SEMINAR ON

REAL ESTATE (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016

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EXTRAORDINARY

PART II — Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 2016/CHAITRA 6, 1938 (SAKA)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.
WORKING OF MOFA 1963

DUTY OF BUILDER TO DISCLOSE VARIOUS DOCUMENT, PLANS ETC.

1. Court Orders or Punishment
2. Enforcement & Delivery Mechanisms are Missing!
3. Compliance is Missing!
4. State Government Direction or Action
5. Flat buyer, RTI activist & common man may file RTI applications & write complaints to GOVERNMENT, and struggles to get orders passed against builder.

and / or

Engages LAWYER and fights in COURT for several years
Complete Regulations and Development of Real Estates in India

- To restore the confidence of the general public in the Real Estate Sector
- Enforce Fair practice and accountability
- To bring transparency and fairness in transactions
- To reduce frauds and delays significantly
- To establish mechanism to enforce disclosure
- To provide adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal.
Complete Regulations and Development of Real Estates in India

- To establish a Real Estate Regulatory Authority
- To Establish an Real Estate Appellate Tribunal
- to promote regulated and orderly growth through efficiency, professionalism and standardization.
- To ensure consumer protection, without adding another stage in the procedure for sanctions.
- To Protect all the stakeholders.
THE REAL ESTATE (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 2016

Objects of the Real Estate (R & D) Act, 2016

Appellate Tribunal

Objects

Regulatory Authority

1. Regulation & Development
2. Transparency and Efficiency
3. Protecting Consumer Interest
4. Objects
WORKING OF RERA 2016

DUTY OF BUILDER TO DISCLOSE VARIOUS DOCUMENT, PLANS ETC.

Court Orders or Punishment

State Government Direction or Action

Competent Authority

Housing Regulatory Authority Ensures Compliance & Enforcement

Appellate Authority

Compliance & Service delivery as per Agreement Rules & Laws is Improved

Flat buyer, RTI activist & common man may file RTI applications & write complaints to REGULATORY AUTHORITY & APPELLATE AUTHORITY, to get orders passed against builder.
The salient features of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016

• Establishment of a ‘Real Estate Regulatory Authority’ (RERA) in each State by the Appropriate Government (Centre for the UTs and State Governments in the case of the States), with specified functions, powers, and responsibilities to facilitate the orderly and planned growth of the sector;

• Mandatory registration of Real Estate Projects and Real Estate Agents with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority as a system of accreditation;
The salient features of the Draft Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act are

• Mandatory public disclosure norms for all registered developers, including details of developer, project, land status, statutory approvals and contractual obligations;

• Obligations of promoters to adhere to approved plans and project specifications, and to refund moneys in cases of default;

• Obligation of allottee to make necessary payments and other charges agreed to under the agreement and payment of interest in case of any delay;
The salient features of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act are

- Provision to compulsorily deposit of 70% portion of funds received from the allottees in a separate bank account, to be used for that real estate project only;
- The Authority to act as the nodal agency to coordinate efforts regarding development of the real estate sector and render necessary advice to the appropriate Government to ensure the growth and promotion of a transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector; as also establish dispute resolution mechanisms for settling disputes between promoters and allottees/buyers;
The salient features of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 are

• Authorities to comprise of one Chairperson and not less than two members having adequate knowledge and experience of the sector;

• Establishment of a ‘Real Estate Appellate Tribunal’ by the Appropriate Government to hear appeals from the orders of the Authority and to adjudicate on disputes. Tribunal to have one Judicial member and another could be technical or Administrative member.
The salient features of the Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 are

- Penal provisions to ensure compliance with orders of the Authority and Tribunal;
- Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred on matters which the Authority or the Tribunal is empowered to determine;
- States to have powers to make rules over subjects specified in the Act and the Regulatory Authority to have powers to make regulations;
- Powers to Central Government to issue directions to States on matters specified in the Act have also been specified.
CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Part XI of the Indian constitution defines the power distribution between the federal government (the Centre) and the States in India.

