



**KERALA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Complaint No: 35/2022

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

Dated 2nd August 2022

Complainants

1. Rajeev Menon
Flat No. 5B, Lotus Garden,
S N Vidyapeetom Road, Fort,
Thrippunithura,
Ernakulam
2. Latha K
Flat No. 5B, Lotus Garden,
S N Vidyapeetom Road, Fort,
Thrippunithura,
Ernakulam

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, Crescent 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 Complainants are the allottees of the project "Jain Tuffnell Garden" 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 inquiries, 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 willing to help the Complainants with the dealings with Punjab Housing Finance who offered a 10/90 scheme under which the Complainants had to pay only 10% upfront and 90% would be disbursed by the bank. The Respondents represented that they have obtained the necessary completion certificate and occupation certificate. Accordingly, the Complainants paid an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- on 06.08.2013 and Rs. 5,00,000/- on 14.09.2013 as advance payment and entered into an agreement for the sale and Memorandum of Agreement on 14.09.2013. As agreed, the Complainant paid an amount of Rs. 2,77,722/- on 08.10.2015. Thereafter, Punjab National Bank disbursed an amount of Rs. 28,98,073/- vide cheque dated 30.12.2015. The Complainants also made another payment of Rs. 2,01,127/-. The Complainants again paid an amount of Rs. 800/- on 14.05.2016. After collecting full payment, as per the



direction of the 1st respondent, the Complainant paid an amount of Rs. 1,40,000/- on 19.10.2015 towards the registration cost of the Flat and accordingly sale deed was executed on 31.10.2015 in the name of the Complainant. 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.

2. The Complainants further submits that 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 makes the entire construction illegal and Fire NOC clearly points out that 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 formed as per direction of NGT, it is established that the Construction commenced without the mandatory 'Consent to Establish' from the Kerala State Pollution Control Board, the EC was applied for, after the commencement of the construction, and without disclosing the same, the EC was obtained. The builder declared that 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 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.

3. It was further submitted by the Complainants that the Respondent/builder had filed W. P (c) 9816 of 2021 in which it states that Tower No. 4 was being completed in the year 2015 and it was clearly 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. The very foundation on which the occupancy certificate was granted is on serious violations of law for which the only consequence seems to be the same fate as the 'Coral Cove' project of the same builder in Maradu. 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 leave. 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. 41,17,722/- 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 the Agreement for sale of property dated 14.09.2013, the Memorandum of Agreement dated 14.09.2013, the payment receipts, the provisional interest statement of loan account dated 19.12.2019, Report of Joint Committee dated 9.12.2021 appointed by NGT are produced by the Complainants.

4. The Respondents submitted the written statement contending that the Complaint is not maintainable and this Authority has no

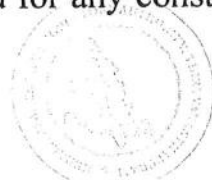


jurisdiction to entertain this complaint in view of Sec18 of the Act,2016. The Authority can take cognize only when the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of an apartment or building in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale and that the allottee wishes to withdraw from the project. The Respondents submitted that the Complainants themselves on their own volition had executed an affidavit of declaration in stamp paper dated 27.05.2016 deposing before the Notary Public on 25.07.2016 clearly undertaking that they have taken possession of flat No. 4108 in the project and are satisfied with the construction, amenities, specifications of the buildings, and plot as per the agreement dated 14.09.2013 and that they have no claims and shall pay all charges from the date in respect of the aforesaid flat and Plot. Hence, this Complaint suppressing the aforesaid material facts is an abuse of the process of the Authority and the Complaint is liable to be dismissed. The first Respondent had executed a sale deed dated 31.10.2015 conveying apartment No. 4108 together with the undivided share in the project land to the Complainants. The Complainants have filed a consumer complaint before the Consumer State Commission, Kerala in 2018 as CC No. 66/2018 and on the basis of the interim order dated 18.02.2019 in I A No. 155/2019 in CC 66/2018 the Complainants are enjoying all the amenities in the Jain Tufnell Garden including free water, electricity, lift service, housekeeping and security. It was submitted that block No. 4 of Jains Tufnell Garden was a completed apartment project as of 25.05.2013. At the request of the Complainants sale deed of apartment No. 4108 together with the undivided share was executed on 31.10.2015 and handed over to the Complainants. The Complainants and their family are occupying apartment No. 4108. The maintenance charges are in arrears from the Complainants.



