

# STRATA TITLE LAW DIFC LAW NO. 5 OF 2007

**Amended and Restated** 

## **CONTENTS**

PA	RT 1: GENERAL	1
1.	Title	1
2.	Legislative Authority	1
3.	Application of this Law	1
4.	Purpose of this Law	1
5.	Date of enactment	1
6.	Date of commencement	1
7.	Applicability of other laws	1
8.	Interpretation	<u>2</u> 1
PA	RT 2: STRATA SCHEMES	3
СН	APTER 1 - DIVISION OF REAL PROPERTY BY STRATE PLAN	3
9.	Division of Real Property by Strata Plan	3
	APTER 2 - REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF A STRATA PLAN	
	Requirements for Strata Plan.	
11.	Lodgement and Registration of Strata Plan	5
12.	Mortgages	<u>6</u> 5
13.	Effect of Registration	6
	APTER 3 - THE COMMON PROPERTY	
14.	Common property	<u>8</u> 6
15.	Ownership of Common Property	<u>8</u> 7
	Rights and responsibilities for Common Property	
17.	Disposal of interest in Common Property	<u>9</u> 7
СН	IAPTER 4 - EASEMENTS	8
18.	Statutory Easements	<u>9</u> 8
19.	Creation by Body Corporate of Easements and Covenants	<u>9</u> 8
20.	Commencement of Easements and Covenants	<u>10</u> 8
	APTER 5 - LOT ENTITLEMENTS	
21.	Lot Entitlements	<u>10</u> 9
22.	Change of Lot Entitlements	<u>11</u> 9
	APTER 6 - AMENDMENT OF STRATA PLAN	
23.	Amendment of Strata Plan	<u>12</u> 10
24.	Application for amendment	<u>12</u> 10
25.	Acquisition of Real Property by Body Corporate	<u>12</u> 10
СН	APTER 7 - DIVESTING OF REAL PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES	11
26.	Divesting of Real Property designated for public purposes	<u>13</u> 11
СН	[APTER 8 - CONSOLIDATION OF STRATA PLANS	11
27.	Consolidation of Strata Plans	<u>13</u> 11
28.	Application for consolidation	1311

29.	How consolidation is effected	<u>14<del>12</del></u>
30.	Effect of consolidation	<u>14</u> 12
СН	APTER 9 - COLLECTIVE SALE OF STRATA DEVELOPMENT	12
31.	Collective Sale Resolution	<u>14<del>12</del></u>
32.	Collective sale procedures	<u>15</u> 13
СН	APTER 10 - TERMINATION OF STRATA SCHEME	14
33.	Termination by Resolution of Body Corporate	<u>16</u> 14
34.	Termination by Court	<u>16</u> 14
35.	Registrar's cancellation of Strata Plan on application of Body Corporate	<u>17</u> 14
	Cancellation of Strata Scheme following order of Court	
37.	Effect of cancellation	<u>17<del>15</del></u>
38.	Registration of cancellation	<u>18<del>15</del></u>
СН	APTER 11 - MISCELLANEOUS	15
39.	Reinstatement of Buildings	<u>18</u> 15
40.	Apportionment of statutory charge	<u>18<del>16</del></u>
PA]	RT 3: STAGED STRATA SCHEMES	17
СН	APTER 1 - NATURE OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME	17
41.	Staged Strata Schemes	<u>20</u> <del>17</del>
42.	Form and contents of Strata Scheme	<u>20</u> <del>17</del>
СН	APTER 2 - APPROVAL OF STRATA SCHEME IN PRINCIPLE	18
43.	Application for Planning Approval	<u>21</u> 18
44.	Approval of Staged Strata Scheme in principle	<u>21</u> 18
СН	APTER 3 - REGISTRATION OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME	19
45.	Lodgement of Staged Strata Scheme	<u>22<del>19</del></u>
46.	Commencement of Staged Strata Scheme	<u>22</u> <del>19</del>
СН	APTER 4 - DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS	19
47.	Development rights	<u>23</u> 19
СН	APTER 5 - PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STAGED STRATA DEVELOPMENT	19
48.	Progressive development	<u>23</u> 19
СН	APTER 6 - VARIATION OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME	20
49.	Application for variation of Staged Strata Scheme	<u>24</u> <del>20</del>
50.	Registration of variation	<u>24<del>21</del></u>
51.	Variation of Staged Strata Scheme by Court	<u>25<del>21</del></u>
СН	APTER 7 - ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME	22
52.	Court Order	<u>27<del>22</del></u>
53	Implied term in contract for sale of Lot or proposed Lot in Staged Strata Scheme	2722

\_ <del>18</del>

CHAPTER 8 - TRANSFER OF TITLE TO LOTS SUBJECT TO REGISTERED STAGED STRATA SCHEME	23
54. Acquisition of Real Property subject to Registered Staged Strata Scheme	
PART 4: NAME OF STRATA SCHEME	24
55. Name of Strata Scheme	
PART 5: BODIES CORPORATE	25
CHAPTER 1 - ESTABLISHMENT OF BODY CORPORATE	25
56. Establishment, regulation and register of Bodies Corporate	<u>30</u> 25
57. Division and merger of Bodies Corporate	<u>30<del>25</del></u>
CHAPTER 2 - BODY CORPORATE'S STAMP	26
58. Body Corporate's Stamp	<u>31</u> 26
CHAPTER 3 - MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL MEETINGS	26
59. Membership of Body Corporate	
60. General Meetings of a Body Corporate, including first annual General Meeting	· <u> </u>
61. Voting at General Meeting	
62. Voting on behalf of persons under disability	·
CHAPTER 4 - MANAGEMENT	29
63. Management Committee	
64. Fiduciary duty of Committee Members	
65. Appointment of Body Corporate Manager	<u>36</u> 30
CHAPTER 5 - FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES	31
66. Functions of Body Corporate	
67. General Fund and Reserve Fund	
68. Service Charges	
69. Certificates by Body Corporate	<u>40</u> 33
CHAPTER 6 - MISCELLANEOUS	33
70. Proceedings on behalf of Owners	
71. Developer's Obligation to Rectify Defects	
72. Subrogation of Contractual Rights	
73. Strata Roll to be kept by Body Corporate	
74. Post-box and notice board	<u>42</u> 35
CHAPTER 7 - APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR	35
75. Appointment of Administrator	
PART 6: STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND BY-LAWS	36
CHAPTER 1 - REGISTRATION OF STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND BY-LAWS	36
76. Obligation to Register Strata Management Statement and the By-laws	
77. Limitations on Strata Management Statement and By-laws	
77. Dimitations on Strata Management Statement and Dy-laws	<u>+J</u> 50

79.	Legal effect of Strata Management Statement and the By-laws	<u>46</u> 37
CH.	APTER 2 -EXCLUSIVE USE BY-LAWS	37
80.	Exclusive use By-laws	<u>47</u> 37
	APTER 3 -ENFORCEMENT OF STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND THE BY-LAWS	
	Compliance notices	
82.	Enforcement by Registrar	<u>48</u> 38
	APTER 4 -COPIES OF STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND THE BY-LAWS TO BE	39
PA	RT 7: INSURANCE	40
83.	When copies of Strata Management Statement and the By-laws must be provided	<u>48</u> 39
84.	Body Corporate taken to have insurable interest in certain property	<u>50</u> 40
85.	Insurance by a Body Corporate	<u>50</u> 40
86.	Owner or Occupier may be required to comply with requirement to ensure that insurance may be obtained on reasonable terms	50 <del>40</del>
87.	Other insurance	
	Insurance by Owner of Lot	
	Default by Body Corporate in relation to insurance	
	Production of policies of insurance for inspection	
	RT 8: DISPUTE RESOLUTIONAPTER 1 - APPLICATION FOR RELIEF	
	Application for relief	
	Mediation	
	Notice of Application	
,	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	<u>ee</u> .2
CH	APTER 2 - POWERS AND PROCEDURES	43
94.	Investigations	<u>54</u> 43
95.	Power to dismiss proceedings.	<u>54</u> 43
96.	Powers to obtain information	<u>54</u> 43
	Power of entry	
98.	Obstruction	<u>55</u> 44
CII	ADTED 2 CDECIFIC FORMS OF DELIFE	4.4
	APTER 3 - SPECIFIC FORMS OF RELIEF	
100	the By-laws.	
	. Interim Orders.	
	Order in relation to Common Property	
	Order to make or pursue incurance claim	
	Order verying rate of papelty interest	
	Order to supply information or documents	
	. Order to supply information or documents	
	Order in relation to animals	
	Order granting Exclusive Use Right or licence	
100	Order granding Daerusive Ose Right of Heeffee	<u>51</u> +0

109. Order making By-laws	<u>58</u> 46
110. Order invalidating proceedings	<u>58</u> 4 <del>7</del>
111. Order reallocating Lot Entitlements	<u>58</u> 47
112. Order varying amount or manner of payment of Service Charges	<u>58</u> 47
113. Order varying amount of insurance	<u>59</u> 47
114. Order appointing Administrator	<u>59</u> 47
115. Order convening meeting of members of Body Corporate	<u>59</u> 48
116. Order invalidating Resolutions	<u>60</u> 48
117. Order terminating contract for services to a Body Corporate	<u>60</u> 49
118. Order relating to structural alteration or addition to Lot or Common Property	<u>60</u> 49
119. Order in relation to development contemplated by Staged Strata Scheme	<u>61</u> 49
120. Order imposing penalty for breach of By-law	<u>61</u> 49
121. Order for Registration of a Lien.	<u>61</u> 50
122. Order for exemption from various statutory requirements	<u>62</u> 50
CHAPTER 4 - SERVICE AND ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS	50
123. Copy of Order to be served	<u>62</u> 50
124. Penalty for contravention	<u>62</u> 51
125. Enforcement of Orders	<u>63</u> 51
126. Enforcement of Orders for payment of money	<u>63</u> 51
127. Order may have effect as Resolution of Body Corporate	<u>63</u> 51
CHAPTER 5 - MISCELLANEOUS	52
128. Recording of certain Orders	<u>63</u> 52
129. Registrar may determine questions relating to title to Real Property	<u>64</u> 52
PART 9: APPEALS	53
130. Right of appeal to Court	<u>65</u> 53
131. Powers of Court on appeal	<u>66</u> 54
PART 10: MISCELLANEOUS	53
132. Powers and protection of the Registrar	<u>67</u> 55
133. Certificates issued by Body Corporate	<u>67</u> 55
134. Action to be taken by the Registrar for Registration of Documents	<u>67</u> 55
135. Use of Lots and Accessory Lots	<u>67</u> 55
136. Rights and remedies conferred by this Law to be in addition to those existing apart from this Law	<u>68</u> 56
137. Easements not affected by unity of ownership	<u>68</u> 56
138. Service, etc, of notices	<u>68</u> 56
139. Service on Body Corporate	<u>69</u> 56
140. Service on Owners	<u>69</u> 56
141. Powers of entry in certain cases	<u>69</u> 57
142. Power of entry by Relevant Authority	<u>70</u> 57
143. Registrar's Directives	<u>70</u> 57
144. Contraventions of this Law	<u>70</u> 58
145. DIFCA may make Regulations	<u>70</u> 58
SCHEDULE 1- MODEL BY-LAWS	59