- This part is divided between legislative and administrative powers. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union list, States list and Concurrent list.
Constitutional Framework-Sch VII-(Article 246)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union List-I-100</th>
<th>State List-II-66</th>
<th>Concurrent List-III-47</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• arms and ammunition, atomic energy,</td>
<td>• administration of justice,</td>
<td>• (6.) Transfer of property other than agricultural land,</td>
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<td>• foreign affairs,</td>
<td>• prisons,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• war and peace,</td>
<td>• local government,</td>
<td>• (7) Contracts, including partnership, agency,</td>
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<td>• citizenship,</td>
<td>• public health and sanitation,</td>
<td>contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts,</td>
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<tr>
<td>• extradition,</td>
<td>• agriculture, animal husbandry</td>
<td>but not including contracts relating to agricultural land,</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Railways, shipping and</td>
<td>• water supplies</td>
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The constant blurring of Legislation Making jurisdiction between the Centre & the States has necessitated multiple Constitutional challenges
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<td>banking, insurance,</td>
<td>administration of justice, prisons, local government, public health and sanitation, agriculture, animal husbandry, water supplies and irrigation, land</td>
<td>• Adulteration of foodstuffs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control of industries, regulation and development of mines, mineral and oil resources, elections, audit of Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>• (46) Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List</td>
</tr>
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THE REAL ESTATE (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) Act, 2016

- Consists of 92 sections
- X Chapters
- To have Uniform regulations for construction activities all over India
- Rules to be framed by Approp. Govt
- Regulations to be issued by RERA
- Notifications from time to time.
1. (1) This Act may be called the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

2. Definitions:
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-

(a) "adjudicating officer" means the adjudicating officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 71;

(b) "advertisement" means any document described or issued as advertisement through any medium and includes any notice, circular or other documents or publicity in any form, informing persons about a real estate project, or offering for sale of a plot, building or apartment or inviting persons to purchase in any manner such plot, building or apartment or to make advances or deposits for such purposes;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(c) "agreement for sale" means an agreement entered into between the promoter and the allottee;

(d) "allottee" in relation to a real estate project, means the person to whom a plot, apartment or buildings, as the case may be, has been allotted, sold (whether as freehold or leasehold) or otherwise transferred by the promoter, and includes the person who subsequently acquires the said allotment through sale, transfer or otherwise but does not include a person to whom such plot, apartment or buildings, as the case may be, is given on rent;
(e) "apartment" whether called block, chamber, dwelling unit, flat, office, show room, shop, godown, premises, suit, tenement, unit or by any other name, means a separate and self-contained part of any immovable property, including one or more rooms or enclosed spaces, located on one or more floors or any part thereof, in a building or on a plot of land, used or intended to be used for any residential or commercial use such as residence, office, shop showroom or godown or for carrying on any business, occupation, profession or trade or for any other type of use ancillary to the purpose specified;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(h) "architect" means a person registered as an architect under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972;

(i) "Authority" means the Real Estate Regulatory Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 20;

(j) "building" includes any structure or erection or part of a structure or erection which is intended to be used for residential, commercial or for the purpose of any business, occupation, profession or trade, or for any other related purposes;
(k) "carpet area" means the net usable floor area of an apartment, excluding the area covered by the external walls, areas under services shafts, exclusive balcony or verandah area and exclusive open terrace area, but includes the area covered by the internal partition walls of the apartment;

Explanation.— For the purpose of this clause, the expression "exclusive balcony or verandah area" means the area of the balcony or verandah, as the case may be, which is appurtenant to the net usable floor area of an apartment, meant for the exclusive use of the allottee; and "exclusive open terrace area" means the area of open terrace which is appurtenant to the net usable floor area of an apartment, meant for the exclusive use of the allottee;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(l) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority appointed under section 21;

(m) "commencement certificate" means the commencement certificate or the building permit or the construction permit, by whatever name called issued by the competent authority to allow or permit the promoter to begin development works on an
immovable property, as per the sanctioned plan;

(n) "common areas" mean—
(i) the entire land for the real estate project or where the project is developed in phases and registration under this Act is sought for a phase the entire land for that phase;
(ii) the stair cases, lifts, staircase and lift lobbies, fir escapes, and common entrances and exits of buildings;
(iii) the common basements, terraces, parks, play areas, open parking areas and common storage spaces;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(iv) the premises for the lodging of persons employed for the management of the property including accommodation for watch and ward staffs or for the lodging of community service personnel;
(v) installations of central services such as electricity, gas, water and sanitation, air-conditioning and incinerating, system for water conservation and renewable energy;
(vi) the water tanks, sumps, motors, fans, compressors, ducts and all apparatus connected with installations for common use;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(vii) all community and commercial facilities as provided in the real estate project;
(viii) all other portion of the project necessary or convenient for its maintenance, safety, etc. and in common use;

