



**KERALA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Complaint No: 34/2022

**Present: Smt. Preetha P Menon
Sri. M.P Mathews, Member**

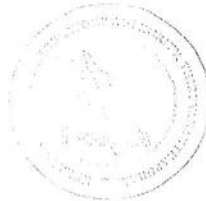
Dated 2nd August 2022

Complainants

1. Sam George Kurian
Flat No. B 1904,
Hubtown Sunstone,
Road No. 8, Shastrinagar,
Bandra East, Mumbai-400051
2. Asha Mary George
Flat No. B 1904,
Hubtown Sunstone,
Road No. 8, Shastrinagar,
Bandra East, Mumbai-400051

Respondents

1. Jain Housing & Construction Ltd represented by it's
Managing Director Sandeep Mehta
No. 98/99, Habibullah Road, T Nagar,
Chennai-600017
2. Sandeep Mehta, Managing Director,
KGEYES Kavery, Flat No. 1, Door No. 1,
1st Floor, Cresnet Street, ABM Avenue, R A Puram,
Chennai-600028



The Complaint came up for hearing on 27/05/2022. The Counsel for the Complainants Adv. Aysha Abraham and the Counsel for the Respondents Adv. George Cherian appeared for the virtual hearing.

ORDER

1. The case of the Complainants in the above complaint is as follows: The Complainants are the allottees of the project "Jain Tuffnell gardens" situated near Info Park, Kakkanad, Kochi which is developed by the Respondents. By seeing the advertisement given by the Respondents with offers of luxurious lifestyle apartments in the housing project having 8 blocks with 152 flats in each block in 8 acres of property with "State of the art living facilities" with impeccable design and stylish planning. After initial enquiries, the complainant believed the respondents mainly because major financial institutions had approved the project and were disbursing 90% of the cost of the apartment upfront under some unique scheme. The Respondent was also of help the Complainants with the dealings with State Bank of India who offered a 10/90 scheme under which the Complainants had to pay only 10% upfront and 90% would be disbursed by the bank. As per the said scheme, the builder would pay the EMIs for the first 36 months during which period the building was promised to be ready for possession and the builder would get the entire amount in one go rather than based on the completion of the project. In short, the builder was paying for the cost of capital which he was receiving even before the stages of completion of the building.

2. Accordingly, the Complainants paid an amount of Rs. 4,36,286/- vide cheque No. 763310 dated 16.01.2008 & Cheque No. 874858 dated 18.02.2008 towards 10% advance for apartment No. 5092 in the 5th Block. On 18.02.2008, the Complainants entered into an agreement for sale of property with Respondent No. 2 as Power of Attorney holder for the



original landowners, and a Memorandum of Agreement for construction of the apartment was signed with the Respondent No. 1. Thereafter, State Bank of India, Vytilla branch disbursed the amount of Rs. 38,52,000/- (Cheque No. 049919) on 10/04/2008. As per the construction agreement, the Respondents agreed to hand over possession of the apartment within 36 months from the date of starting of the construction with a grace period of three months. Accordingly, the Respondents were legally bound to hand over the Apartment in December 2010. The Complainants have closed the Maxgain Home Loan Account on 26.12.2016. After collecting the full payment, the Respondents had not completed the 5th block as promised and hence the Complainants were constrained to accept Apartment No. 4022 in the 12th Floor of Block 4 instead of 5092 in the 5th Block. Accordingly, a supplementary agreement was executed between the builder and the Complainants on 12.11.2017. Thereafter, as per the direction of the Respondents, the Complainants paid an amount of Rs. 2,18,920/- towards the registration cost of the flats and the sale deed was executed on 31.01.2018 in the name of the Complainants. However, the project is still not completed though the Builder, in violation of law and in collusion with the Municipal Authorities received an occupancy certificate on 07.10.2020.