## **STRATA TITLE LAW**

1.	Duty to keep Lot in good order and repair	59
2.	Prohibited conduct	59
3.	Duty to allow access for maintenance and repair of Common Property	59
4.	Duty to pay rates and taxes	60
5.	Vehicles	60
6.	Reasonable behaviour	60
7.	Duty to provide information	60
8.	Keeping animals	60
SC	CHEDULE 2	61
1.	Rules of Interpretation	61
2.	Legislation in the DIFC	61
3.	Defined terms	62

#### **PART 1: GENERAL**

#### 1. Title

This Law ismay be cited as the "Strata Title Law DIFC Law No. 5 of 2007".

#### 2. Legislative authority Authority

This Law is made by the Ruler-of Dubai.

#### 3. Application of thethis Law

This Law applies to real property Real Property that is the subject of a Strata Scheme within the jurisdiction of the DIFC.

#### 4. Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law is to extend the benefits of registration under the Real Property Law (DIFC Law No. 4 of 2007) to units (called of Real Property ("Lots") in this Law "lots") in strata developments Strata Developments, and in particular:

- (a) to provide for the registration of strata developments;
  - (b)(a) to guarantee ownership of units in strata developments in the same way that ownership is guaranteedRegistration of Strata Schemes under the Real Property Law;
  - (b) to provide for the application of the Real Property Law to Strata Developments and guarantee ownership of Lots in Strata Developments under the Real Property Law;
  - (c) to provide for the licensing and regulation of Bodies Corporate;
  - (e)(d) to facilitate dealings with units in strata developments Lots in Strata Developments, the Registration of Real Property Rights and Real Property Interests;
  - (d)(e) to facilitate the day-to-day administration of strata developments the Operation of Strata

    Developments and the licensing and regulation of Body Corporate Managers;
  - (e)(f) to help resolve disputes between owners of lots in strata developments Owners, Body

    Corporate Managers and third parties in Strata Developments; and
  - (f)(g) to allow strata development to occur for Strata Developments to be developed in orderly stages.

#### 5. Date of enactment

This Law is enacted on the date specified in the enactment notice for the Enactment Notice in respect of this Law.

#### 6. Date of commencement

This Law comes into force on the date specified in the enactment notice Enactment Notice for the Law.

## 7. Applicability of other laws

- (1) This Law is to be construed with the Real Property Law, to the intent in that the provisions of that lawthe Real Property Law apply to real property in strata plans registered all Lots, Real Property Rights and Real Property Interests Registered under this Law.
- (2) Dubai real property laws Real Estate Laws do not apply to strata plans registered Strata Developments

Registered under this Law.

(3) Subject to Article 56(3),56(3)56(3), the Companies Law (DIFC Law No. 3 of 2006) does not apply to bodies corporate Bodies Corporate established under this Law.

### 8. Interpretation

- (1) Terms used in this Law that are defined in the Real Property Law have the same meaning in this Law as they have in that law.
- (2) For the purposes of clarification, and without limiting paragraph (1), Article 8(1)8(1), in this Law "real propertyReal Property" includes the land on which a buildingStrata Development is erected or proposed to be erected.
- (3) Schedule 1 contains the Model By-laws.

#### (3)(4) Schedule 2 contains:

- (a) <u>the Rules of Interpretation applying to this Law; and</u>
- (b) a list of defined terms used in this Law. <u>Terms that are capitalised in this Law have the meanings as so ascribed in Schedule 2, and if not defined in Schedule 2, have the meanings as so ascribed in the Real Property Law.</u>

Part

#### **PART 2-: STRATA SCHEMES**

Chapter 1

### CHAPTER 1 - DIVISION OF REAL PROPERTY BY STRATA PLAN

#### 9. Division of real property Real Property by strata plan Strata Plan

#### 10. Division of real property by strata plan

- (1) Real <u>property Property</u> for which one <u>(1)</u> or more <u>folios of the Register Folios</u> have been created under the Real Property Law may be divided into <u>lotsLots</u>, or into <u>lotsLots</u> and <u>common property Common Property</u>, by registering a <u>strata plan Strata Plan</u> as provided in this Part <u>2</u>.
- (2) If the <u>real propertyReal Property</u> to be divided by a <u>strata planStrata Plan</u> is comprised in <u>two (2)</u> or more <u>foliosFolios</u>, the <u>Registration</u> of the <u>Register</u>, the <u>registration</u> of the <u>strata planStrata Plan</u> effects any necessary consolidation of the <u>real propertyReal Property contained in such Folios</u> without the need for the Registration of any plan of consolidation.
- (3) Real <u>propertyProperty</u> may be divided both vertically and horizontally under this Law, but vertical division into more than one <u>stratum(1)</u> <u>vertical levels (or stratums)</u> is not a necessary <u>feature</u>requirement of a <u>strata planStrata Development</u>.
- (4) If <u>real property Real Property</u> is divided vertically, a <u>lotLot</u> may be created entirely on one (1) level, or partially on one (1) level and partially on another or <u>othersother levels</u>. A <u>Lot may comprise a number of parts within the Strata Development and such parts need not be contiguous</u>.
- (5) A Strata Development may have more than one (1) layer of division and Strata Plan with the Strata

  Development being first divided into Principal Lots and Principal Common Property by a Principal

  Strata Plan and secondly one (1) or more Principal Lots being further divided into Lots and Common

  Property by a secondary Strata Plan or secondary Strata Plans.
- (6) A Body Corporate is established by operation of this Law for each Strata Scheme upon Registration of a Strata Plan.
- (5)(7) Subject to planning controls, different areas within a strata plan may be and the requirements of the DIFCA, the Master Developer and the Registrar, designated Lots and Common Property within a Strata Development may be designated for different uses Permitted Uses (for example, one area(1) area within the Strata Development may be designated for residential use, another for commercial use, and another for retail use).
- Where a strata plan shows, expressly or by necessary implication, The Permitted Use of the use for which a lot is designated, Lots in a Strata Development must be specified in the registered owner Strata Management Statement and the Permitted Use of the Common Property must be specified on the Strata Plan.
- (9) The Owner must not use the lot for another use, a Lot or any part of Common Property for any other use than the Permitted Use.
- (6)(10) No change to the Permitted Use of a Lot or permit it to be so used the Common Property may be made unless such change is made by way of Extraordinary Resolution and with the prior written approval of the Master Developer and the Registrar.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 2 - REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF A STRATA PLAN

#### 11.10. Requirements for registration of planStrata Plan

#### 12. Requirements for strata plan

- (1) A strata plan Strata Plan must:
  - (a) state the name of the strata schemeStrata Scheme;
  - (b) delineate the external surface boundaries of the <u>siteStrata Development</u> and the location of the <u>buildingsBuildings</u>, or proposed <u>buildings in Buildings in a Staged Strata Scheme</u>, in relation to those boundaries;
  - (c) state the folio or folios of the Register for the site and clearly depict the location of the siteStrata Development;
  - (d) <u>include a drawing illustrating clearly depict</u> the <u>lotsLots</u> and <u>distinguishing distinguish</u> them by numbers or other symbols;
  - (e) define the boundaries of each lotLot;
  - (f) <u>showstate</u> the <u>approximate</u> area of each <u>lotLot calculated in accordance with the Regulations;</u>
  - (g) state the <u>unit entitlementLot Entitlement</u> of each <u>lotLot</u>;
  - (h) indicate (if it is the case) that a lotLot is an accessory lotAccessory Lot and identify the principal lotPrimary Lot with which it is associated;
- (i) if parking easements are to be created on registration of the strata plan:
  - (i) delineate the parking bays as Lots or Accessory Lots;
  - if, immediately before Registration of a Strata Plan, a Real Property Right was Registered in the Folio or Folios for the Strata Development, then, subject to Article 10(1)(k)+10(1)(k), on Registration of the Strata Plan the Lots and the Common Property shall be burdened and benefitted by such Real Property Right and the Registrar may register the Real Property Right in the Folio for each Lot and for the Common Property created on Registration of the Strata Plan;
  - (k) if, immediately before the Registration of the Strata Plan, a part of the Strata Development was subject to a Real Property Right and another part of the Strata Development was not subject to such Real Property Right, on Registration of the Strata Plan the applicable Lots and parts of the Common Property shall be burdened and benefitted by such Real Property Right and the Registrar may Register the Real Property Right in the Folio for the Lot or Lots and/or the Common Property that corresponds most closely to the part of the Strata Development over which the Real Property Right was granted;
  - (1) if Easements and/or Covenants are to be created on Registration of the Strata Plan:
    - (i) define or describe the rights of access to be conferred by the <u>easementsEasements</u>; and
    - (ii) define other <u>easementsEasements</u> and <u>eovenantsCovenants</u> (other than <u>statutory</u> <u>easementsStatutory Easements</u>) that are to be created on <u>registrationRegistration</u> of the <u>planStrata Plan</u> and to which any part of the <u>siteStrata Development</u> is to be

#### subjectbenefitted or burdened by;

- (k)(m) state the name of the body corporateBody Corporate to be formed on registrationRegistration of the planStrata Plan and its address for service;
- (n) be accompanied by the proposed first by Strata Management Statement for the Strata Scheme in the form required by the Registrar;
- (1)(o) be accompanied by the proposed first By-laws of the body corporate Body Corporate, or else indicate in the Strata Management Statement that the first byBy-laws are to be those set out in Schedule 1; and the Model By-laws;
- (p) comply with the Regulations and the Directives of the Registrar; and
- (m)(q) contain <u>such</u> other information and features <u>as</u> required by the Registrar <u>from time to time</u>.
- (2) If a lotLot is separated from another lotLot, or from common propertyCommon Property, by a boundary structureBoundary Structure, the boundary is, unless otherwise stipulated in the strata planStrata Plan, the centre of the boundary structureBoundary Structure.