(o) "company" means a company incorporated and registered under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes,—
   (i) a corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act;
   (ii) a development authority or any public authority established by the Government in this
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

behalfof any law for the time being in force;

(p) "competent authority" means the local authority or any authority created or established under any law for the time being in force by the appropriate Government which exercises authority over land under its jurisdiction, and has powers to give permission for development of such immovable property;

(q) "completion certificate" means the completion certificate, or such other certificate, by whatever name called, issued by the competent authority
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

certifying that the real estate project has been
development according to the sanctioned plan, layout
plan and specifications, as approved by the competent
authority under the local laws;

(r) "day" means the working day, in the concerned
State or Union territory as the case may be, notified
by the appropriate Government from time to time;

(s) "development" with its grammatical variations
and cognate expressions, means carrying out the
development of immovable property, engineering or
other operations in, on, over or under the land or the
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

making of any material change in any immovable property or land and includes re-development;

(t) "development works" means the external development works and internal development works on immovable property;

(u) "engineer" means a person who possesses a bachelor's degree or equivalent from an institution recognised by the All India Council of Technical Education or any University or any institution recognized under a law or is registered as an engineer under any law for the time being in force;
(v) "estimated cost of real estate project" means the total cost involved in developing the real estate project and includes the land cost, taxes, cess development and other charges;

(w) "external development works" includes roads and road systems landscaping, water supply, seweage and drainage systems, electricity supply transformer, sub-station, solid waste management and disposal or any other work which may have to be executed in the periphery of, or outside, a project for its benefit, as may be provided under the local laws;
(x) "family" includes husband, wife, minor son and unmarried daughter wholly dependent on a person;

(y) "garage" means a place within a project having a roof and walls on three sides for parking any vehicle, but does not include an unenclosed or uncovered parking space such as open parking areas;

(z) "immovable property" includes land, buildings, rights of ways, lights or any other benefit arising out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, standing crops or grass;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(za) "interest" means the rates of interest payable by the promoter or the allottee, as the case may be.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause—

(i) the rate of interest chargeable from the allottee by the promoter, in case of default, shall be equal to the rate of interest which the promoter shall be liable to pay the allottee, in case of default;

(ii) the interest payable by the promoter to the allottee shall be from the date the promoter received the amount or any part thereof till the date the amount or part thereof and
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

interest thereon is refunded, and the interest payable by the allottee to the promoter shall be from the date the allottee defaults in payment to the promoter till the date it is paid;

(zb) "internal development works" means roads, footpaths, water supply, sewers, drains, parks, tree planting, street lighting, provision for community buildings and for treatment and disposal of sewage and sullage water, solid waste management and disposal, water conservation, energy management, fire protection and fire safety requirements, social
infrastructure such as educational health and other public amenities or any other work in a project for its benefit, as per sanctioned plans;

(zc) "local authority" means the Municipal Corporation or Municipality or Panchayats or any other Local Body constituted under any law for the time being in force for providing municipal services or basic services, as the case may be, in respect of areas under its jurisdiction;

(zd) "Member" means the member of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority appointed under section 21 and
includes the Chaiperson;

(ze) "Notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazettee and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

(zf) "occupancy certificate" means the occupancy certificate, or such other certificate by whatever name called issued by the competent authority permitting occupation of any building, as provided under local laws, which has provision for civic infrastructure such as water, sanitation and electricity;
"Person" includes,—

(i) an individual;
(ii) a Hindu undivided family;
(iii) a company;
(iv) a firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 or the LLP Act, 2008, as the case may be;
(v) a competent authority;
(vi) an association of persons or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not;
(vii) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies;
(viii) any such other entity as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

"planning area" means a planning area or a development area or a local planning area or a regional development plan area, by whatever name called, or any other area specified as such by the appropriate Government or any competent authority and includes any area designated by the appropriate Government or the competent authority to be a planning area for future planned development, under the law relating to Town and Country Planning for the time being in force and as revised from time to time;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(zi) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(zj) "project" means the real estate project as defined in clause (zn);

(zk) "promoter" means,—

(i) a person who constructs or causes to be constructed an independent building or a building consisting of apartments, or converts an existing building or a part thereof into
apartments, for the purpose of selling all or some of the apartments to other persons and includes his assignees; or

(ii) a person who develops land into a project, whether or not the person also constructs structures on any of the plots, for the purpose of selling to other persons all or some of the plots in the said project, whether with or without structures thereon; or

