



**KERALA REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

Complaint No: 36/2022

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

Dated 2nd August 2022

Complainant

Mathew Thomas
Vadakel House,
Bharananganam P O
Kottayam- 686 578

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
Counsels for the Complainant Adv. Aysha Abraham and the Counsel for the
Respondents Adv. George Cherian appeared for the virtual hearing.



ORDER

1. The facts of the case are as follows: - The Complainant is the allottee 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 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. Accordingly, the Complainant paid an amount of Rs. 50,000/- on 19.05.2015 and Rs. 4,53,962/- on 11.06.2015 as advance payment and entered into an agreement for the sale of the flat on 13.06.2015. As agreed, the Complainant paid an amount of Rs. 5,35,658/- on 12.10.2015 and an amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- on 15.10.2015. Again on 05.01.2016, paid an amount of Rs. 2,30,000/- Thereafter, LIC Housing Finance Ltd disbursed an amount of Rs. 32,70,000/- vide cheque dated 16.01.2016. After collecting full payment, as per the direction of the 1st respondent, the Complainant paid an amount of Rs. 1,11,100/- on 07.11.2015 towards registration cost of the Flat and accordingly sale deed was executed on 07.11.2015 in the name of the Complainant. It is also alleged that 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 Complainant further submitted 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 Joint committee report, 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 builder declared that the Project is 1,39,885.78 while the 2016 regularization Permit showed an area of 1,92,637.80 sqm. 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 constructed on paddy land where construction is prohibited under the Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act,2008.

3. The Complainant alleges that in the writ petition filed by the Respondent/builder the completion of Tower No. 4 was shown as in the year 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 and the very foundation on which the occupancy certificate was granted is on serious violations of law. The Complainant is unwilling to put his 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 Complainant prays for a relief to get refunded an amount of Rs. 51,50,720/- 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 Flat dated 13.06.2015, sale deed dated 07.11.2015, the payment receipts, Joint Committee dated 9.12.2021 appointed by NGT are produced by the complainant.

4. The Respondents submitted the written statement as follows: The Complaint is not maintainable and this Authority has no jurisdiction to entertain this complaint in view of Sec 18 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 22.11.2016 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. 4066 on 07.11.2015. The Complainants have also executed an affidavit dated 29.03.2016 stating that they have taken possession of flat No. 4066 in the project and are satisfied with the construction, amenities, specifications of the buildings, and plot. It was also



submitted that the Complainant's daughter Elza Mathew Thomas was occupying the said flat. There is no construction agreement in this case and the Complainant had entered into the sale agreement dated 13.06.2015 with the specific recitals that the promoter having obtained required approvals from competent Authorities, have completed the construction in all respects and it is ready for occupation. The promoter has also obtained necessary completion certificate from Chartered Engineer/registered valuer.

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. The Respondents submitted that 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 the sanctions impleading 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.



6. The Respondents submitted that the then Thrikkakkara 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 Panchayet 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 is required for any construction in Panchayat areas. Since the construction was made in terms of the NOC, KMBR Rules are 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. The prayer for refund of Rs. 51,50,720/- along with interest at the rate of 14.30% is not tenable in the facts and circumstances of the case and the Complaint is bereft of any bonafide and an abuse of the process of the Authority. Hence the Complaint is liable to be dismissed with the compensatory cost of the Respondents. The copies of the affidavit of declaration dated 03.09.2018, the Satisfaction Letter dated 02.01.2019, 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 and email communications to customers produced from the part of 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 the parties, following points were 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 Complainant herein is 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 Complainant 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 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”*. 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 Complainant are marked as Exbts.A1 to A4 and the documents produced from the part of the Respondents are marked as Exbt.B1 to B12. The copy of Agreement for sale of flat is produced by the Complainant and marked as Exhibit A1. As per the said agreement dated 13.06.2015, it is stated that "The Promoter having obtained required approvals from competent authorities, have completed the construction in all respects and it is now ready for occupation. The Allottee is desirous of purchasing one residential unit have approached the Promoter and the Promoter agreed to allot a flat described in Schedule C and the Allottee has accepted the offer and agreed to acquire the same for a total consideration of Rs. 50,39,620/- Clause 6 of the said agreement states that "The Promoter hereby undertakes to hand over possession of the flat t the allottee within one month after receipt of the entire amount due from the allottee in terms of this agreement." After execution of the above said agreement for sale, the Complainant got the Sale Deed executed in his favour, copy of which is produced by him and marked as Exbt. A2.As per the said sale deed dated 07.11.2015, the Respondents transferred to the Complainant, 30.24 Square meters equivalent to 0.088% undivided and indivisible right, title, and interest in the land of 343.73 Ares, together with exclusive ownership, right, title and interest in the said apartment No. 4066 having a super built-up area of 137.12 sq. mt in the Fourth Block on the 6th floor in the multistoried building named 'Jain Tuffnell Gardens' and covered car park marked as No. 4066 together with all easements and corresponding right to use all common amenities and