#### (3) Despite paragraph (2):

- (3) Despite Article  $10(2)\frac{10(2)}{10(2)}$ , unless otherwise approved by the Registrar:
  - (a) any windows (whether fixed or sliding) that are on the exterior wall of a lotLot and enclosed within a space such as a balcony, are part of the lotLot; and
  - (b) any other windows that are on the exterior wall of a lot<u>Lot</u> are common property<u>Common</u> Property.
- (4) A strata planStrata Plan must be endorsed with or accompanied by a certificate of a duly qualified surveyorLicensed Surveyor, in a form approved by the Registrar, certifying that the building or buildingsStrata Plan has been prepared in accordance with this Law and that information contained in the Strata Plan is accurate and complete and that the Building or Buildings shown on the planStrata Plan are wholly within the boundaries of the siteStrata Development or that any encroachment beyond those boundaries is legally permitted.
- (5) In this Article, "lot" 1010, "Lot" includes a lotLot within a building Building that is yet to be constructed or completed.

#### 13.11. Lodgment Lodgement and registration Registration of planStrata Plan

- (1) A strata planStrata Plan has no legal effect unless and until it is registeredRegistered.
- (2) A strata plan may be lodged with the Registrar for registration.
  - (2) A Strata Plan must be lodged with the Registrar for Registration by the Developer within one (1) month from Building Completion or such other period as approved by the Registrar. A Developer who breaches this Article 1(1)11(2) commits a contravention of this Law.
  - (3) The <u>planStrata Plan</u> must be accompanied by:
    - (a) subject to paragraph (4), Article 11(4)11(4), a certificate issued by the relevant planning authority Relevant Authority that the authority Relevant Authority has approved the development Strata Development and the construction of the site Building;
    - (b) any other documents that may be required by the Registrar; and

- (c) the <del>prescribed fee</del>Prescribed Fee.
- (4) Where the <u>DIFCA</u>, the <u>Master Developer or a Relevant</u> Authority has assented through a notification to the strata subdivision of a <u>building or a class of buildings Building</u> without needing planning approval, the <u>as-built</u> building plans as approved by the <u>relevant building authority Relevant Authority</u> may constitute the <u>strata planStrata Plan</u> for the purposes of Article 10, if they are accompanied by a certificate from a <u>duly qualified surveyor Licensed Surveyor</u>:
  - (a) setting out the information required by Article 10;1010; and
  - (b) certifying that the plans are submitted Strata Plan is correct and that the separate areas within the building Building accord with the areas that the registered Registered freehold owner Owner of the real property Real Property on which the building Building stands has sold or agreed to sell.
- (5) If satisfied that the requirements for registration Registration have been complied with, the Registrar must register the planStrata Plan.
- (6) If a Strata Plan has not been lodged with the Registrar for Registration by the Developer within one
  (1) month from Building Completion or such other period as approved by the Registrar, the Register
  may make an Order that an interim Body Corporate be established by the Developer pending
  Registration of the Strata Plan.
- (5)(7) If the Register makes an Order that an interim Body Corporate be established by the Developer the Registrar shall specify in the Order what requirements the Developer must satisfy during such period which may include the calling of the first General Meeting, the election of the Management Committee and the appointment of a Body Corporate Manager notwithstanding the Body Corporate shall not be established until the Strata Plan is Registered.

#### 14.12. Mortgages

- (1) If, immediately before registration Registration of a strata planStrata Plan, a mortgage Mortgage was registered Registered in the folioFolio or folios of the Register Folios for the entire siteStrata Development, then on registrationRegistration of the planStrata Plan the Registrar must register the mortgageMortgage in the folioFolio for each lotLot created on registrationRegistration of the planStrata Plan.
- (2) If, immediately before the <a href="registration">registration</a> of the <a href="strata-planStrata-plan">strata-plan</a>, a part of the <a href="siteStrata-planStrata-planStrata-plan">siteStrata-planStrata-plan</a>, a part of the <a href="siteStrata-planStrata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-plan-strata-pla
- (3) When acting under paragraph (1), the <u>The Registrar must not recordRegister</u> the <u>mortgage Mortgage</u> in the <u>folio of the Register</u>Folio for the <u>common property</u>Common Property.

#### 15.13. Effect of registration Registration

- (1) A <u>registered strata plan Registered Strata Plan</u> forms part of the <u>Real Property Register</u>.
- (2) On registration Registration of the strata planStrata Plan, the Registrar must create folios of the RegisterFolios for:
  - (a) each lotLot created by the planRegistration of the Strata Plan; and
  - (b) the common property Common Property.

- (3) When creating a folio of the Register Folio for a lotLot, the Registrar must:
  - (a) if the <u>original ownerDeveloper</u> still owns the <u>lot, recordLot, Register</u> the <u>original ownerDeveloper</u> as the <u>registered freehold ownerOwner</u> of that <u>lotLot</u>;
  - (b) if the original ownerDeveloper has transferred the lotLot, and the Prospective Purchaser has Registered such Real Property Interest in the Off Plan Register, the Registrar must recordRegister as the registered freehold ownerOwner the personProspective Purchaser who, at the time of creation of the folioFolio, appears to the Registrar to be the freehold owneras the Prospective Purchaser in the Off Plan Register upon written confirmation from the Developer that the Prospective Purchaser has fully complied with its obligations under the Sale and Purchase Agreement; and
- (c) record on the Folio of the Lot that ownership of the lot may:
  - (d)(c) beLot is subject to the benefits and burdens created under any building sales agreement, coowners association constitution, master community declaration, the Master Community
    Declaration and any Sale and Purchase Agreement, Principal Strata Management Statement
    or similar document applying to the lot; and Lot, as applicable.
  - (i) include a proportionate interest in any common property associated with the development of which the building forms part.
- (4) When creating a folio of the Register Folio for the common property Common Property, the Registrar must record Register the body corporate Body Corporate as the registered freehold owner Registered Owner.
- (5) The following provisions apply to the <u>folio of the Register-Folio</u> for the <u>common property-Common Property:</u>
  - (a) <u>easementsEasements</u> (other than <u>statutory easements</u>), <u>covenants and caveatsStatutory</u>
    <u>Easements</u>), <u>Covenants and Caveats</u> affecting the <u>siteStrata Development</u> are to be <u>recordedRegistered</u> in the <u>folioFolio</u>;
  - (b) dealings with the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u> by the <u>body corporateBody</u>
    <u>Corporate</u> of a kind authorised under this Law are to be <u>recordedRegistered</u> in the <u>folioFolio</u>;
  - (c) the initial Strata Management Statement of the Body Corporate is to be Registered on the Folio;
  - (e)(d) if the initial byBy-laws of the body corporate Body Corporate are not the model byBy-laws in Schedule 1, that fact is to be recorded Registered in the folioFolio and any changes to byBy-laws are to be recorded Registered in the folioStrata Management Statement; and
  - (d)(e) any amendments to the planStrata Plan and the Strata Management Statement are to be recordedRegistered in the folioFolio.

**Chapter 3 - The common property** 

#### **CHAPTER 3 – THE COMMON PROPERTY**

#### 16.14. Common property

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), Article 14(2)14(2), the common property Common Property consists of:
  - (a) parts of the <u>siteStrata Development</u> (including <u>buildingsBuildings</u> or parts of <u>buildingsBuildings</u> and improvements) that are not within a <u>lotLot</u>; and
- (b) the service infrastructure.
  - (b) the Service Infrastructure notwithstanding it may be located within or accessed through a Lot.
- (2) A part of the <u>service infrastructureService Infrastructure</u> within a <u>lot, andLot, that</u> solely <u>relatedrelates</u> to supplying services to the <u>lotLot</u>, is <u>common propertyCommon Property</u> only if it is within a <u>boundary structureBoundary Structure</u> separating the <u>lotLot</u> from another <u>lotLot</u> or from <u>common propertyCommon Property</u> or is part of a network that services more than one (1) Lot.

#### 17.15. Ownership of common property Common Property

- (1) The body corporate A Body Corporate holds ownership of the common property Common Property in trust for the owners of Owners in the lots Strata Scheme.
- (2) The <u>owners of the lotsOwners</u> are, in equity, tenants in common of the <u>common propertyCommon</u>

  <u>Property</u> in shares proportionate to the <u>unit entitlementsLot Entitlements</u> of their respective <u>lotsLots</u>.
- (3) An <u>owner's Owner's</u> interest in a <u>lot Lot</u> is inseparable <u>and indefeasible</u> from the <u>owner's Owner's</u> interest in the <u>common property Common Property</u>, so that:
  - (a) a dealing with the <u>lotLot</u> affects, without express mention, the <u>Lot Owner's</u> interest in the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>; and
  - (b) an <u>ownerOwner</u> cannot separately deal with or dispose of the <u>owner'sOwner's</u> interest in the <u>common propertyCommon Property in any manner whatsoever</u>.
- (4) The body corporate may A Body Corporate must not mortgage Mortgage or charge the common property Common Property, but otherwise may deal with the common property Common Property on behalf of the owners of the lots Owners as authorised under this Law.