(iii) any development authority or any other public body in respect of allottees of—

(a) buildings or apartments, as the case may
be, constructed by such authority or body on lands owned by them or placed at their disposal by the Government; or

(b) plots owned by such authority or body or placed at their disposal by the Government; for the purpose of selling all or some of the apartments or plots, or

(iv) an apex State level co-operative housing finance society and a primary co-operative housing society which constructs apartments or buildings for its Members or in respect of the allottees of such
apartments or buildings; or
(v) any other person who acts himself as a builder, coloniser, contractor, developer, estate developer or by any other name or claims to be acting as the holder of a power of attorney from the owner of the land on which the building or apartment is constructed or plot is developed for sale; or
(vi) such other person who constructs any building or apartment for sale to the general public.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, where the person who constructs or converts a building into
apartments or develops a plot for sale and the persons who sells apartments or plots are different persons, both of them shall be deemed to be the promoters and shall be jointly liable as such for the functions and responsibilities specified, under this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder;

(zl) "prospectus" means any document described or issued as a prospectus or any notice, circular, or other document offering for sale or any real estate project or inviting any person to make advances or deposits for such purposes;
"real estate agent" means any person, who negotiates or acts on behalf of one person in a transaction of transfer of his plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in a real estate project, by way of sale, with another person or transfer of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, of any other person to him and receives remuneration or fees or any other charges for his services whether as commission or otherwise and includes a person who introduces, through any medium, prospective buyers and sellers to each other for negotiation for sale or purchase of plot, apartment or building, as the case
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

may be, and includes property dealers, brokers, middlemen by whatever name called;

(zn) "real estate project" means the development of a building or a building consisting of apartments, or converting an existing building or a part thereof into apartments, or the development of land into plots or apartment, as the case may be, for the purpose of selling all or some of the said apartments or plots or building, as the case may be, and includes the common areas, the development works, all improvements and structures thereon, and all easement, rights and appurtenance belonging thereto;
SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS

(zo) "regulations" means the regulations made by the Authority under this Act;

(zp) "rule" means the rules made under this Act by the appropriate Government;

(zq) "sanctioned plan" means the site plan, building plan, service plan, parking and circulation plan, landscape plan, layout plan, zoning plan and such other plan and includes structural designs, if applicable, permissions such as environment permission and such other permissions, which are
approved by the competent authority prior to start of a real estate project;

(zr) "words and expressions used herein but not defined in this Act and defined in any law for the time being in force or in the municipal laws or such other relevant laws of the appropriate Government shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in those laws.
CHAPTER II
REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE PROJECT AND
REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS

3. Prior registration of real estate project with Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
4. Application for registration of real estate project.
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ANY IMMOBILE PROPERTY IN PHASES OR OTHERWISE 
And All Pending Projects where OC is not received within 3 months

AREA DOES NOT EXCEED 500 SQ. METERS OR LESS THAN 8 UNITS

All Completed Projects Where OC is Granted.

RENOVATION OR REPAIRS WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE REALLOTMENT & MARKETING

REGISTRATION EXEMPTED
1. THE PROMOTER CARRING ON REAL ESTATE BUSINESS SHOULD APPLY WITHIN 3 MONTHS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT FOR ALL ON GOING PROJECTS AND WHERE OC IS NOT OBTAINED.

2. ONCE APPLICATION IS MADE PROMOTER TO CARRY ON BUSINESS UNTIL CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE PROJECT IS GRANTED OR HIS APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION IS REJECTED
U/S 4 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY THE PROMOTER

By Registration of the Project for development of immovable property in specified form by paying prescribed fees and by submitting information.

- No & Size of Layout, phases
- Proposed Project & facilities
- Approvals for each phase
- Declaration by Promoter

- He has Title & land is free from encumbrances
- Project to be Completed as per Terms of Registration And schedule of completion
- Project to be Completed Within the period Of sanction by Competent Authority
- 70% of Realized amt to be deposited in a separate a/c In Sch. Bank For meeting cost Of project
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

5. Grant of registration.-Within 30 days
7. Revocation of registration. – On default
8. Obligation of Authority consequent upon lapse of or on revocation of registration.
9. Registration of real estate agents.
10. Functions of real estate agents.