5. 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 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 the sanctions impleading various Government Authorities. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala 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.

6. The Respondents submitted 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 Panchayat 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 07/10/2020 for the project. The partial occupancy certificate was received on 26.07.2016 and after getting fire NOC, the occupancy certificate dated 07.10.2020 was received. There is no liability on the Respondents to pay any interest to the Complainants since all the disputes have been amicably settled between the parties. The prayer for refund of Rs. 41,17,722/- 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 affidavit of declaration dated 25.07.2016, the interim order dated 18.02.2019 in I A No. 155/2019 in CC No. 66/2018 of the Consumer court, the Completion Certificate dated No. 25.05.2013 issued by Chartered Engineer, the Partial Occupancy Certificate dated 26/07/2016, the judgment dated 23/01/2020 in Writ Petition No. 26935 of 2019, the Construction NOC No. A4-1/2000 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, and the certificate of approval dated 06.08.2020. issued by Fire & Rescue Department, occupancy certificate dated 07.10.2020, scaling down of



project informed to all customers via e-mail dated 24.11.2008, email to customers dated 21.11.2012 are produced by the Respondents.

7. 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

8. 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 parties, the 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?

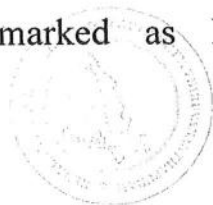
3) What order as to costs?



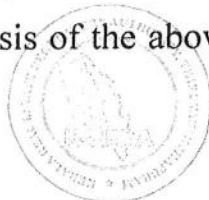
9. **Points No. 1&2:** The relief sought in the Complaint is for direction to refund the amount paid by the Complainants along with interest as provided under Section 18(1) of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act 2016. Section 18(1) of the Act 2016 specifies that “*If the promoter fails to 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.



10. The documents produced from the part of the Complainants are marked as Exbts.A1 to A5 and the documents produced from the part of the Respondents are marked as Exbt.B1 to B12. The Agreement for sale and Memorandum of Agreement both dated 14.09.2013 are seen executed between the 1st Respondent and the Complainants, copies of which are produced by the Complainants and marked as Exhibit A1 & A2. According to the Memorandum of Agreement, the complainant/allottee proposed to construct flat and the Promoter agreed to construct one Flat No. 4108 in block No. 4 on the 10th floor in the property referred to in the agreement and for the purchase of undivided share out of schedule A property. The lumpsum contract amount for the construction of the flat in the Memorandum of Agreement is Rs. 33,53,359/-. The Complainants admitted that per the direction of the first respondent, the Complainants paid an amount of Rs. 1,40,000/- towards registration charges and the sale deed was executed on 31.10.2015. But the copy of sale deed is not seen produced. The Respondent submitted that the sale deed was executed on 31.10.2015 and handed over to the Complainants. It is admitted by the Complainants that after collecting the full payment, the Respondents informed that the apartment is ready for the occupation and insisted on registration of the sale deed which was executed on 31.10.2015. The counsel for the Respondents also produced copy of a notarized affidavit of declaration dated 25.07.2016 sworn by the Complainants, which is marked as **Exhibit B1** It is stated in the said affidavit is *"we have taken possession of flat No. 4108" and "we are satisfied with the constructions and provisions of amenities in the abovesaid flat and plot as per the agreement dated 14.09.2013 and we have no claims as regards construction and amenities and specifications of the building and plot"* Apart from that, the copy of an interim order of the State Consumer Commission obtained by the Complainants herein is produced by the Respondent and marked as **Exbt B2**, as per which *"the*



Respondents/Promoter and the Landowners were directed not to block/cut off the basic amenities like water and electricity connections provided with residential flat No. 4108 and not to discontinue the services like lift facility, cleaning and security services provided to the complainant and his family in the complex until further orders". It is significant to note that the Complainants never took the 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 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 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 which is evident from the Exbt B2 order of the Consumer Commission. In these circumstances, there is no reason for us to believe that even after execution and handing over the sale deed and signing the Exbt B1 affidavit, possession 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 for sale. On the basis of the above, it is to be concluded that the



Complainants obtained ownership and possession of the apartment from Respondent/Promoter and they have been enjoying the amenities and facilities in the project. Hence the Complainants 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. Points No. 1&2 are answered against the Complainants.