#### 18.16. Rights and responsibilities for common property Common Property

- (1) The body corporate A Body Corporate has a separate legal personality and may sue and be sued for rights and liabilities related to the common property as if the body corporate Body Corporate were the owner and occupier of the common property Common Property.
- (2) If the body corporate a Body Corporate grants rights of exclusive occupation of a part of the common propertyan Exclusive Use Right with respect to another person, the body corporate's a part of the Common Property to an Owner, the Body Corporate's rights and liabilities as occupier of with respect to that part of the common property Common Property are, while the right of exclusive occupation Exclusive Use Right continues, vested in the other person Owner subject to the terms of the Strata Management Statement and Exclusive Use By-law granting such Exclusive Use Right.

8

#### 19.17. Disposal of interest in common property Common Property

- (1) If authorised by extraordinary resolution, a body corporate an Extraordinary Resolution, and approved in writing by the Registrar, a Body Corporate may:
  - (a) sell or otherwise dispose of part of the common property Common Property; or
  - (b) grant or amend a lease over part of the common property Common Property.
- (2) An instrument to give effect to a transactiondisposal under this Article Article 17(1)(a)17(1)(a) or a lease under Article 17(1)(b)17(1)(b) may be registered only be Registered, if accompanied by:
  - (a) a copy of the <u>resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u> authorising the transaction certified under the <u>body corporate's common sealBody Corporate's stamp</u>;
  - (b) if planning or subdivision approval is required by law, a certificate from the relevant authority Relevant Authority certifying that it has approved the transaction; and
  - (c) if the transaction is for the sale or disposal of part of the <u>eommon propertyCommon Property</u>, an amendment to the <u>planStrata Plan</u> showing the new boundaries <u>of the Strata Scheme</u>.

#### **Chapter CHAPTER 4 - Easements - EASEMENTS**

#### **20.18.** Statutory easements Easements

- (1) Easements of lateral and subjacent support exist between lots or parts of Lots and the common property Common Property for which the support is necessary and lots or parts of Lots and the common property Common Property capable of providing the support.
- (2) An easement Easement of shelter exists entitling the owner of a lotan Owner to have the lotits Lot sheltered by buildings Buildings and structures on the site Strata Development.
- (3) Easements exist over the lotsLots and common property Common Property in favour of the body corporate and the owners of lotsa Body Corporate and each Owner to the extent reasonably necessary for the installation, maintenance, operation, repair and replacement of service infrastructure Service Infrastructure and the Operation of the Common Property.
- (4) The easements in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3)The Statutory Easements in Articles 18(1)18(1), 18(2)18(2) and 18(3)18(3) confer and impose all ancillary rights and obligations reasonably necessary to make them effective, including the right of a Body Corporate and each Owner to enter real propertythe Lots and the Common Property burdened by the easements Easements in order to ensure continued enjoyment of the easements.
- (5) The rights conferred by the <u>easementsStatutory Easements</u> in <u>paragraphs (1)</u>, (2)<u>Articles 18(1)18(1)</u>, 18(2)18(2) and (3)18(3)18(3) cannot be exercised in a way that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of a <u>lotLot</u> or the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>.

#### 21.19. Creation by body corporate Body Corporate of easements Easements and covenants Covenants

- (1) If authorised by extraordinary resolution, a body corporate Extraordinary Resolution, and approved in writing by the Registrar, a Body Corporate may:
  - (a) grant an <u>easement Easement</u> burdening the <u>common property Common Property</u>, or accept the grant of an <u>easement Easement</u> for the benefit of the <u>common property Common Property</u>;

- (b) enter into a <u>covenant Covenant</u> burdening the <u>common property Common Property</u> or for the benefit of the <u>common property</u> Common Property; or
- (c) surrender an easement Easement or eovenant Covenant for the benefit of the common property Common Property, or accept the surrender of an easement Easement or covenant Covenant burdening the common property Common Property.
- (2) An instrument to give effect to a transaction under this Article <u>1919</u> may only be registered Registered if accompanied by:
  - (a) a copy of the <u>resolutionResolution</u> authorising the transaction certified under the <del>body</del> <del>corporate's common seal</del>Body Corporate's stamp;
  - (b) if planning approval is required by law, a certificate from the relevant authority Relevant Authority certifying that it has approved the transaction;
  - (c) if the Registrar considers necessary, a plan of the easement Easement; and
  - (d) any other documents required by the Registrar.

#### 22.20. Commencement of easements Easements and eovenants Covenants

- (1) Statutory <u>easements Easements</u> come into force on the <u>registration Registration</u> of the <u>planStrata Plan</u>.
- (2) Easements and <u>covenants Covenants</u> that are included in the <u>planStrata Plan</u> and that burden <u>real property comprised in the sitethe Strata Development</u>, come into force on the <u>registrationRegistration</u> of the <u>planStrata Plan</u>.
- (3) An <u>easement Easement</u> or <u>covenant Covenant</u> created by a transaction authorised under this Chapter comes into force on <u>registration Registration</u> of the instrument under which the <u>easement Easement</u> or <u>covenant Covenant</u> is created.

#### **Chapter**CHAPTER 5 – Unit entitlements LOT ENTITLEMENTS

#### 23.21. Unit entitlements Lot Entitlements

- (1) Each lotLot created by a planStrata Plan has a unit entitlementLot Entitlement, expressed as a percentage or fraction of the aggregate unit entitlement of the Lot Entitlements of all lotsLots in the Strata Scheme. The Lot Entitlement of a Lot is calculated by dividing the area of such Lot by the aggregate of the area of all of the Lots in the planStrata Scheme in accordance with this Law. The Lot Entitlements shall be specified in the Strata Management Statement.
- (2) A <u>unit entitlementLot Entitlement</u>:
  - (a) may be a general <u>unit entitlement Lot Entitlement</u> operating for all the purposes of this Law; or
  - (b) may be a special <u>unit entitlement Lot Entitlement</u> operating for any one <u>(1)</u> or more specific purposes, such as (but not limited to) <u>determining</u> the following:
    - (i) <u>for fixing</u> the proportionate <u>contributionService Charges payable by the Owner</u> to <u>be made by the owner of the lot to the body corporate</u>;
    - (ii) <u>for fixing</u> the <u>owner'sOwner's</u> proportionate interest in the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>;
    - (iii) for fixing the number of votes to be exercisable by the owner of the lot Owner at a

#### general meeting General Meeting of the body corporate; Body Corporate; and

- (iv) for fixing the proportion of the body corporate's Body Corporate's income to be apportioned to the owner of the lot Owner.
- (3) The <u>contributionService Charges</u> under <u>paragraph (2)(b)(i)Article 21(2)(b)(i)21(2)(b)(i)</u> may take into account the ways in which the <u>owner'sOwner's</u> use or occupation of a <u>lotLot</u> contributes to matters such as (but not limited to) the following:
  - (a) the beneficial use of the Common Property by the Owners;
  - (a)(b) the use wear and tear on the common property Common Property;
  - (b)(c) the consumption of shared facilities; and
  - (e)(d) the insurance premiums payable by the body corporate Body Corporate.
- (4) If a lotLot has a special unit entitlement Lot Entitlement for a particular purpose, it must also have a general unit entitlement Lot Entitlement for other purposes. Where relevant Unless otherwise stated, a reference in this Law to the unit entitlement of the lot is to be taken as a reference to the special unit entitlement, but otherwise Lot Entitlement is to be taken to be a reference to the general unit entitlementLot Entitlement of the lotsuch Lot.
- (5) The <u>unit entitlementLot Entitlement</u>, or a particular class of <u>unit entitlementLot Entitlement</u>, may be the same for each <u>lotLot</u> or may vary from <u>lotLot</u> to <u>lotLot</u>.
- (6) <u>Unit entitlements Lot Entitlements</u> must be <u>fixed\_determined</u> on a fair and equitable basis <u>and approved by the Registrar prior to the Registration of the Strata Plan.</u>

#### 24.22. Change of unit entitlements Lot Entitlements

- (1) The <u>unit entitlements of the lotsLot Entitlements</u> created by <u>the Registration of a planStrata Plan</u> may be changed <u>with the prior written approval of the Registrar</u>:
  - by extraordinary resolution Extraordinary Resolution of a Body Corporate;
- (a) by an Order of the body corporate;
  - (b) by order Registrar under Part 8; or
  - (c) if the total <u>unit entitlements Lot Entitlements of all</u> of the <u>lots subject to the change Lots</u> are not affected, by agreement between the <u>ownersOwners</u> of the <u>lotsLots subject to the change</u> and with the consent of the <u>registered mortgageesRegistered Mortgagees</u> and <u>lesseesOccupiers</u> of the <u>lotsLots</u>.
- (2) The Registrar may dispense with a <a href="lessee's Mortgagee's and Occupier's">lessee's Mortgagee's and Occupier's</a> consent under <a href="paragraph">paragraph</a> (1)(c)Article 22(1)(c)22(1)(e)</a> if satisfied that the <a href="lessee's Mortgagee's or Occupier's interests would not be prejudiced by the change of <a href="unit entitlement">unit entitlement</a> Lot Entitlement or if the <a href="lessee Mortgagee's or Occupier">lessee Mortgagee's or Occupier</a> has unreasonably withheld consent.
- (3) A change of <u>unit entitlements Lot Entitlements</u> under <u>paragraph (1)Article 22(1)22(1)</u> does not take effect until the <u>planStrata Management Statement</u> is changed by <u>registrationRegistration</u> of an amendment including the change.
- (4) This Article does not limit other ways in which unit entitlements Lot Entitlements may change under this Law.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 6 — AMENDMENT OF STRATA PLAN

#### 25.23. Amendment of strata planStrata Plan

#### 26. Amendment of plan

A strata plan Strata Plan may be amended by registration Registration of an amendment under this Chapter subject to the approval of the Registrar.