3. The Complainants further submits that the when some of the buyers approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala with a writ petition where the builder produced certain documents pertaining to Environmental Clearance (EC) which clearly showed the entire construction illegal and the building will not be safe as it does not have some of the structural requirement for the Fire NOC. Another building of Jain Housing was demolished for violation of CRZ norms on the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Complainants feel that similar fate awaits this building as well. Thereafter, the Complainants came to know about the pending litigation before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) wherein the



EC granted to the Project was challenged by an NGO. From the report of the joint committee, it is established that the Construction commenced without 'Consent to Establish' from the Kerala State Pollution Control Board and the EC was applied for, after the commencement of the construction, and without disclosing the same, the EC was obtained. The Project is 1,39,885.78 while the 2016 regularization Permit showed an area of 1,92,637.80 sqm. The Respondent/builder violated EC conditions. On the complaint made by one of the Homebuyers, the MoEF & CC inspected the construction site and found most conditions of the EC have been violated and they never filed the mandatory reports and found the Builder to be a Habitual Offender. The building is constructed on paddy land where construction is prohibited under the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008.

4. The Complainants allege that in the writ petition filed by the Respondent/builder the completion of Tower No. 4 was shown as 2015 and admitted that the date of completion as declared with the Municipality is 23.03.2020. So, the 'Partial Occupancy' granted on 26.07.2016 is illegal and in the light of the report of the Joint Committee, the 'Occupancy certificate' granted to Block 4 of the project 'Tuffnell Garden' is also illegal. When the Respondents induced the Complainants to part with their hard-earned money, the Respondents knew that the project did not even have a permit. The Complainants are unwilling to put their life at risk by entering a building that does not have the minimum required Fire Safety measures. Without disclosing the illegalities, the Respondents executed the sale deed in favor of the Complainants. The Complainants pray for a relief to get refunded an amount of Rs. 45,07,206/- along with interest @ 14.30% which is the prime lending rate of SBI plus 2% from the date of payment to the date of actual repayment and to allow the cost of the proceeding. The copies

of payment receipts, Memorandum of Agreement for construction dated 18.02.2008, Sanction Letter issued by State Bank Of India dated 29.03.2008, Statement of Account from 01.04.2008 to 24.06.2008 issued by State Bank of India, the Supplementary Agreement dated 02.11.2017, sale deed dated 31.01.2018, Report of Joint Committee dated 9.12.2009 are produced by the Complainants.

5. The Respondents submitted written statement as follows: The Complaint is not maintainable and this Authority has no jurisdiction to entertain this complaint in view of Sec18 of the Act,2016. The Authority can take cognizance only when the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment or building in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale and that the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project whereas in this case, the Complainants have issued a satisfaction letter dated 02.01.2019 clearly stating that they have taken possession and keys of their flat to their entire satisfaction and that all the clauses laid in the agreement by the promoters are also fulfilled in all respects to their satisfaction. The Complainants have received the registered title deed of apartment No. 4122 and taken possession on 02.01.2019, occupying the apartment and enjoying all the amenities in the Project. It is submitted that the issue of delay in construction was settled between the parties by the supplementary agreement dated 02.11.2017. In the said supplementary agreement it is agreed between the parties on the delayed compensation as full and final settlement and the Complainants have acknowledged the same and accordance with the said agreement, the first Respondent has fulfilled all its obligations. The Complainants have also executed an affidavit dated 03.09.2018 stating that they have taken possession of flat No. 4122 in the project and are satisfied with the construction, amenities, specifications of the buildings, and plot. It is also mentioned that there is no other monetary

obligation whatsoever pending between the parties. They have confirmed that they have received a compensation of Rs. 3,54,240/- for delay. The Complainants have suppressed the fact that the first Respondent has paid the EMIs, a total sum of Rs. 14,07,838.32 in the loan account of the Complainants. Block No. 4 of the Project 'Jain Tuffnel Garden' was a completed apartment project on 25/05/2013 as certified by the Chartered Engineer and the sale deed was registered in favour of the Complainants on 31.01.2018 which was handed over to the Complainants on the same day. The Complainants and their family are still occupying apartment No. 4122 and enjoying all the amenities in the Project including free water, electricity, lift service, housekeeping, and security on the basis of the interim order of the Hon'ble Consumer State Commission, Thiruvananthapuram. The maintenance charges are in arrears from the Complainants.