11. It is also to be pointed out that the contentions and allegations raised by the Counsel for the Complainant with regard to the genuineness of the statutory sanctions and approvals obtained for the project have no significance in this case because the said issues of violations alleged by the complainants are to be considered by the local body concerned which is the competent authority to issue occupancy Certificate. According to 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 and the 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, 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. Section 14(1) of the Act 2016 stipulates that “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 confirmed that the section 14(1) stands complied with and it presupposes that all the required statutory approvals and sanctions such as Fire NOC, Environmental clearances, etc. have been



obtained. Here, Copy of Fire NOC dated 06.08.2020 obtained for the project is also produced by the Respondent which is marked as Exbt. B9. If the Complainants have any grievance regarding issuance of permit for the project or occupancy certificate for it, they could have approached the local Authority first and then the LSGD Tribunal as prescribed under the local laws concerned. In the reply arguments, the learned counsel for the Respondent/Promoter pointed out 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. The copy of said order is produced and marked as Exbt B5.

12. In view of the aforementioned facts and findings, it is found that the Complainants 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

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

- 1) **Whether the promoter has 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 refund of the amount paid by them?**

14. The documents produced from the part of the Complainant are marked as **Exbts.A1 to A5** and the documents produced from the part of the Respondents are marked as **Exbt.B1 to B12**. The Agreement for sale dated 14.09.2013 and Memorandum of Agreement dated 14.09.2013 executed between the 1st Respondent and the Complainants is produced by the Complainants and marked as **Exhibit A1 & A2**. According to the Memorandum of Agreement, the complainant/allottee proposed to construct flats in Block 4 mentioned in Schedule 'C' of the agreement and the promoter had agreed to construct one flat numbered 4108 in block No 4 on the 10th 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. 33,53,359/-. 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 noncompletion 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.

15. It is mentioned in the Complaint that as per the direction of the first respondent, the Complainants paid an amount of Rs. 140,000/- towards registration charges and the sale deed was executed on 31.10.2015. The Respondent had admitted in the written statement that the sale deed dated 31.10.2015 was executed and handed over to the Complainant. The document mentioned above is not seen produced.

16. It is admitted by the Complainant that after collecting the full payment, the Respondents informed that the apartment is ready for the occupation and insisted on registration of the sale deed. The Respondents mentioned that they have received the affidavit of declaration from the Complainant. The copy of the same is produced and marked as **Exhibit B1**.

17. The Complainant had approached the Hon'ble State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission through Complaint No. 66/2018 and obtained an interim order in IA No.155/2019, as prayed for to ensure that the common amenities enjoyed by the complainant are not cut off or denied by the respondent. The IA was allowed vide order dated 18/02/2019 and the Respondents/Promoter and the Landowners were directed not to block/cut off the basic amenities like water and electricity connections provided with residential flat No. 4108 and not to discontinue the services like lift facility, cleaning and security services provided to the complainant and his family in the complex until further orders. The order dated 18/02/2019 of the Consumer State Commission has been produced by the Respondent and marked as

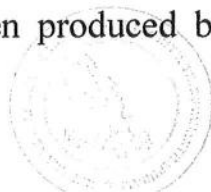
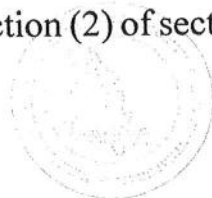


Exhibit B2. There is sufficient reason to believe that the key were handed over as the complainant approached the consumer commission to ensure that his common amenities to the apartment were not cut off. The allottees are entitled to claim possession of their apartment as per the declaration given by the promoter under section 4(2) (1) (C). In the case of ongoing project, it is the time period mentioned in the agreement executed before the commencement of the Act, 2016. It is also confirmed by the Consumer Court order produced by the respondent that the basic amenities were enjoyed by the complainant in his apartment. 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 31.10.2015. Issue 1&2 are decided accordingly.