#### 27.24. Application for amendment

- (1) An application for registration Registration of an amendment to a strata plan Strata Plan may be made:
  - (a) if the body corporate a Body Corporate is authorised by special resolution Special Resolution to make the application, by the body corporate Body Corporate; or
  - (b) jointly by the <u>ownersOwners</u> of <u>lotsLots</u> affected by the amendment.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by the following:
  - (a) if the application is made by the body corporate Body Corporate, a copy of the resolution Special Resolution authorising the application certified under the body corporate's common seal Body Corporate's company stamp;
  - (b) if the amendment affects the boundaries of <u>lotsLots</u> or <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>:
    - (i) a plan amended Strata Plan showing the amendment certified, in a form approved by the Registrar, by a duly qualified surveyor Licensed Surveyor;
    - (ii) a certificate of approval from any authority Relevant Authority whose approval to the amendment is required; and
    - (iii) evidence that the registered mortgagees Registered Mortgagees of any lotsLots affected by the amendment consent to the amendment;
  - (c) if the amendment affects <u>unit entitlementsLot Entitlements</u>, a revised schedule of <u>unit entitlements</u>Lot Entitlements; and
  - (d) the prescribed fee Prescribed Fee.
- (3) The Registrar may dispense with a registered mortgagee's Registered Mortgagee's consent under paragraph (2)(b)(iii)Article 24(2)(b)(iii)24(2)(b)(iii) if satisfied that the mortgagee's Mortgagee's interests would not be prejudiced by registration Registration of the amendment or that the mortgageeMortgagee has unreasonably withheld consent.

## 28.25. Acquisition of real property Real Property by body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) If authorised by extraordinary resolution, a body corporate Extraordinary Resolution, a Body Corporate may acquire real property to Real Property and incorporate it ininto the site Strata Development.
- (2) If the <u>real property Real Property</u> is not already <u>Registered</u> under the Real Property Law, the transaction for the acquisition <u>ismay</u> not to be completed until a <u>folio of the RegisterFolio</u> is created for the <u>real propertyReal Property</u>.
- (3) A transfer to give effect to an acquisition under this Article <u>2525</u> may be registered Registered only if

#### approved by the Registrar and accompanied by:

- (a) a copy of the <u>resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u> authorising the acquisition, certified under the <u>body corporate's common sealBody Corporate's stamp</u>; and
- (b) an application for amendment to the <u>planStrata Plan</u> in accordance with this Chapter incorporating the <u>real property in the siteReal Property into the Strata Development</u>.
- (4) On registration Registration of the transfer, the real property Real Property merges with the site Strata Development to form common property Common Property or common property and lots Lots in accordance with the amendment to the plan Strata Plan approved by the Registrar.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 7— - DIVESTING OF REAL PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

#### 29.26. Divesting of real property Real Property designated for public purposes

- (1) This Article applies where, in a <u>planStrata Plan</u> approved by the <u>relevant authorityRelevant Authority</u>, part of <u>common property is designatedCommon Property is dedicated by the Master Developer</u> for roads, streets, road reserves, road-widening, drainage reserves, or for any other public use.
- (2) The <u>AuthorityMaster Developer</u> may lodge with the Registrar a request in the approved form to be <u>registeredRegistered</u> as <u>ownerOwner</u> of that part of the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>.
- (3) If satisfied that the request relates to the part of the real property Real Property shown in the planStrata Plan, the Registrar must recordRegister the AuthorityMaster Developer as registered freehold owner the Owner of that part of the common property Common Property and make an appropriate recording in the folio of the Register Folio for the common property Common Property.
- (4) On registration Registration:
  - (a) that part of the common property Common Property vests in the Authority Master Developer as a Lot free from all interests (including free of any prior Exclusive Use Rights) affecting it;
  - (b) where any of those interests prior Real Property Interests are registered Registered, the Registrar must cancel their registration Registration; and
  - (c) if the Registrar considers it appropriate, the Registrar must create a new folio of the RegisterFolio for the balance of the common property.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 8 — CONSOLIDATION OF STRATA PLANS

#### 30.27. Consolidation of plansStrata Plans

Two or more strata plans Strata Plans may be consolidated under this Chapter 8.

#### 31.28. Application for consolidation

- (1) An application to the Registrar for the approval of the consolidation of two (2) or more strata plans Strata Plans may be made to the Registrar by the bodies corporate for respective Bodies Corporate of the relevant strata schemes. Strata Schemes each of which must have passed an Extraordinary Resolution resolving to consolidate.
- (2) The Registrar may reject such application, or grant its approval subject to such conditions as the Registrar considers appropriate, should the Registrar consider that not approving the proposed consolidation, or granting its approval subject to such conditions on the proposed consolidation, as the case may be, is in the best interest of the Strata Development.

- (2)(3) The application must be accompanied by the following:
  - (a) copies of the <a href="resolutions">resolutions</a> authorising the application, each certified under the <a href="common seal-company stamp">common seal-company stamp</a> of the <a href="body-corporate">body corporate</a> by which it was passed to be an <a href="mailto:extraordinary resolution">extraordinary Resolution</a> of the <a href="body-corporate">body corporate</a> <a href="Body-corporate">Body Corporate</a>;
  - (b) a consolidated planStrata Plan to be substituted for the existing registered plans-Strata Plans of the Strata Schemes to be consolidated certified, in a form approved by the Registrar, by a duly qualified surveyor; Licensed Surveyor;
  - (c) the written consents of all owners and registered mortgagees of lots Registered Mortgagees of Lots;
  - (d) a certificate of approval issued by any authority Relevant Authority whose consent to the consolidation is required;
  - (e) a revised schedule of unit entitlements Lot Entitlements; and
  - (f) the prescribed fee Prescribed Fee.
- (3)(4) The consolidated <u>planStrata Plan</u> must show the name of the <u>strata schemeStrata Scheme</u> to be formed by the consolidation and the address of the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> to be formed by the consolidation.
- (4)(5) The Registrar may dispense with a registered mortgagee's Registered Mortgagee's consent under paragraph (2)(c)Article 28(3)(c)28(3)(e) if satisfied that the mortgagee's Mortgagee's interests would not be prejudiced by the consolidation or that the mortgagee Mortgagee has unreasonably withheld consent.

#### 32.29. How consolidation is effected

- (1) The If the Registrar approves the consolidation, the Registrar may consolidate the strata plans Strata
  Plans by:
  - (a) cancelling the existing plansStrata Plans and the existing folios in the RegisterFolios for the strata schemesStrata Schemes; and
  - (b) registering the new <u>planStrata Plan</u> and creating new <u>folios in the RegisterFolios</u> for the consolidated <u>schemeStrata Scheme</u>.
- (2) The issue of new <u>folios of the RegisterFolios</u> does not affect <u>mortgages Mortgages</u> over the <u>lotsLots</u> in the <u>strata\_schemeStrata\_Scheme</u>, and those <u>registeredMortgages Registered</u> on the previous <u>foliosFolios</u> are to be transferred to the <u>new foliosnewly created Folios</u>.

## 33.30. Effect of consolidation

(1) On consolidation of the <u>plansStrata Plans</u>, the <u>bodies corporate Bodies Corporate</u> that applied for the consolidation are dissolved and their assets and liabilities vest in the <u>body corporate new Body Corporate</u> formed on <u>registrationRegistration</u> of the new <u>planStrata Plan</u>.

## Chapter CHAPTER 9— - COLLECTIVE SALE OF STRATA DEVELOPMENT

#### 34.31. Collective sale of site Sale Resolution

#### 35. Collective sale resolution

- (1) This Article applies to a resolutionResolution (in this Chapter called a "collective sale resolution") "Collective Sale Resolution") to sell the siteentire Strata Development including all of the Lots and any property on it the Common Property.
- (2) A <u>collective sale resolutionCollective Sale Resolution</u> may only be passed at a duly convened <u>meetingGeneral Meeting where no less than ninety per cent (90%)</u> of the <u>members of the body corporateOwners attend either personally or by proxy</u>, and must be <u>passed by way of an extraordinary resolutionExtraordinary Resolution of such Owners present.</u>
- (3) A collective sale resolution A Collective Sale Resolution must specify:
  - (a) the proposed method of and timing of the sale;
  - (b) the method of distributing the proceeds of sale between the Owners;
  - (c) the hoped foragreed minimum sale price; and
  - (d) that no binding contract for sale may be entered into until 4three (3) month after the passing of the resolution Extraordinary Resolution.
- (4) Any <u>ownerOwner or Mortgagee</u> who opposes the sale, <u>or a registered mortgagee</u>, may apply to the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> within <u>1three (3)</u> month of the passing of the <u>resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u> for a determination:
  - (a) that the sale not proceed; or
  - (b) that the sale proceed on terms that differ from the terms of the <u>resolutionExtraordinary</u> <u>Resolution</u>, and specifying those terms.
- (5) If an <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>mortgageeMortgagee</u> acts under <u>paragraph (4),Article 31(4)31(4)</u>, the <u>body</u> <u>corporateBody Corporate</u> must not act on the <u>resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u> unless and until the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> has made an <u>orderOrder</u> allowing the sale to proceed.
- (6) The Board Registrar may make the order Order that it considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- (7) The <u>Board's orderRegistrar's Order</u> binds all <u>owners, mortgageesOwners, Mortgagees</u> and other persons with an interest in the <u>siteStrata Development</u>.
- (8) This Article is subject to any Regulations governing the proceedings before the <u>BoardRegistrar</u>, including any requirements for notice to be given and any circumstances the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> must take into account when considering its decision.
- (9) If the Registrar approves the sale, an Owner or Mortgagee that acted under Article 31(4)31(4) may, within thirty (30) days of the approval, apply to the Court for an order revoking the approval. The Court may make the order it considers appropriate, and the Registrar must comply with the order.

#### 36.32. Collective sale procedures

- (1) This Article applies where a collective sale resolution Collective Sale Resolution has been passed and:
  - (a) no application has been made to the BoardRegistrar under Article 31;3131; or
  - (b) an application has been made but the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> has rejected it and has ordered the sale to proceed.
- (2) The body corporate A Body Corporate may proceed with the sale in accordance with the terms of the resolutionCollective Sale Resolution or (if different from the resolutionCollective Sale Resolution)

- the Board's orderRegistrar's Order.
- (3) The body corporate A Body Corporate may appoint up to 3 of its membersa Body Corporate Manager to represent it and all the ownersOwners.
- (4) The appointees acting together A Body Corporate Manager may execute all instruments and dealings necessary or convenient to give effect to the resolution Collective Sale Resolution or the Board's order Registrar's Order.
- On production of a copy of the <u>resolution</u>Collective Sale Resolution or the <u>orderOrder</u>, and a copy of the appointment of the <u>representativesBody Corporate Manager</u>, neither a purchaser nor the Registrar need enquire whether the requirements of this Chapter have been met.
- (6) This Article is subject to any Regulations governing the sale procedures.