6. The Respondents further alleged that while the 1st Respondent builder was trying hard to obtain the statutory sanctions, the complainants and other allottees were trying to stall the same by filing false cases before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and the Kerala State Human Rights Commission, Thiruvananthapuram by impleading all the statutory Authorities and scaring them from processing the application and granting the necessary approvals. Since the two towers 4 and 5 were in the completed stage, after site inspection and since due to non-availability of Fire NOC, the Municipality numbered GF + 2 Floors and the respondent obtained the partial occupancy certificate dated 26.07.2016. The allottees approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala through the very same counsel filing writ petition No. 26935/2019 regarding genuineness of sanctions impleading the various Government Authorities in which the Hon'ble High Court on 23/01/2020 cautioned the petitioners that if they are proceeding with this writ, the same will be dismissed with compensatory cost and hence the

counsel for the petitioners sought permission to withdraw the writ petition and accordingly the writ petition was dismissed as withdrawn. Further, the allottees through the very same counsel again approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala by filing Writ Petition no. 6581/2020 with similar prayers.

7. The Respondents submits that the then Thrikkarkara Grama Panchayat had issued a construction NOC A4-1/2000 dated 31.08.2006 for developing the property in the name of landowners. The plan approved was for 8 blocks of G + 19 floors with 2 level car parking, common area facilities, and a total of 1217 units. The Kerala Municipality Building Rules extended to Thrikkakara Grama Panchayath on 06/11/2006. It was also submitted that before the Municipality Building Rules came into force, builders started construction in the terms of the NOC plan. No prior permission was required for any construction in Panchayat areas. Since the construction was made in terms of the NOC, KMBR were not applicable. Thrikkakara Grama Panchayat issued a certificate No. A1-1/08 dated 09.09.2008 to the builder that the NOC is in compliance with the terms of Circular No. 23548/RD2/08/LSGD dated 03.04.2008. Due to the pendency of a number of cases filed by the allottees, Fire & Rescue Department has not acted upon the circulars issued by the State of Kerala in giving Fire NOC and Occupancy Certificate. Finally, due to the persistent follow-up and on the aforesaid circulars, the department of Fire & Rescue services issued certificate of approval on 06/08/2020 certifying that all rules and norms pertaining to Fire Safety Arrangement are satisfied in the project Jain Tuffnell Garden. Then the Thrikkakara Municipality also issued the Occupancy Certificate on 07/10/2020 for the project. There is no liability on the Respondents to pay any interest to the Complainants since all the disputes have been amicably settled for the delay in giving possession and the Complainants have received Rs. 3,54,240/ towards full and final

settlement of compensation. The prayer for refund of Rs. 45,07,206/- along with interest at the rate of 14.30% is not tenable in the facts and circumstances of the case. The Complaint is bereft of any bonafide and an abuse of the process of the Authority which is liable to be dismissed with the compensatory cost of the Respondents. The copies of the Satisfaction Letter dated 02.01.2019, the supplementary agreement dated 02.11.2017, the affidavit of declaration dated 03.09.2018, the Completion Certificate dated No. 25.05.2013 issued by Chartered Engineer, the Partial Occupancy Certificate dated 26/07/2016, the Order dated 26935 of 2019 in Writ Petition No. 23/01/2020, the Construction NOC dated 31.08.2006, certificate No. A1-1/08 dated 09.09.2008 from Grama Panchayat. the Circulars dated 03.07.2007 & 22.06.2011, the certificate of approval dated 06.08.2020. issued by Fire & Rescue Department, occupancy certificate dated 07.10.2020, e- mail dated 24.11.2008, email to customers dated 21.11.2012, certificate dated 28.04.2022 are produced by the Respondent.

8. The above complaint was heard by the division bench of the Authority along with the connected Complaints. On the basis of the pleadings and arguments by both the parties, as detailed above, the Authority unanimously came to the same conclusion and decided to pass a common verdict but through different views and findings of (1) Member- Smt. Preetha P Menon (2) Member- Sri. M P Mathews, in the following manner:

(1) Views & findings of Member- Smt. Preetha P Menon

9. After hearing the learned counsels on either side, gave careful consideration to their submissions, perused the material documents available on record. After detailed hearing and perusal of pleadings and

documents submitted by both the parties, following points came up for consideration:

1) Whether the Respondent/Promoter failed to complete or was unable to hand over possession of the apartment to the Complainants in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or duly completed by the date specified therein or not?

2) Whether the Complainants herein are entitled to withdraw from the project at this stage and claim a refund of the amount paid with interest as provided under Section 18 (1) of the Act 2016 or not?

3) What order as to costs?