CHAPTER III
FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF PROMOTER

11. Functions and duties of promoter.
12. Obligations of promoter regarding veracity of advertisement or prospectus.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

13. No deposit or advance to be taken by promoter without first entering into agreement for sale.
14. Adherence to sanctioned plans and project specifications by the promoter.
15. Obligations of promoter in case of transfer of a real estate project to a third party.
16. Obligations of promoter regarding insurance of real estate project.
17. Transfer of title.
18. Return of amount and compensation.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALLOTTEES

OBLIGATION OF THE DEVELOPER

Contractual Obligations

1. Enter into Agreement
2. Registration of Agreement
3. Receive the Flat Consideration
4. Hand over the Possession of flat as agreed

Statutory Obligations

1. Register Agent on Receipt of Advance
2. Complete the Building in all respect
3. Provide O.C., B.CC.
4. Provide Common Facilities
5. Water Connection
6. Electric connection
7. Disclose the information
8. Provide all Documents
9. Registration of Society / Legal Body
10. Providing Conveyance
FORMATION OF LEGAL ENTITY.

TO MANAGE COMMON SERVICES, AREA & FACILITIES AS PER LOCAL LAW OR WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE.
TO CONVEY LAND AND BUILDING TO THE LEGAL ENTITY DELIVER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS AS PER LOCAL LAW OR WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF REGISTRATION OF ENTITY

Present Legal Remedies as per MOFA

Civil Court U/Specific Relief Act, 1963

Consumer Court U/Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Execution of Deemed Conveyance as per MOFA through Competent Authority /Dy.Dist.Regr, C.S

As per Real Estate (Development and Regulation)Act, 2016

Criminal Court U/S-13 of MOFA 1963

Regulatory Authority & Appellate Tribunal in place of Civil Court /Criminal Court

Consumer Court Deemed Conveyance To continue as per MOFA 1963
(1) The allottee shall be entitled to obtain the information relating to sanctioned plans, layout plans along with the specifications, approved by the competent authority and such other information as provided in this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder or the agreement for sale signed with the promoter.

(2) The allottee shall be entitled to know stage-wise time schedule of completion of the project, including the provisions for water, sanitation, electricity and other amenities and services as agreed to between the promoter and the allottee in
SEC. 19 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALLOTTEES

accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement for sale.

(3) 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 (I) of sub-section (2) of section 4.

(4) The allottee shall be entitled to claim the refund of amount paid along with interest at such rate as may
SEC. 19 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALLOTTEES

be prescribed and compensation in the manner as provided under this Act, from the promoter, 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 agreement for sale or due to discontinuance of his business as a developer on account of suspension or revocation of his registration under the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

(5) The allottee shall be entitled to have the necessary documents and plans, including that of common areas, after handing over the physical Act.
SEC. 19 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALLOTTEES

possession of the apartment or plot or building as the case may be, by the promoter.

(6) Every allottee, who has entered into an agreement or sale to take an apartment, plot or building as the case may be, under section 13, shall be responsible to make necessary payments in the manner and within the time as specified in the said agreement for sale and shall pay at the proper time and place, the share of the registration charges, municipal taxes, water and electricity charges, maintenance charges, ground rent, and other charges, if any.
(7) The allottee shall be liable to pay interest, at such rate as may be prescribed, for any delay in payment towards any amount or charges to be paid under sub-section (6).

(8) The obligations of the allottee under sub-section (6) and the liability towards interest under sub-section (7) may be reduced when mutually agreed to between the promoter and such allottee.

(9) Every allottee of the apartment, plot or building as the case may be, shall participate towards the formation of an association or society or cooperative society of the allottees, or a federation of the same.
(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 buildings the case may be.

(11) Every allottee shall participate towards registration of the conveyance deed of the apartment, plot or building, as the case may be as provided under sub-section (1) of section 17 of this Act.
CH-V Establishment of Regulatory Authority

**Appropriate Government**

- **State Government (States)**
- **Central Government (Union Territory)**

**Recommendations**

1. Selection Committee

**Constitution**

- 1 chairman
- 2 Members

A person with at least 20 yrs of experience
Or
Secretary to CG or any equivalent post in CG or SG

A person with at least 15 yrs of experience
Or
Secretary to SG or any equivalent post in CG or SG

**Recommendations**
Functions of Regulatory Authority

ADJUDICATION
- Settle disputes amongst allottee themselves
- Settle disputes b/w allottee & promoters
- Recovery of Penalties