facilities and all other rights therein obtained by the vendors/Respondents. The entire sale consideration is stated to have been paid to the vendors. 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 Rs. 1,11,100/- and the sale deed was executed by the Respondent on 07.11.2015. The counsel for the Respondents produced copy of an affidavit of declaration dated 29.03.2016 sworn by the Complainant, which is marked as Exhibit B1. It is stated in the said affidavit is *"we have taken possession of flat No. 4066" and "we are satisfied with the constructions and provisions of amenities in the abovesaid flat and plot as per the agreement dated 13.06.2015 and we have no claims as regards construction and amenities and specifications of the building and plot."* The counsel for the Respondents also produced copy of a satisfaction letter dated 22.11.2016 sworn by the Complainant, which is marked as Exhibit B2. It is stated in the said letter that *"I have taken possession 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."*

11. It is significant to note that the Complainant has executed an agreement for sale which states that the construction has been completed and the possession of the flat shall be handed over to the allottee within one month after receipt of the entire amount due from the allottee subsequent to which the Exbt. A2 sale deed has been executed transferring the exclusive ownership, right, title and interest over the apartment and respective undivided share of land as described in the Schedule. The Complainant has not executed any agreement for construction with the Respondent/Promoter. The Complainant never took contention that he has not taken possession of the flat. At the same time, they admit that they got the sale deed executed in their favour. For all these reasons, no question of failed promise arises here



in this case to invoke Section 18(1) of the Act. If at all there was a promise from the part of the Respondent and the Respondent failed to honour it, 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 Complainant who is a literate person could have very well objected/denied execution of Exbt. A2 sale deed and decided to withdraw from the project much earlier but no document has been placed before us to prove that he had intimated such a decision or unwillingness to the Respondent/Promoter. Instead of that he was even ready to sign Exbt B1 sworn affidavit as well as Exbt. B 2 Satisfaction Letter and stating that they took possession of the flat and he is satisfied with the construction and amenities. The Respondent's Counsel argued that the Complainant's daughter is occupying the apartment and enjoying all the amenities provided in the project on the strength of the interim orders of Hon'ble Consumer Commission. But the copy of such an order is not seen produced. 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 and Exbt. B2Satisfaction Letter, possession was not handed over to the Complainant. Undoubtedly, the Complainant herein has not succeeded to prove that the Respondent/Promoter failed to complete or unable to hand over possession of the apartment to the Complainant in accordance with the terms of the agreement for sale. On the basis of the above, it is to be concluded that the Complainant obtained ownership and possession of the apartment from Respondent/Promoter and he has been enjoying the amenities and facilities in the project. Hence the Complainant is 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.

12. As far as other issues, raised by the learned counsel appeared for the Complainant, 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 and then the LSGD Tribunal in appeal. The copy of Occupancy Certificate obtained for the project is produced by the Respondents' counsel which is marked as Exbt. B10. 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) of the Act,2016 stands complied with and 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. B9. 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 Complainant 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.