10. **Points No. 1&2:** The relief sought in the Complaint is for direction to refund the amount paid by the Complainants along with interest as provided under Section 18(1) of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act 2016. Section 18(1) of the Act 2016 specifies that *“If the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot or building, in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or, as the case may be, duly completed by the date specified therein; he shall be liable on demand to the allottees, in case the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project, without prejudice to any other remedy available, to return the amount received by him in respect of that apartment, plot building, as the case may be, with interest at such rate as may be prescribed in this behalf including compensation in the manner as provided under this Act-Provided that where the 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.”* As per Section

19(4) of the Act 2016, “*the allottee shall be entitled to claim the refund of the amount paid with interest at such rate as may be prescribed, if the promoter fails to comply or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale*”. It is obvious that Section 18(1) is applicable in cases where the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot or building in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale duly completed by the date specified therein. Moreover, Section 18(1) of the Act clearly provides two options to the allottees viz. (1) either to withdraw from the project and seek refund of the amount paid with interest and compensation (2) or to continue with the project and seek interest for delay till handing over of possession.

11. The documents produced from the part of the Complainants are marked as Exbts.A1 to A7 and the documents produced from the part of the Respondents are marked as Exbt.B1 to B14. The Memorandum of Agreement dated 18/02/2008 has been executed between the 1st Respondent and the Complainants, copy of which is produced and marked as **Exhibit A1**. In the Complaint it is mentioned that the Complainants entered into an Agreement for sale on 18.02.2008, but the copy of which is not seen produced. According to Exhibit A1 Memorandum of Agreement, the complainants/allottees proposed to construct and the promoter had agreed to construct one flat No. 5092 in block No 5 on the 9th floor in the property referred to in the agreement and purchase of undivided share out of schedule A property described in the schedule B referred to in the agreement. The lumpsum contract amount for the construction of the flat as per general specifications contained in schedule E referred to in the Memorandum of Agreement is Rs. 38,98,505/-. The copy of the sale deed

dated 31.01.2018 is produced and marked as **Exhibit A5**. As per the sale deed the Respondents transferred 30.24 Square meters equivalent to 0.088% undivided and indivisible right, title, and interest in 343.73 Ares of land together with exclusive ownership, right, title and interest in the apartment No. 4122 having a super built-up area of 137.12 sq. mt in the Fourth Block on the 12th floor in the multistoried building named 'Jain Tuffnell Gardens' and covered car park marked as No. 4122 together with all easements and corresponding right to use all common amenities and facilities and all other rights therein obtained by the Respondents. The entire sale consideration is stated to have been paid to the vendors who are the landowners and the 1st Respondent.

12. It is admitted by the Complainants that after collecting the full payment, the Complainants paid the registration costs of the flat and got the sale deed executed by the Respondent on 31.01.2018. The Respondents submitted that the Complainants had approached the Hon'ble State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and obtained an interim order to ensure that the common amenities including free water and electricity, lift facility, cleaning and security services enjoyed by the complainant are not cut off or denied by the respondent for the flat for flat No. 4122. But the copy of said order is not seen produced by the Respondent. The counsel for the Respondents produced copy of a satisfaction letter dated 02.01.2019 signed by the Complainants, which is marked as **Exhibit B1**. It is stated in the said letter that "I have taken possession and keys of flat to my entire satisfaction, and I also state that all the clauses laid in the agreement by the promoters are also fulfilled in all respects to my satisfaction." The details of biometric ID cards and keys handed over to the Complainants are also shown in the said letter. The counsel for the Respondents also produced copy of a notarized affidavit of

declaration dated 03.09.2016 sworn by the Complainants, which is marked as **Exhibit B3**. It is stated in the said affidavit is "we have taken possession of flat No. 4122" and "we are satisfied with the constructions and provisions of amenities in the abovesaid flat and plot as per the agreement dated 18.02.2008 and we have no claims as regards construction and amenities and specifications of the building and plot". The Respondent produced the copy of a Supplementary Agreement dated 02.11.2017 executed with the Complainants herein, which is marked as Exbt B2, in which is it stated that *"The party of the 2nd part/Complainants hereby agree to adjust the total sum of Rs. 3,54,240/- towards flat cost as compensation, floor rise charges of Rs. 1,10,700/- waived and in interest on delayed payment of Rs. 43,232/- waived to party of 1st part Respondents along with this agreement considering this as full and final settlement. The parties of both parts hereby decided to set off their entire claims without any dues. The party of the First part hereby acknowledges that there is no claim over the party of 2nd part"*. It is significant to note that the Complainants never took contention that they have not taken possession of the flat. At the same time, they admit that they got the sale deed executed in their favour. As stated above, Section 18(1) of the Act clearly provides two options to the allottees i.e; (1) either to withdraw from the project and seek refund of the amount paid with interest and compensation (2) or to continue with the project and seek interest for delay till handing over of possession. Anyhow, the allottees cannot opt both the options together at any point of time. Here, the Complainants who are literate persons could have very well objected/denied execution of Exbt. A5 sale deed and decided to withdraw from the project much earlier but no document has been placed before us to prove that they had intimated such a decision or unwillingness to the Respondent/Promoter. Instead of that they were even ready to sign Exbt. B1 Satisfaction Letter, Exbt B2 Supplementary agreement and ExbtB3 sworn affidavit stating that they took possession of