DEVELOPER
- Granting Registration
- Maintain Website
- Enter names of Defaulter Developers on the website
- To fix charges levied on allottee
- Ensure construction of Affordable Housing
- Standardization of construction
- Promote transparent, efficient & competitive real estate sector

REGULATORY & RULE MAKING
- Ensu compliance of Directions
- Recommendations
- Advise to Appropriate Govt.
- Making Enquiries

CONSUMERS

Recommendations
- Settle disputes amongst allottee themselves
- Settle disputes b/w allottee & promoters
- Recovery of Penalties

To fix charges levied on allottee
- Ensure construction of Affordable Housing
- Standardization of construction
- Promote transparent, efficient & competitive real estate sector
Powers of Regulatory Authority

Call Information from Promoters

Powers of RA

- Certain Powers of Civil Court
- Appoint Arbitrators etc.
- Setup Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Revocation of Registration
- Ensure Completion of project
- To Issue Directions

Appoint person for inquiry/Adjudicating officers.
CHAPTER V
THE REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY

20. Establishment and incorporation of Real Estate Regulatory Authority.
21. Composition of Authority.
22. Qualifications of Chairperson and Members of Authority.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

23. Term of office of Chairperson and Members.
24. Salary and allowances payable to Chairperson and Members.
25. Administrative powers of Chairperson.
26. Removal of Chairperson and Members from office in certain circumstances.
27. Restrictions on Chairperson or Members on employment after cessation of office.
28. Officers and other employees of Authority.
29. Meetings of Authority.
30. Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceeding of Authority.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

31. Filing of complaints with the Authority or the adjudicating officer.
32. Functions of Authority for promotion of real estate sector.
33. Advocacy and awareness measures.
34. Functions of Authority.
35. Powers of Authority to call for information, conduct investigations.
36. Power to issue interim orders.
37. Powers of Authority to issue directions.
38. Powers of Authority.
40. Recovery of interest or penalty or compensation and enforcement of order etc.
CHAPTER VI
CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

41. Establishment of Central Advisory Council.
42. Functions of Central Advisory Council.
Functions of Central Advisory Council

- Advise Central Government
  - Implementation of Act
  - Policy regarding real estate sector
  - Protection of consumer interests
  - Foster growth in real estate sector
  - Any other duty or function
CHAPTER VII: THE REAL ESTATE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

43. Establishment of Real Estate Appellate Tribunal.

44. Application for settlement of disputes and appeals to Appellate Tribunal.

45. Composition of Appellate Tribunal.

46. Qualifications for appointment of Chairperson and Members.

47. Term of office of Chairperson and Members.

48. Salary and allowances payable to Chairperson and Members.

49. Removal of Chairperson and Member from office in certain circumstances.

50. Restrictions on Chairpersons or Judicial Member or Technical or Administrative Member on employment after cessation of office.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

51. Officers and other employees of Appellate Tribunal.
52. Vacancies.
53. Powers of Tribunal.
54. Administrative powers of Chairperson of Appellate Tribunal.
55. Vacancies etc. not to invalidate proceeding of Appellate Tribunal.
56. Right to legal representation.
57. Orders passed by Appellate Tribunal to be executable as a decree.
58. Appeal to High Court.
Establishment of Appellate Tribunal

Appellate Tribunal

Appropriate Govt

Constitution

1 Judicial Member

Judge of High Court

Judge of Supreme Court

Or

Chief Justice of High Court

1 Tech./Admin. Members

Selection Committee

Recommendations of SC

A person with 20 yrs experience in field of urban development, housing, real estate etc.

Or

Secretary to GOI or an equivalent post in CG or SG
Powers & Functions of Appellate Tribunal

Appellate Tribunal

Functions
- Hear & Dispose Appeals
- Adjudication of Disputes
  - Between Promoter & Allottee
  - Between Promoter & RA

Powers
- Not bound by CPC
- Not bound by Evidence Act
- Powers to regulate its procedure
- Powers vested in Civil Court

Appeal to be preferred to AT against order of RA (within 30 days).
Appeal to be decided by AT within 60 days.
Order of AT to be executed as Decree of civil court.
CHAPTER VIII
OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND ADJUDICATION

59. Punishment for non-registration u/s 3.
60. Penalty for contravention of section 4.
61. Penalty for contravention of other provisions of this Act.
62. Penalty for non-registration and contravention under sections 9 and 10.
63. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Authority by promoter.
64. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Appellate Tribunal by promoter.
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

65. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Authority by real estate agent.
66. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Appellate Tribunal by real estate agent.
67. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Authority by allottee.
68. Penalty for failure to comply with orders of Appellate Tribunal by allottee.
69. Offences by companies.
70. Compounding of offences.
71. Power to adjudicate.
72. Factors to be taken into account by the adjudicating officer.
## Offences and Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59(1)</td>
<td>Contravention of S-3 i.e. failure to obtain registration.</td>
<td>Upto 10% of cost of project as per RERA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59(2)</td>
<td>Contravention of any other provision of (other than S-3) or of rules made there under.</td>
<td>Punishable with a term extended upto 3 yrs. Or with fine which may extend upto further 10% of the cost of project or with both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Offences and Penalties

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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Provides false information or contravenes the provisions of sec.4 – Application for registration with RERA</td>
<td>Penalty upto 5% of cost of project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Contravention of any other provisions of the Act.</td>
<td>Penalty upto 5% of cost of project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Offences and Penalties

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Non Registration by Estate Agents or contraventions of section 9 and 10 regarding registration of estate agents with RERA</td>
<td>Rs.10,000/- during which such default continues which may cummullatively extend upto 5% of cost of plot/flat/ Apt for which sale and purchase has been facilitated as per RERA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Failure to comply with the orders of Authority by the Promoter</td>
<td>Penalty for every day during which the default continues, which may be cummullatively upto 5% of cost of project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Offence</td>
<td>Penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Failure to Comply with the Orders of Appellate Tribunal by Promoter</td>
<td>Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 3 years or with fine for every day during which such default continues, which cumulatively extend upto 0% of the estimated cost of project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Failure to comply with the orders of Authority by the Real Estate Agent.</td>
<td>Penalty for every day during which the default continues, which may be cummulatively upto 5% of cost of plot/flat as the case may be for which sale /purchase done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Offences and Penalties

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Failure to Comply with the Orders of Appellate Tribunal by real estate agent</td>
<td>Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 1 year or with fine for every day during which such default continues, which cumulatively extend upto 10% of the estimated cost of flat/Apt as the case may be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Failure to comply with the orders of Authority by the Allottee.</td>
<td>Penalty for every day during which the default continues, which may be cummulative upto 5% of cost of plot/flat as the case may be for which sale /purchase done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Offences and Penalties

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Failure to Comply with the Orders of Appellate Tribunal by the allottee.</td>
<td>Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 1 year or with fine for every day during which such default continues, which cumulatively extend upto 10% of the estimated cost of flat/Apt as the case may be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Offence committed by Company- Every officer at the relevant time and also the company shall be liable to pay the penalty.</td>
<td>Every Director officer or manager who is liable to discharge the duties shall be considered as committed the offence and shall be accordingly committed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. Power to Adjudicate: For adjudicating compensation under section: 12( Amount taken without Agreement, 14( Obligations for promoter regarding insurance of the project 18( Return of Amount and Compensation, 19( Rights and duties of Allottees.
CHAPTER IX
FINANCE, ACCOUNTS, AUDITS AND REPORTS

73. Grants and loans by Central Government.
74. Grants and loans by State Government.
75. Constitution of Fund.
76. Crediting sums realised by way of penalties to Consolidated Fund of India or State account.
77. Budget, accounts and audit.
78. Annual report.
CHAPTER IX
FINANCE, ACCOUNTS, AUDITS AND REPORTS

73. Grants and loans by Central Government.
74. Grants and loans by State Government.
75. Constitution of Fund.: Grants, Fees, Int and applied for salaries, Allowances, Members and all administrative expenses.
76. Crediting sums realised by way of penalties to Consolidated Fund of India or State account.
77. Budget, accounts and audit. : to be prepare by the RERA, Audited by Comptroller and Auditor General of India –Annually and lay before Parliament or the State Assembly.
78. Annual report. In such form and such items as may be prescribed by the Appr.Govt.
CHAPTER X – MISCELLANEOUS

79. Bar of jurisdiction: Bar of Civil Court

80. Cognizance of offences: Not Court other than Authority and Not court inferior to Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class.