13. In view of the aforementioned facts and findings, it is found that the Complainant in the above complaint is 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

1. 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 project 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**

2. The documents produced from the part of the Complainant are marked as **Exbts.A1 to A4** and the documents produced from the part of the Respondents are marked as **Exbt.B1 to B12**. The Agreement for the sale of the flat dated 13/06/2015 executed between the 1st Respondent/Promoter, Landowners represented by the 2nd Respondent as Power of Attorney Holder, and the Allottee/Complainant. As per the agreement, the Promoter was desirous of developing multi-storied residential building in the scheduled A property referred to in the agreement and had entered into necessary agreements with the landowners. It is also mentioned in the above agreement that the promoter had obtained the required approvals from competent authorities and had completed the construction in all respects and the building was ready for occupation. The Promoter had obtained the necessary completion certificate from a Chartered engineer/registered valuer. The Allottee was desirous of purchasing one such residential unit in the project and the promoter agreed to allot a flat/Apartment described in schedule C referred to in the agreement for a total consideration of Rs.48,10,305/-. The promoter had also promised to sell to the allottees through the landowners 268.68 sq.ft undivided share in the land



described in schedule A referred to in the Agreement. This share is described in Schedule B referred to in the agreement. The Respondent/Promoter undertakes to hand over possession of the flat to the Allottee within one month after receipt of the entire amount due from the Allottee in terms of this agreement. It was also agreed by the promoter that one covered car parking is described in the schedule D referred to in the agreement. the Allottees had agreed to pay towards maintenance charged Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft per month for the period of 24 months to the promoter before taking over possession of the flat along with the cost of the installments payable by the allottee. Further expenses in respect of maintenance shall be borne by the Allottee. The true copy of the Agreement to sale of Flat dated 13/06/2015 is produced and marked as **Exhibit A1**.

3. The consideration set forth in the instrument dated 02.10.2015 is Rs 17,05,315/ 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. 4066 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. 4066 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 07.11.2015 is produced and marked as **Exhibit A2**.
4. 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 07.11.2015. The Respondents mentioned that they have received the satisfaction letter and affidavit of declaration from the Complainant which is produced and marked as **Exhibit B1 and Exhibit B2**. Then the Complainants paid registration charges of Rs. 1,64,000/- and the respondents registered the sale deed on 07.11.2015. It is sufficient to believe from Exhibit B1 & B2 that the possession was given, the keys were handed over and the Complainant was satisfied with it.

5. There is sufficient reason to believe that the key was handed over as the complainant approached the consumer commission to ensure that his common amenities to the apartment were not cut off. It was admitted by the Respondent that the prayer was allowed by the Consumer Commission based on the submissions of the complainant, but such an order is not seen produced in this case. 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 the ongoing project, it is the time period mentioned in the agreement executed before the commencement of the Act, 2016. 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 07.11.2015. Issue 1&2 are decided accordingly.
6. 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



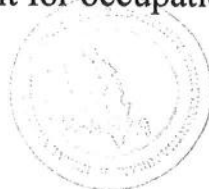
between the complainant and the respondent, the apartment and the undivided share over the common areas were transferred over after receiving consideration. As per Sec 23 of the Indian Contract Act the consideration and object of the agreement are Lawful.

7. **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 undertakes 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.
8. 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. 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 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 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

9. 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.



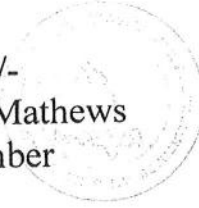
10. There was no compulsion on the complainant to take possession but the complainant is entitled to claim possession of the apartment under 19(3) of the Act, 2016. When possession was handed over under 19(3) of the Act after execution of the sale deed transferring the apartment to the complainant, and 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.
11. 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.
12. 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. 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.

13. 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. 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 Complainant in the above complaint is 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 Complainant, in case he has not received any interest/ compensation so far from the Respondents, is at liberty to approach this Authority for getting interest for delay, occurred in getting possession of their apartment from the Respondents and the Adjudicating

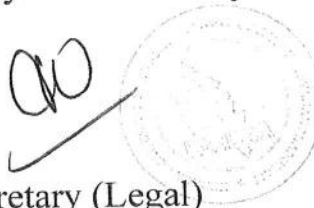


Officer of this Authority for getting compensation as provided under the Act & Rules.

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 Flat dated 13.06.2015.
- Exhibit A2- True copy of sale deed dated 07.11.2015.
- Exhibit A3 series- True copy of the payment receipts.
- Exhibit A4- 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
- Exhibit B2- True copy of the Satisfaction Letter dated 22.11.2016.
- 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.