the flat and they are satisfied with the construction and amenities. The Respondent's Counsel strongly argued that the Complainants were in possession of the apartment after handing over the original sale deed and were enjoying all the amenities provided in the project. Though he argued that the Complainants also approached the Consumer Commission and obtained an order restraining the Respondents from blocking their common facilities, but copy of said order is not produced. In these circumstances, there is no reason for us to believe that even after execution and handing over the Exbt. A5 sale deed and signing the Exbt. B1 Satisfaction Letter, Exbt. B2 Supplementary agreement and ExbtB3 sworn affidavit, the possession of the apartment was not handed over to the Complainants. Undoubtedly, the Complainants herein have not succeeded to prove that the Respondent/Promoter failed to complete or unable to hand over possession of the apartment to the Complainants in accordance with the terms of the agreement. On the basis of the above, it is to be concluded that the Complainants who obtained title, ownership and possession of the apartment from Respondent/Promoter and were enjoying the amenities and facilities in the project, are not entitled to withdraw from the project at this stage and claim refund of the amount paid with interest as provided under Section 18 (1) of the Act 2016. So, Points No. 1&2 are answered accordingly against the Complainants.

13. As far as other issues, raised by t-he learned counsel appeared for the Complainants, regarding violations in constructions or veracity of statutory sanctions are concerned they will come under the purview of local authority concerned which is the competent authority as per the Building Rules issuing Occupancy Certificate for such real estate projects. The copy of Occupancy Certificate obtained for the project is produced by the Respondents' counsel which is marked as Exbt. B12.

According to Rule 22(3) of Kerala Municipality and Building Rules the secretary shall on receipt of the completion certificate and on being satisfied that the construction is in conformity with the permit given, issue occupancy certificate in the prescribed format. Occupancy certificate issued by the Secretary certifies that “the work executed is in accordance with the permit and the building is fit for occupation/use”. As per the definition in the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act, 2016, the “occupancy certificate” issued by the competent authority permits occupation of building as provided under local laws, which has provision for civic infrastructure such as water, sanitation and electricity. Considering the contention of the Counsel for the Complainant regarding violation of Section 14(1) of the Act 2016, as per the said provision, “*The proposed project shall be developed and completed by the promoter in accordance with the sanctioned plans, layout plans, and specifications as approved by the competent authorities*”. Once the occupancy certificate is issued by the local body, it is to be presumed that the section 14(1) stands complied with and it presumes that all other statutory sanctions have been obtained for the project. Copy of Fire NOC dated 06.08.2020 obtained for the project is also produced by the Respondent which is marked as Exbt. B11. The project in question is a registered project before this Authority under section 3 of the Act, 2016 in which the date completion of the project is given as 31.05.2024. As per the documents of registration with us, the Respondent/Promoter has registered only 2 blocks No. 4&5 comprising a total floor area of 34,576 sq.m., as mentioned in the building permit. So, the Complainants could have raised such objections, with respect to issuance of any of such statutory approvals, right before the concerned Authority who issued such certificates. In the reply arguments, the learned counsel for the Respondent/Promoter submitted that the allottees approached the Hon’ble High Court of Kerala through writ petition No. 26935/2019 regarding the veracity of sanctions

obtained for the construction and the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala on 23/01/2020 cautioned the petitioners that if they are proceeding with that writ, the same will be dismissed with compensatory cost and subsequently the petition was dismissed as withdrawn.

14. In view of the aforementioned facts and findings, it is found that the Complainants in the above complaint are not entitled to withdraw from the project at this stage and claim refund of the amount paid by them with interest as provided under Section 18 (1) of the Act 2016.