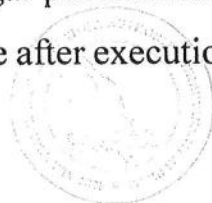
18. Occupancy Certificate received for the project was produced by the respondents and marked as **Exhibit B10**. This is not a case where there is no prospect of either constructing flats or delivering the property to the complainants, and the citations quoted by the respondent have no relevance as 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.

19. 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 (1) of sub-section (2) of section 4. According to Clause 4(2)(1)(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.

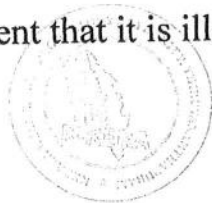
20. As per section 19(10) every allottee shall take physical possession of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, within a period of two months of the occupancy certificate issued for the said apartment, plot or building as the case may be. It is the duty of the allottee to take physical 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. It is evident that the complainant was in possession of his apartment before the occupancy certificate was obtained from the interim order of the Consumer Court in the year 2019. 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. The apartment was handed over by the promoter to the allottee after execution of the sale deed transferring the



apartment as per the agreement for sale. From the consideration shown in the 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 agreements executed. It is therefore concluded that the apartments were completed as per the terms of the agreement for sale and possession was handed over.

21. 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 occupation of building as provided under local laws, which has provision 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.

22. 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 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. A person who is put in possession of the property under an agreement for sale can only be evicted through the due process of law. It is accepted by the complainant that he is in possession of the property and the argument that it is illegal possession cannot be accepted



by the authority when the complainant had taken possession on his own free will and even approached the Consumer Court and obtained an order restraining the respondent from disconnecting the common amenities like water and electricity.

23. 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.

24. 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

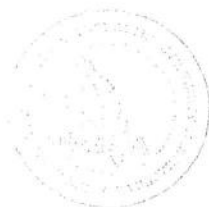


building as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale”.

25. 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 maybe duly completed by the date specified therein. Agreement for sale was only for the sale of undivided share and the apartment was transferred along with the undivided share. 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.**

26. 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, possession was handed over, and after the occupancy certificate was issued by the local body for the real estate project. It is also clear that the Complainant was enjoying the common amenities and had approached the consumer forum to ensure that the same are not cut off by the Respondents. 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

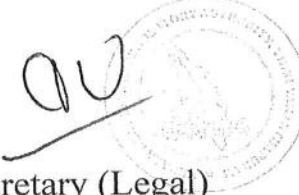
In view of the aforementioned facts and findings, it is found unanimously by the Authority that the above said Complainants are not entitled to withdraw from the project at this stage and claim refund of the amount paid by them with interest as provided under Section 18 (1) of the Act 2016. In the result, 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 Agreement for sale of property dated 14.09.2013.
- Exhibit A2- True copy of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 14.09.2013.
- Exhibit A3 series- True copy of the payment receipts.
- Exhibit A4- True copy of the provisional interest statement of loan account dated 19.12.2019.
- Exhibit A5- True copy of Report of Joint Committee dated 9.12.2021 appointed by NGT.

Exhibits on the side of the Respondents

- Exhibit B1- True copy of the affidavit of declaration dated 27.05.2016.
- Exhibit B2- True copy of the interim order dated 18.02.2019 in I A No. 155/2019 in CC No. 66/2018 of the Consumer court.
- Exhibit B3- True copy of the Completion Certificate dated No. 25.05.2013 issued by Chartered Engineer.
- Exhibit B4- True copy of the Partial Occupancy Certificate dated 26/07/2016.
- Exhibit B5- True copy of the Order dated 26935 of 2019 in Writ Petition No. 23/01/2020
- Exhibit B6- True copy of the Construction NOC dated 31.08.2006.
- Exhibit B7- True copy of certificate No. A1-1/08 dated 09.09.2008 from Grama Panchayat.
- Exhibit B8- True copy of the Circulars dated 03.07.2007 & 22.06.2011.

- Exhibit B9- True copy of the certificate of approval dated 06.08.2020. issued by Fire & Rescue Department.
- Exhibit B10- True copy of occupancy certificate dated 07.10.2020.
- Exhibit B11- True copy of scaling down of project informed all customers via e- mail dated 24.11.2008.
- Exhibit B12- True copy of email to customers dated 21.11.2012.