#### **Chapter CHAPTER** 10 – Termination of plan TERMINATION OF STRATA SCHEME

#### 37.33. Termination by resolution Resolution of body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate may, by extraordinary resolution Extraordinary Resolution, resolve to terminate the strata planStrata Scheme.
- (2) The body corporate A Body Corporate gives effect to its resolution Extraordinary Resolution by applying to the Registrar for cancellation of the planStrata Scheme under Article 35.3535.
- (3) If it resolves to terminate the planStrata Scheme, the body corporate Body Corporate must also appoint as liquidator a person who is registered as an insolvency practitioner under Part 9 of the DIFC Insolvency Law (DIFC Law No. 7 of 2004).
- (4) The liquidator must do whatever is reasonably possible to ensure that the following events occur, to the optimum lawful advantage of the body corporateBody Corporate:
  - (a) the sale or disposition of the body corporate's Body Corporate's property;
  - (b) the discharge of the body corporate's Body Corporate's liabilities;
  - (c) the identification of persons liable for discharging the body corporate's Body Corporate's liabilities and their proportionate liability; and
  - (d) the distribution of the body corporate's Body Corporate's assets and the proportionate entitlement of each person under that distribution.

#### 38.34. Termination by Court

- (1) The Court may order that a <u>strata planStrata Scheme</u> be terminated, on grounds the Court considers appropriate.
- (2) An application for an order under <del>paragraph (1)</del> Article 34(1)34(1) may be made by an <del>owner</del> Owner, a Mortgagee of a lot, a registered mortgagee of a lot</del>Lot, or the body corporate Body Corporate.
- (3) The Court may require persons to be served with notice of the application.
- (4) The Court may, from time to time, vary any order it makes under this Article, on the application of any person entitled to be heard on the application for the original order.
- (5) No application may be made under this Article where the only reason for the application is that the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersOwners</a> wish to sell all the <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">loss journal.com/</a> and <a href="https://doi.org/10.108/journal.com/">ownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersownersowners

#### Plan and:

- (a) they have not been able to obtain a collective sale resolution Collective Sale Resolution under Article 31;3131; or
- (b) they have been able to obtain such a resolution Collective Sale Resolution, but the Board Registrar has refused an order for sale.

#### 39.35. Registrar's cancellation of planStrata Plan on application of body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) The Registrar may cancel a <u>strata planStrata Scheme</u> on application by <u>the body corporate</u> <u>Body Corporate</u>, following <u>a resolution</u> <u>an Extraordinary Resolution</u> under Article <u>33.3333</u>.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by the following:
  - (a) a copy of the resolution Extraordinary Resolution, certified under the common seal stamp of the relevant body corporate Body Corporate to be an extraordinary resolution Extraordinary Resolution of the body corporate Body Corporate;
  - (b) the written consents of all <u>registered mortgagees Mortgagees</u> of <u>lotsLots</u> affected by the application;
  - (c) a certificate from any authority Relevant Authority whose consent is required for the application; and
  - (d) the <del>prescribed fee</del>Prescribed Fee.
- (3) The Registrar may dispense with a registered mortgagee's Mortgagee's consent under paragraph (2)(b)Article 35(2)(b)35(2)(b) if satisfied that the mortgagee's Mortgagee's interests would not be prejudiced by cancellation of the planStrata Scheme or that the mortgagee Mortgagee has unreasonably withheld consent.

## 40.36. Cancellation of planStrata Scheme following order of Court

- (1) Where the Court orders that a <u>strata planStrata Scheme</u> be terminated, the order must include the steps that are to be taken to have the termination lodged with the Registrar for <u>registrationRegistration</u>, and the action to be taken by the Registrar to give effect to the order.
- (2) The Registrar must take any action the Court directs.

#### 41.37. Effect of cancellation

- (1) On cancellation of a strata planStrata Scheme:
  - (a) the <u>siteStrata Development</u> vests in the former <u>ownersOwners</u> of the <u>lotsLots</u>, as <u>tenantsTenants</u> in <u>commonCommon</u>, in shares proportionate to the respective <u>unit entitlementsLot Entitlements</u> of their <u>lotsLots</u>;
  - (b) the body corporate Body Corporate is dissolved, and any outstanding rights and liabilities of the body corporate Body Corporate attach to the owners Owners in shares proportionate to the respective unit entitlements Lot Entitlements of their lots Lots; and
  - (c) any mortgage Mortgage or other encumbrance registered Registered over a lotLot attaches to the interest of the former owner Owner of the lotLot in the siteStrata Development.

#### 42.38. Registration of cancellation

(1) On cancelling a strata planStrata Scheme, the Registrar must:

- (a) cancel existing folios related to the former planStrata Scheme; and
- (b) create a new folio in Folio for the Register Strata Development to give effect to this Chapter.

#### <u>CHAPTER 11 – MISCELLANEOUS</u>

#### 43.39. Reinstatement of buildings Buildings

- (1) If a <u>building on Building within</u> the <u>siteStrata Development</u> is damaged or destroyed, a scheme for reinstating the <u>building Building</u> in whole or in part may be approved under this Article.
- (2) A reinstatement scheme referred to in paragraph (1) Article 39(1)39(1) may be approved:
  - (a) by agreement in writing between all interested parties approved by the Registrar; or
  - (b) by <u>orderOrder</u> of the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> made on application by an interested party.
- (3) A reinstatement scheme may:
  - (a) direct how insurance money is to be applied;
  - (b) direct payment by the body corporate a Body Corporate or any one (1) or more owners of lotsOwners;
  - (c) direct changes to the planStrata Plan;
  - (d) require the body corporate a Body Corporate to compensate the owners Owners of lots Lots prejudiced by changes to the planStrata Plan; and
  - (e) deal with incidental or ancillary matters.
- (4) The following are interested parties are: under this Article 3939:
  - (a) the body corporate Body Corporate;
  - (b) the insurer;
  - (c) the <u>ownersOwners</u> and registered mortgagees of <u>lotsLots</u> affected by the <u>reinstatement</u> scheme;
  - (d) any planning authority Relevant Authority with jurisdiction over the site Strata Development; and
  - (e) all other persons who appear from the he Register determines to have an interest in the reinstatement scheme.

#### 44.40. Apportionment of statutory charge

If a liability to an authoritythe Master Developer, the DIFCA or any Relevant Authority exists, and the liability is a charge on the whole or part of the <a href="siteStrata Development">siteStrata Development</a>, then the charge is apportioned among the <a href="lotsLots">lotsLots</a> (or the <a href="lotsLots">lotsLots</a> in that part of the <a href="siteStrata Development">siteStrata Development</a>) in the <a href="same proportions">same proportions as the <a href="unit entitlementLot Entitlement">unit entitlementLot Entitlement</a> of all the <a href="lotsLots">lotsLots</a> in the <a href="siteStrata Development">siteStrata Development</a> or that part of the <a href="siteStrata Development">siteStrata Development</a>.

STRATA TITLE LAW

#### PART 3-: STAGED DEVELOPMENTSTRATA SCHEMES

#### <u>CHAPTER 1 – NATURE OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME</u>

#### 45.41. Staged development schemes Strata Schemes

- (1) This Part <u>3 provides for staged development schemesStaged Strata Schemes</u>.
- (2) Where, at the time this Law comes into force, the <u>relevant authority Relevant Authority</u> has approved <u>building plansa form of Strata Plan or Strata Plans</u> which comply with <u>Article 147 of the Real Property Law and which provide for <u>development Strata Development</u> in <u>to occur stages</u>, then the <u>development Strata Development</u> Development may proceed in those stages despite the provisions of this Part 3.</u>

#### 46.42. Form and contents of schemeStrata Scheme

- (1) A staged development scheme An application for the Staged Strata Scheme consists of:
  - (a) <u>a master plana Staged Strata Plan</u> for developing <del>real property</del>the Strata Development in stages by a series of <del>strata plans</del>Strata Plans; and
  - (b) a disclosure statement a Disclosure Statement that conforms with the requirements of this Part 3.
- (2) The master plan forming part of a staged development scheme Staged Strata Plan for a Staged Strata Scheme must:
  - (a) identify the <u>siteStrata Development</u> by reference to the relevant <u>folio of the RegisterFolio or Folios</u> and delineate the <u>siteboundaries of the Strata Development</u>;
  - (b) contain a planseparate Strata Plan for each proposed stage of the development (identifying its location by reference to the site)Strata Development) and a Principal Strata Plan if the Strata Development is to be the subject of a Principal Strata Scheme that:
    - (i) shows the location of existing and proposed buildings Buildings;
    - (ii) identifies the boundaries of the proposed <u>lotsLots</u> and <u>eommon propertyCommon</u> <u>Property;</u> and
    - (iii) indicates proposed construction zones, access zones and the nature of the use that may be made of them; and
  - (c) contain any other information or material required by the Registrar.
- (3) A <u>disclosure statement that forms part of Disclosure Statement for</u> a <u>staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme</u> must include:
  - (a) a warning to Prospective Owners in the form and terms required by the Registrar;
  - (b) the name and address of the developer Developer;
  - (c) a description of the proposed development and the stages in which it is to be carried out;
  - (d) a statement of times for commencing the estimated construction commencement and completing Building Completion of each stage of the proposed development Strata Development (which may be fixed by reference to the calendar, by reference to the completion of a previous stage of the development, by reference to progress in the sale of lots Lots, or on any other reasonable basis in each case as approved by the Registrar);

- (e) a schedule of the working hours during which work is to proceed on the second and any subsequent stage of the proposed developmentStrata Development;
- (f) a description of any amenities to be provided as partin each stage of the proposed development Strata Development, and a statement of:
  - (i) the purposes for which the amenities are to be provided;
  - the extent to which the amenities are to be available for use by the <u>ownersOwners</u> and <u>occupiersOccupiers</u> of <u>lots and their inviteesLots in each Strata Scheme</u>; and
  - (iii) the arrangements for providing and maintaining the amenities and defraying the cost the estimated Service Charges in respect of their provision or maintenanceOperation;
- (g) a schedule of material and finishes to be used in the building work involved in carrying out proposed development work;
- (h) a schedule of the proposed <u>unit entitlements Lot Entitlements</u> for each proposed <u>lot Lot</u> as at the completion of each stage of the <u>proposed development</u>; and <u>Strata Development</u>;
- (i) a copy of the Strata Management Statement (and Principal Strata Management Statement, if applicable) for the Strata Scheme; and
- (i)(j) any other information or materials required by the Registrar.