Sd/-

Smt. Preetha P Menon
Member

(2) Views & findings of Member- Sri. M P Mathews

15. After having heard the learned counsels for the parties and perusing the documents produced the following questions emerge for the consideration

- 1) **Whether the promoter failed to complete the apartment in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale by the date specified therein?**
- 2) **Is the promoter unable to give possession of the apartment in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale duly completed by the date specified therein?**
- 3) **Whether the complainants are entitled to get a refund of the amount paid by them?**

16. The documents produced from the part of the Complainants are marked as **Exbts.A1 to A7** and the documents produced

from the part of the Respondents are marked as **Exbt.B1 to B14**. The Memorandum of Agreement dated 18/02/2008 executed between the 1st Respondent and the Complainants is produced and marked as **Exhibit A1**. In the Complaint, it is mentioned that they entered into an Agreement for sale on the above date, but the said document is not seen produced. According to the Memorandum of Agreement, the complainant/allottee proposed to construct flats in Block 5 mentioned in Schedule 'C' of the agreement and the promoter had agreed to construct one flat numbered 5092 in block No 5 on the 9th floor in the property referred to in the agreement and for the purchase of undivided share out of schedule A property described in the schedule B referred to in the agreement. The lumpsum contract amount for the construction of the flat as per general specifications contained in schedule E referred to in the Memorandum of Agreement is Rs. 38,98,505/-. It is referred to under clause 12 a) of the agreement that "Handing over of possession of the constructions" shall mean handing over possession of the constructed super built space with standard specifications agreed upon and, in any context, does not cover the electrical, water, sewage and other service connections which are regulated by Government and other statutory bodies from time to time. It was also agreed that the common amenities and facilities, if any, proposed or to be proposed, shall be completed and handed over to the majority of the owners acting through a common body, after 3 months of handing over of possession in the project "Jain Tufnell Park" It was also agreed that non completion of common amenities/facilities at the time of handing over possession of the individual flat/apartment shall not be a hindering or deterring factor for taking over of possession by the Complainant/Allottee and the promoter/ Respondent shall not be liable for any damages or payment of interest. The allottees/ Complainant agreed and confirmed that they shall not raise any claim, whatsoever in nature on that account. The

Promoter/ Respondent had also agreed to complete the entire construction of the flat/Residential complex within a period of 36 months from the date of starting the construction with a grace period of three months and they agreed to compensate the Complainant/Allottee @ Rs. 6/- per sq.ft per month in case of any delay in construction beyond the above stipulated period provided the Allottee makes the stage payment without any default.

17. The consideration set forth in the instrument dated 31.01.2018 is Rs 27,34,000/ for 30.24 Square meters equivalent to 0.088% undivided and indivisible right, title, and interest in all that land having a total extent of 343.73 Ares, together with exclusive ownership, right, title and interest in the said apartment No. 4122 having a super built-up area of 137.12 sq. mt in the Fourth Block on the 12th floor in the multistoried building named 'Jain Tuffnell Gardens" and covered car park marked as No. 4122 together with all easements and corresponding right to use all common amenities and facilities and all other rights therein obtained by the vendors 1 to 3 represented by the Power Of Attorney Holder/2nd Respondent and the 1st Respondent represented by the 2nd Respondent. The entire sale consideration is stated to have been paid to the vendors who are the landowners and the 1st Respondent. The copy of the sale deed dated 31.01.2018 is produced and marked as **Exhibit A5**.

18. It is admitted by the Complainant that after collecting the full payment, as per the direction of the 1st Respondent, the Complainant paid the registration costs of the flat and got the sale deed executed by the Respondent on 31.01.2018. The Respondents submitted that the Complainants had approached the Hon'ble State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and obtained an interim order to ensure that the common amenities including free water and electricity, lift facility, cleaning and security services enjoyed by the complainant are not cut off



or denied by the respondent for the flat for flat No. 4122. The order copy is not seen produced with.

