and conditions of the buyer's agreement dated 28.05.2013 executed between the parties. It is the failure on part of the promoter to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities as per the buyer's agreement dated 28.05.2013 to hand over the possession within the stipulated period.

46. 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 17.10.2019. The respondent offered the possession of the unit in question to the complainants only on 24.10.2019, so it can be said that the complainants came to know about the occupation certificate only upon the date of offer of possession. Therefore, in the interest of natural justice, the complainants should be given 2 months' time from the date of offer of possession. These 2 months' of reasonable time is being given to the complainants keeping in mind that even after intimation of possession practically they have 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. 11.05.2017 till the expiry of 2 months from the date of offer of possession (24.10.2019) which comes out to be 24.12.2019.

47. 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 complainants are entitled to delayed possession at prescribed rate of interest i.e. 9.30% p.a. w.e.f. 11.05.2017 till 24.12.2019 as per provisions of section 18(1) of the Act read with rule 15 of the Rules.

48. Also, the amount of Rs. 3,96,493/- (as per statement of account dated 17.02.2020) so paid by the respondent to the complainants 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.

I. Directions of the authority

49. 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

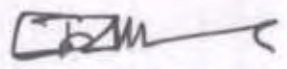
paid by the complainants from due date of possession i.e. 11.05.2017 till 24.12.2019 i.e. expiry of 2 months from the date of offer of possession (24.10.2019). The arrears of interest accrued so far shall be paid to the complainants within 90 days from the date of this order as per rule 16(2) of the rules.


- ii. Also, the amount of Rs.3,96,493/- so paid by the respondent 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 complainants which is not the part of the buyer's agreement. The respondent is also not entitled to claim holding charges from the complainants/allottees 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. 3864-3889/2020 decided on 14.12.2020.

50. Complaint stands disposed of.

51. File be consigned to registry.


(Samir Kumar)
Member


(Dr. K.K. Khandelwal)
Chairman


(Vijay Kumar Goyal)
Member

Haryana Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gurugram

Dated: 12.10.2021