#### CHAPTER 2 – APPROVAL OF STRATA SCHEME IN PRINCIPLE

#### 47.43. Application for planning approval Planning Approval

- (1) Before a <u>staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> may be commenced, the <u>developer under Developer of</u> the proposed <u>staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> must apply for, and receive, approval of the <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> in principle from the <u>relevant planning authorityRegistrar</u>, the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities.
- (2) The application to the Registrar must be accompanied by:
  - (a) the proposed staged development scheme Staged Strata Plan;
- (b) any other document required by the authority; and
- (c) the prescribed fee.
  - (b) the proposed Disclosure Statement;
  - (c) an approval from the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities; and
  - (d) the Prescribed Fee.
- (3) An application may be made whether the <u>siteStrata Development</u> is wholly undeveloped or partially developed.

#### 48.44. Approval of schemeStaged Strata Scheme in principle

(1) Before approving a proposed staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme in principle, the planning authority Registrar, the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities may exercise either or both of the following powers:

- (a) <u>itthey</u> may require changes to the proposed <u>scheme</u>; <u>Staged Strata Scheme</u>; and
- (b) it may require the demolition or alteration of <u>buildings on Buildings within</u> the <u>siteStrata</u> <u>Development</u> of the proposed <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u>.

#### (2) The authority may:

- (2) The Registrar, the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities may:
  - (a) approve the staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme unconditionally;
  - (b) approve the <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> subject to specified conditions, which may include a condition requiring the <u>developerDeveloper</u> to proceed with the proposed development work in accordance with specified time limits; or
  - (c) refuse to approve the scheme Staged Strata Scheme in whole or in part.
- (3) If the <u>authorityRegistrar</u>, the <u>Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities each</u> approves the proposed <del>staged development scheme, it</del><u>Staged Strata Scheme</u>, they must issue a certificate of approval.
- (4) Unless the <u>authorityRegistrar</u>, the <u>Master Developer or the other Relevant Authorities</u> specifies otherwise, a certificate of approval is required in accordance with this Law in respect of each <u>strata planStrata Plan</u> by which the various stages of the development are to be implemented.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 3 - Registration - REGISTRATION OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME

#### 49.45. Lodgement of schemeStaged Strata Scheme

#### 50. Lodgment of staged development scheme

- (1) The Registrar may, on application by the <u>developerDeveloper</u>, register a <u>staged development</u> <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u>.
- (2) An application for registration Registration of a staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme must be accompanied by:
  - (a) the staged development scheme Staged Strata Plan;
  - (b) the Disclosure Statement;
  - (b)(c) a certificate from the planning authority Master Developer and the other Relevant

    Authorities certifying that the authority has Master Developer and the other Relevant

    Authorities have approved the scheme Staged Strata Scheme in principle and stating any conditions to which the approval is subject, if any; and
  - (c)(d) the prescribed fee Prescribed Fee.

## 51.46. Commencement of scheme Staged Strata Scheme

A <u>staged development scheme</u> <u>Staged Strata Scheme</u> comes into force on <u>registration</u> <u>Registration of the Strata</u> Plan for the first stage.

#### **Chapter CHAPTER 4 — DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS**

## 52.47. Development rights

#### 53. Development rights

- (1) The <u>developer Developer</u> under a <u>staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> is entitled to reasonable access to, and use of, the <u>siteStrata Development</u> for:
  - (a) the purposes of carrying out the proposed development; and
  - (b) for other purposes related to development stated in the <u>disclosure statementDisclosure Statement</u>.
- (2) The rights of others in relation to the <u>siteStrata Development</u> (including rights in relation to <u>lotsLots</u> and <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>) are subordinate to the rights of the <u>developerDeveloper</u> under this Article.
- (3) The <u>byStrata Management Statement or By</u>-laws cannot limit the rights of the <u>developer Developer</u> under this Article.

## Chapter CHAPTER 5 — PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STAGED STRATA DEVELOPMENT

#### 54.48. Progressive development of real property subject to scheme

#### 55. Progressive development

- (1) The <u>real propertyStrata Development</u> subject to a <u>staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> is to be progressively developed in stages, in accordance with the <u>master planStaged Strata Plan and</u> the Disclosure Statement.
- (2) The relevant planning authority Registrar, the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities may refuse to approve a particular stage in a staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme if an earlier stage of the scheme Strata Scheme has not been completed as required under the terms of the registered scheme Staged Strata Plan and the Disclosure Statement.
- (3) As real propertythe Strata Development is progressively developed in accordance with a staged development scheme Staged Strata Plan:
  - (a) a <u>strata schemeStrata Scheme</u> created at an earlier stage of the development expands to incorporate <u>lotsLots</u> and <u>eommon propertyCommon Property</u> created at later stages of the development; or
  - (b) if the master planStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement so provides, a new strata schemeStrata Scheme that remains separate and independent from the strata schemeStrata Scheme or schemesStrata Schemes created at earlier stages of the development is established, incorporating the lotsLots and common propertyCommon Property created on registrationRegistration of the strata planStrata Plan for a later stage of the development.

#### **Chapter 6 - Variation of scheme**

#### **CHAPTER 6 – VARIATION OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME**

#### 56.49. Application for variation of scheme Staged Strata Scheme

- (1) The <u>developer Developer</u> under a <u>registered staged development schemeRegistered Staged Strata Scheme</u> may apply for the <u>scheme Staged Strata Scheme</u> to be varied.
- (2) The application is to be made in the first instance to the relevant planning authority Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities.
- (3) The application must indicate how the scheme Staged Strata Scheme is to be varied.
- (4) The application to the Registrar must by accompanied by:
  - (a) the written consents of all <u>ownersOwners</u> and <u>prospective ownersProspective Owners</u> of <u>lotsLots</u> in the <u>scheme</u>; and <u>Staged Strata Scheme</u>;

#### (b) the prescribed fee.

- (b) a certificate from the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities certifying that the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities have approved the variation to the Staged Strata Scheme in principle and stating any conditions to which the approval is subject, if any; and
- (c) the Prescribed Fee.
- (5) The <u>authorityRegistrar</u> may dispense with the consent of an <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>prospective</u> owner if:
  - (a) the <u>authorityRegistrar</u> is satisfied that the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>prospective ownerProspective</u> Owner would not be <u>materially</u> adversely affected by the variation;
  - (b) the <u>authorityRegistrar</u> is satisfied that the whereabouts of the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>prospective</u> owner owner is unknown to, and not reasonably ascertainable by, the applicant; or
  - where less than <u>twenty five per cent (25%%)</u> of the <u>ownersOwners</u> and <u>prospective</u> <u>ownersProspective Owners</u> have refused or failed to consent, the <u>authorityRegistrar</u> is satisfied that consent has been unreasonably withheld.
- (6) The authority Registrar may:
  - (a) approve the variation unconditionally;
  - (b) approve the variation subject to specified conditions; or
  - (c) refuse to approve the variation in whole or in part.
- (7) If the <u>authorityRegistrar</u> approves the variation, a person <u>whose-that refused or failed to consent was dispensed with may, within 30 days of to the approval, variation may apply to the Court for an order revoking the approval. The Court may make the order it considers appropriate, and the <u>authorityRegistrar</u> must comply with the order.</u>

#### **57.**50. Registration of variation

(1) The Registrar may, on application by the <u>developer Developer</u> under a <u>staged development</u> <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u>, register a variation that has been approved under Article <u>49.4949</u>.

- (2) An application for <u>registration</u> Registration of a variation of a <u>staged development scheme</u> Staged Strata Scheme must be accompanied by:
  - (a) the proposed scheme Staged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement as varied, indicating the variations:
  - (b) a certificate issued byfrom the planning authority Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities certifying that the authority has Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities have approved the proposed variation to the Staged Strata Scheme in principle and stating any conditions subject to which the approval was granted is subject, if any; and
  - (c) the <del>prescribed fee</del>Prescribed Fee.
- (3) The variation comes into force on registration Registration of the Staged Strata Plan or first Strata Plan after the variation.

#### 58.51. Variation of schemeStaged Strata Scheme by Court

- (1) The Court may, on application by an interested <u>personparty</u>, make an order for variation of a <u>staged</u> <u>development schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> if satisfied that it is impossible or impracticable to complete the <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> as proposed in the <u>master planStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement</u>.
- (2) Each of the following is an interested person:
  - (a) the developer;
  - (b) each owner and each prospective owner of a lot;
  - (c) the Registrar;
  - (d) any mortgagee of a lot;
    - (e)(a) any other person who has, in the Court's opinion, a proper interest in the matter.
  - (3)(2) The applicant must give notice of an application under this Article to all interested personsparties.
  - (4)(3) A person entitled to notice An interested party under this Article may appear and be heard in the proceedings.
  - (5)(4) The Court may make an order:
    - (a) deferring the time for completion of a particular stage or stages of the schemeStaged Strata Scheme;
    - (b) changing the order in which the various stages of the scheme Staged Strata Scheme are to be completed; or
    - (c) varying the schemeStaged Strata Scheme in other ways to ensure (as far as practicable) its successful completion.
  - (6)(5) An order under this Article may also:
    - (a) provide for the payment of compensation in addition to, or instead of, damages or compensation to which a person would be otherwise entitled;
    - (b) vary rights and obligations arising under this Law in relation to the schemeStaged Strata

#### Scheme; and

- (c) make any other provision the Court considers just and equitable.
- (7)(6) The Court may, on application by an interested personparty, vary or revoke an order of the Registrar under this Article.
- (8)(7) A copy of an order of the Court under this Article (including an order varying or revoking an earlier order) must be served on the Registrar.
- The Registrar must register the order, and on registration Registration the Staged Strata Scheme is so varied in the manner specified in the order becomes part.
- (9) The following are interested parties under this Article 5151:
  - (a) the Developer;
  - (a)(b) each Owner and each Prospective Owner of the scheme. a Lot;
  - (c) the Registrar;
  - (d) any mortgagee of a Lot; and
  - (e) any other person who has, in the Court's opinion, a proper interest in the matter.