19. The Respondents had produced a supplementary agreement dated 02.11.2017 which is marked **Exhibit B2**. The Respondents had mentioned that they paid an amount of Rs.3,54,240 as compensation for the delay and handed over the key which is clear from Exhibit B2 . Then the Complainants paid registration charges of Rs. 2,18,920/- and the respondents registered the sale deed on 31.01.2018. The Respondents have produced the Satisfaction letter and Affidavit of Declaration which is marked as **Exhibit B1 & B3**. It is sufficient to believe from the said exhibits that the possession was given, the keys were handed over and the Complainant was satisfied with it. Hence it is evident from the execution of the sale deed that the apartment was completed as per the terms of the agreement for sale, to the satisfaction of the Complainants and it is confirmed that the complainant had taken possession of the Apartment after execution of the sale deed in his favour by the Promoter/landowner on 31.01.2018. Issue 1&2 are decided accordingly.

20. Occupancy Certificate received for the project was produced by the respondents and marked as **Exhibit B12**. This is not a case where there is no prospect of either constructing flats or delivering the property to the complainants, and the citations quoted by the respondent have no relevance as far as this case is concerned. Handing over possession is defined in the agreement and based on the agreement for sale executed between the complainant and the respondent, the apartment and the undivided share over the common areas were transferred over after receiving consideration. As per Sec 23 of the Indian Contract Act the consideration and object of the agreement are Lawful.

21. As per Sec. 19 (3) of the Act,2016, the allottee shall be entitled to claim the possession of apartment, plot or building, as the case may be, and

the association of allottees shall be entitled to claim the possession of the common areas, as per the declaration given by the promoter under sub-clause (C) of clause (l) of sub-section (2) of section 4. According to Clause 4(2)(l)(C) "The time period within which he undertakes to complete the project or phase thereof, as the case may be;" In the case of ongoing projects the time period within which the promoter undertake to complete the project is as given in the agreement executed between the complainant and the respondent before commencement of the Act, 2016. In *Imperia Structures Ltd. (M/s) v. Anil Patni and Another* (2020 KHC 6620), it is clarified that for the purposes of S.18, the period has to be reckoned in terms of the agreement and not the registration.

22. As per section 19(10) every allottee shall take physical possession of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, within a period of two months of the occupancy certificate issued for the said apartment, plot or building as the case may be. It is the duty of the allottee to take physical possession as per section 19(10), while it is the right of the allottee as per section 19(3) to claim possession of the apartment, plot, or building as the case may be. Here the allottee had taken possession of the apartment after execution of the sale deed exercising his right voluntarily, and just because possession was handed over the complainant is under no compulsion to start occupying the building. Usually after taking over possession of the building the interior works of the apartment are executed directly by the allottee and the respondent cannot be held responsible for the illegal occupation of the building before obtaining the occupancy certificate. The word "illegal" has an extensive meaning, including anything and everything which is prohibited by law which constitutes an offence and which furnishes the basis for civil suit ending in damages. In this case the ownership and possession of the apartment enjoyed by the complainant cannot be considered as illegal possession. From the consideration shown

in the sale deed, agreements executed and the claim for reimbursement made by the complainants it is evident that the construction of the apartment was completed to the satisfaction of the complainants as per the agreement executed. It is therefore concluded that the apartments were completed as per the terms of the agreement for sale and possession was handed over.

- 23.** All other issues of violations pointed out by the complainants are to be considered by the concerned local body that has issued the occupancy Certificate, or the forum that is seized of the matter. According to the definition in the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act, 2016, occupancy certificate issued by the competent authority permits the occupation of building as provided under local laws, which has provisions for civic infrastructure such as water, sanitation and electricity. According to Rule 22(3) of Kerala Municipality and Building Rules the secretary shall on receipt of the completion certificate and on being satisfied that the construction is in conformity with the permit given, issue occupancy certificate in the prescribed form. Occupancy certificate issued by the Secretary certifies that the work executed is in accordance with the permit and the building is fit for occupation/use.
- 24.** There was no compulsion on the complainant to take possession but the complainant is entitled to claim possession of the apartment under 19(3) of the Act, 2016. When possession was handed over under sec 19(3) of the Act after execution of the sale deed transferring the apartment to the complainant, and the complainant is enjoying ownership and possession of the apartment in the real estate project withdrawal from the project cannot be considered under section 18 of the Act, 2016.
- 25.** As per Section 14(1) of the Act, 2016 "The proposed project shall be developed and completed by the promoter in accordance with the sanctioned plans, layout plans, and specifications as approved by the

competent authorities". Once the occupancy certificate is issued by the local body it is confirmed that the section 14(1) stands complied with. Occupancy certificate was issued on 07/10/2020 and the date of completion is shown in the occupancy certificate is 23/03/2020.