81. Delegation. Power other than Rules making may be delegated to any officers for any purpose.

82. Power of appropriate Government to supersede Authority.

83. Powers of appropriate Government to issue directions to Authority and obtain reports and returns.

84. Power of appropriate Government to make rules.
85. Power to make regulations with Authority
86. Laying of Rules – Central Govt before Parliament and for state Govt – before assembly for 30 days.
87. Members, etc., to be public servants-U/s. 21 of Indian Penal Code.
88. Application of other laws not barred: This is in addition to and not derogation of the Provisions of any other law for the time being.
89. Act to have overriding effect.
90. Protection of action taken in good faith.
91. Power to remove difficulties.: Central Govt may notify any order for 2 years to remove difficulties.
92. Repeal.. Mah. Hsg(R&D) Act, 2012
KEY CENTRAL LEGISLATIONS PERTAINING TO REAL ESTATE ARE

• **Indian Stamp Act**: Deals with the amount of duty to be paid on the prescribed instruments including instruments transferring interest in any immovable property.

• **Indian Easements Act, 1882**: Deals with the easementary rights of parties, such as right to access etc.

• **Indian Contract Act, 1872 ("ICA")**: Deals with the contractual rights and obligations of the parties.
Types of rights over land recognised in India?

-Purely contractual between the parties

• (i) **Freehold** – absolute ownership; the owner has the right to use the real estate for any lawful purpose and sell when and to whom he decides.

• (ii) **Leasehold** – exclusive use; the lessee has the right to possess and use the immovable property for a fixed period as per the terms of the lease agreement executed with the lessor.

• (iii) **Licence** – the licensee has the right to use the property as per the terms of the licence executed with the licensor.
Types of rights over land recognised in India?

- Purely contractual between the parties

• ((iv) **Easements** – the right which an owner of land has over another piece of land which is not his, for e.g. right of way, light, air etc.

• (v) **Adverse possession** – a special right obtained through open, continuous, and uninterrupted possession in defiance of the real owner’s title of private land, for more than 12 years (for government property, this period is 30 years).

• Apart from the above, the parties can contractually have certain rights on the property for e.g. right of first refusal, pre-emption rights etc.
• Transfer of Property Act, 1882,
• REGISTRATION ACT, 1908 – For registration of Conveyance deed
• MAHARASHTRA STAMP ACT, 1958 – For Stamp Duty Verification and calculation
• M.C.S. ACT, 1960- under which society is registered, Companies Act etc.
• INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 – To Verify Tax Liabilities of the Vendor
• MAH. OWNERSHIP FLATS ACT, 1963- Under which Flats are purchased and local law.
ULC - For verifying any violations under the Act or any other land related legislations.

Criminal Procedure Code / Civil Procedure Code and Consumer Protection Act – For proceeding against the builder

BMC – Development Control Rules - For Legality of the Building construction.

LAND REVENUE CODE – Where Land Records Order kept

BYE-LAWS: Applicable to all the societies
DEPARTMENT TO BE VISITED

- City Survey Office – for Property Card
- Collector of Stamps – For Stamp Duty
- Sub Registrar – For Registration of Copy
- Assessment Dept– For Change in the Prop. Tax Bill
- Collector office : For N.A. Order
- Revenue Dept : ULC order
- Many more dept on case to case basis
Shri. Ashok Chawan
Hon’ble C M of Maharashtra
was felicitated for signing the Deemed Conveyance bill

Shri. Sanjay Nirupam, M.P,
Shri. Ashok Chawan
Hon’ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra &
C A. Ramesh Prabhu, Chairman (MSWA)

C.A. Ramesh Prabhu Welcomes
Shri. Ashok Chawan
Hon’ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra
Disclaimer

All the efforts are made to cover the important provisions of the law. The material contained herein is not exhaustive, and contains certain generalizations. The latest Provisions and Notifications must be viewed. The presenter is not responsible for any loss incurred on the actions taken based on the material presented.

--------CA. Ramesh S. Prabhu
What is all this empowering us to do? Innovate, Get involved & Solve social problems for financial inclusion and better India through Co-ops!

Thank you for Getting involved in the discussion!

CA RAMESH PRABHU,
CHAIRMAN
MAHARASHTRA SOCIETIES WELFARE ASSOCIATION, MEMBER OF TASK FORCE FOR NPOS & CO-OPS OF MAHARASHTRA, CONVENER TO PREPARE GUIDANCE NOTE ON AUDIT OF DISTRICT AND STATE CO-OP BANKS –PUBLISHED BY PDC OF ICAI, CO-OPTED MEMBER OF CO-OP COMMITTEE (MAHARASHTRA) OF WIRC OF ICAI.
Presented By :

CA. Ramesh S Prabhu
(Chairman) M S WA