26.Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 Section 18 deals with return of amount and compensation S.18(1) "If the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot or building,-
(a) in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or, as the case may be, duly completed by the date specified therein;

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

Provided that where the 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.

As per Section 19(4) the allottee shall be entitled to claim the refund of the amount paid with interest as such rate as may be prescribed, if the promoter fails to comply or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale".

27.Section 18 is applicable in cases where the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment, plot, or building in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale or, as the case may be



duly completed by the date specified therein. Though there is no Agreement for sale produced in the Complaint, the apartment was transferred along with the undivided share over the common areas to the complainants on 31.01.2018. Where the 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. **It can be concluded that the complainant has voluntarily taken possession after transferring the apartment along with the undivided share to his name thereby exercising the option to continue with the project.**

28. The complainant had filed petition for refund under section 18 of the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act only after the sale deed was executed in his favour, after signing the satisfaction letter and affidavit of declaration, possession was handed over, and after the occupancy certificate was issued by the local body for the real estate project. For the aforementioned reasons, this Authority finds that, the complaint under Section 18 for withdrawing from the real estate project claiming the return of the amount paid to the promoter with interest cannot be entertained.

Sd/-

Sri. M.P Mathews
Member

ORDER OF THE AUTHORITY

In view of the aforementioned facts and findings, it is found unanimously by the Authority that the Complainants in the above complaint are not entitled to withdraw from the project at this stage and claim refund of the amount paid by them with interest as provided under

Section 18 (1) of the Act 2016. In the result, the Complaint is hereby dismissed. Both parties shall bear their respective costs.

The Complainants, in case they have not received any interest/ compensation so far from the Respondents, are at liberty to approach this Authority for getting interest for delay, occurred in getting possession of their apartment from the Respondents and the Adjudicating Officer of this Authority for getting compensation as provided under the Act & Rules.

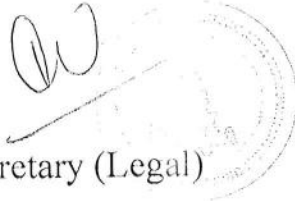
Sd/-

Smt. Preetha P Menon
Member

Sd/-

Sri M.P Mathews
Member

/True Copy/Forwarded By/Order/



Secretary (Legal)

APPENDIX**Exhibits on the side of the Complainants**

- Exhibit A1- True copy of the Memorandum of Agreement for construction dated 18.02.2008
- Exhibit A2- True copy of Sanction Letter issued by State Bank Of India dated 29.03.2008.
- Exhibit A3- True copy of Statement of Account from 01.04.2008 to 24.06.2008 issued by State Bank of India.
- Exhibit A4- True copy of the Supplementary Agreement dated 02.11.2017.
- Exhibit A5- True copy of sale deed dated 31.01.2018.
- Exhibit A6- True copy of Report of Joint Committee dated 9.12.2009 appointed by NGT.
- Exhibit A7 series- Receipts of payment.

Exhibits on the side of the Respondents

- Exhibit B1- True copy of the Satisfaction Letter dated 02.01.2019.
- Exhibit B2- True copy of the supplementary agreement dated 02.11.2017.
- Exhibit B3- True copy of the affidavit of declaration dated 03.09.2018.
- Exhibit B4- True copy of the Completion Certificate dated No. 25.05.2013 issued by Chartered Engineer.
- Exhibit B5- True copy of the Partial Occupancy Certificate dated 26/07/2016.
- Exhibit B7- True copy of the Order dated 26935 of 2019 in Writ Petition No. 23/01/2020

- Exhibit B8- True copy of the Construction NOC dated 31.08.2006.
- Exhibit B9- True copy of certificate No. A1-1/08 dated 09.09.2008 from Grama Panchayat.
- Exhibit B10- True copy of the Circulars dated 03.07.2007 & 22.06.2011.
- Exhibit B11- True copy of the certificate of approval dated 06.08.2020. issued by Fire & Rescue Department.
- Exhibit B12- True copy of occupancy certificate dated 07.10.2020.
- Exhibit B13- True copy of scaling down of project informed all customers via e- mail dated 24.11.2008.
- Exhibit B14- True copy of email to customers dated 21.11.2012.
- Exhibit B15- True copy of certificate dated 28.04.2022.