#### **Chapter 7 - Enforcement of scheme**

#### <u>CHAPTER 7 – ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED STRATA SCHEME</u>

#### 59.52. Court orderOrder

- (1) The Court may, on application by an interested <u>personparty</u>, make an order (including, if appropriate, a mandatory injunction) requiring the <u>developerDeveloper</u> under a <u>staged development</u> <u>schemeStaged Strata Scheme</u> to complete the <u>schemeStrata Scheme</u> in accordance with the terms of the <u>schemeStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement</u>.
- (2) The following are interested persons:parties under this Article 5252:
  - (a) an owner Owner or prospective owner Prospective Owner of a lotLot;
  - (b) a body corporateBody Corporate for a strata schemeStrata Scheme within the staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme;
  - (c) the relevant planning authority Relevant Authorities;
  - (d) any mortgagee of a lotLot;
  - (e) any other person who has, in the Court's opinion, a proper interest in the matter.

## 60.53. Implied term in contract for sale of lotLot or proposed lotLot in staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme

- (1) The developer Developer must provide each Prospective Owner with a copy of the Staged Strata Plan and the Disclosure Statement prior to the Prospective Owner entering into the Sale and Purchase Agreement.
- (1)(2) The Developer under a staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme warrants to any person who enters into a contractSale and Purchase Agreement to purchase a lotLot or a proposed lotLot in the scheme Staged Strata Scheme that the development will be carried out in accordance with the scheme Staged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement.
- In the event that the Developer fails to provide a Prospective Owner with a copy of the Staged Strata

  Plan and the Disclosure Statement that complies with the requirements in Article 42 prior to the

  Prospective Owner entering into the Sale and Purchase Agreement, the Sale and Purchase

  Agreement shall be voidable at the election of the Prospective Owner who may terminate such Sale
  and Purchase Agreement and receive a full refund of all moneys paid by the Prospective Owner
  under the Sale and Purchase Agreement and the Prospective Owner may make a claim for damages
  arising from the Developer's non-compliance and the termination of the Sale and Purchase
  Agreement.
- (4) In the event that the information provided to a Prospective Owner in the Staged Strata Plan and the Disclosure Statement is materially incomplete or inaccurate, the Sale and Purchase Agreement shall be voidable at the election of the Prospective Owner who may terminate such Sale and Purchase Agreement and receive a full refund of all moneys paid by the Prospective Owner under the Sale and Purchase Agreement, and the Prospective Owner may make a claim for damages arising from the Developer's breach of warranty and the termination of the Sale and Purchase Agreement. In the event that that the Sale and Purchase Agreement has been completed by the Prospective Owner, the Prospective Purchaser may make a claim for damages arising from the Developer's breach of

#### warranty in accordance with this Article 42.

#### (2)(5) A warranty under paragraph (1): Article 53(2)53(2):

- (a) is enforceable in the same way as a contractual warranty; but and
- (b) cannot be limited or excluded by contract.
- (3)(6) Without limiting the damages that may be recovered for breach of the warranty under paragraph (1),this Article 52(2)52(2), the owner of a lotOwner may recover damages for the deferment or loss of a reasonably expected capital appreciation of the lotLot that would have resulted from completion of the development in accordance with the terms of the sehemeStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement.

#### Chapter 8 - Transfer of title to real property subject to registered scheme

## <u>CHAPTER 8 – TRANSFER OF TITLE TO LOTS SUBJECT TO REGISTERED STAGED STRATA SCHEME</u>

## 61.54. Acquisition of real property Real Property subject to registered scheme Registered Staged Strata Scheme

- (1) This Article applies where a person acquires real property subject to Real Property within a registered staged development scheme Registered Staged Strata Scheme from the developer under the scheme Developer, or from a person who acquired real property Real Property from the developer under Developer or prior purchaser within the scheme Staged Strata Scheme, and the real property Real Property is yet to be developed in accordance with the scheme Staged Strata Scheme.
- (2) The person who acquires the real property Real Property becomes bound to develop the real property Real Property in accordance with the schemeStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement, and the rights and obligations of the developerDeveloper under the schemeStaged Strata Plan and Disclosure Statement, so far as they relate to real property subject to the Real Property the subject of the acquisition, pass to the person who acquires the real property.

## PART 4-: NAME OF STRATA SCHEME

## 62.55. Name of strata schemeStrata Scheme

- (1) The name of a <u>strata\_schemeStrata\_Scheme</u> is the name shown on the <u>registered\_planRegistered\_Strata\_Plan.</u>
- (2) The name must be a name approved by the Registrar.

#### PART 5-: BODIES CORPORATE

#### Chapter CHAPTER 1 - Establishment of body corporate - ESTABLISHMENT OF BODY CORPORATE

#### 63.56. Establishment, regulation and register of bodies corporate Bodies Corporate

- (1) On registration of a strata planStrata Plan, a body corporateBody Corporate is established under the name Strata Corporation No. ......approved by the Registrar in accordance with the addition of the name of the strata schemeArticle 55.
- (2) A body corporate Body Corporate established under this Article:
  - (a) has perpetual succession; and a common seal; and
  - (b) may sue or be sued in its <del>corporate name</del>own capacity.
- (3) The Registrar may regulate the activities of bodies corporate Bodies Corporate, including by deciding that specific provisions of the Companies Law (DIFC Law No. 4 of 2006) are to apply to bodies corporate Bodies Corporate.
- (4) The Registrar is to establish and maintain a register of bodies corporate Bodies Corporate established under this Law.
- (5) A body corporate Body Corporate must provide the Registrar with any information (including, but not limited to financial information) the Registrar considers appropriate to form part of the register.
- (6) The Registrar is to make the register available for public inspection at reasonable times and on payment of a reasonable fee.

#### 64.57. Division and merger of bodies corporate Bodies Corporate

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate may be divided into two (2) or more separate bodies corporate by extraordinary resolution Bodies Corporate by Extraordinary Resolution with the approval of the Registrar.
- (2) Any rights and liabilities that had accrued to the body corporate Body Corporate before the division attach jointly and severally to the bodies corporate Bodies Corporate formed by the division.
- (3) Upon the division of a Body Corporate, the Lot Entitlements of the previous Strata Scheme shall be apportioned between the newly created Strata Schemes with the Lot Entitlements for each new Strata Scheme comprising the aggregate of the Lot Entitlements of the Lots within such Strata Scheme or such other apportionment as approved by the Registrar.
- Two or more bodies corporate Bodies Corporate established in relation to the same scheme Principal Strata Scheme may merge to form a single body corporate Body Corporate by Extraordinary Resolution of each Strata Scheme with the approval of the Registrar.
- (4)(5) Any rights and liabilities that had accrued to the bodies corporate Bodies Corporate subject to the merger before the merger attach to the body corporate Body Corporate formed by the merger.
- (6) The division of a body corporate, or <u>Upon</u> the merger of <u>bodies corporate</u> (2) or more <u>Bodies Corporate</u>, the <u>Lot Entitlements for the newly created Strata Scheme shall be the aggregate of the Lot Entitlements of the merged Strata Schemes or such other apportionment as approved by the <u>Registrar</u>.</u>
- (5)(7) The division of a Body Corporate, or the merger of Bodies Corporate, does not take effect until the division or merger is recorded in the folio or folios of the common property newly created Strata Plan or Strata Plans, and the newly created Strata Management Statement or Strata Management

- Statements are Registered by the Registrar to give effect to the division of merger and a new Folio or Folios of the newly delineated Common Property have been issued by the Registrar.
- (6)(8) If two (2) or more bodies corporate Bodies Corporate or Principal Lots are established in relation towithin a Principal Strata Scheme, the same scheme, constituent documents Principal Strata Management Statement for the bodies corporate Principal Body Corporate must be lodged Registered with the Registrar.
- (7)(9) The constituent documents Principal Strata Management Statement:
  - must define the functions and responsibilities of each body corporate and, in doing so, may Body Corporate and Principal Lot Owner, as applicable;
  - (a)(b) must create an administrative hierarchy with one or more bodies corporate(1) or more Bodies Corporate and Principal Lot Owner, as applicable, at each level of the hierarchy;
  - (b)(c) must provide for the resolution of disputes between the bodies corporate Bodies Corporate and Principal Lot Owner, as applicable; and
  - (e)(d) must ensure that the powers of a body corporate Body Corporate under this Law insofar as they relate to a lotLot within the schemeStrata Scheme are directly exercisable in relation to each lotLot within the schemeStrata Scheme by one, and only one, body corporateBody Corporate.

## Chapter 2 - Common seal

#### Common seal CHAPTER 2 - BODY CORPORATE'S STAMP

## 65.58. Body Corporate's Stamp

- (1) A body corporate's common seal Body Corporate's stamp must include the body corporate's Body Corporate's name.
- (2) The sealA Body Corporate's stamp is not to be affixed to a document unless its use has been authorised by an ordinary resolution Ordinary Resolution (or where, under this Law, another kind of resolution Resolution is required, then that kind of resolution) of the body corporate or its committee of management Resolution) of the Body Corporate or its Body Corporate Manager if the Body Corporate Manager has been granted the delegated authority to affix the stamp to certain classes of documents by way Ordinary Resolution.
- (3) The affixing of the seala Body Corporate's stamp must be attested by at least 2 members of the body corporate (unless there is only one member, in which case the affixing must be attested by that member). the Body Corporate Manager.
- (4) The body corporate A Body Corporate and its Body Corporate Manager must take reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised use of the sealBody Corporate's stamp.
- (5) If a document appears to bear the common seal of a body corporate Body Corporate's name and the affixing of the sealstamp appears to have been attested as required by this Article:
  - (a) a person dealing with the body corporate Body Corporate without notice of irregularity is entitled to assume that the seal Body Corporate's stamp was duly affixed; and
  - (b) in any legal proceedings, it is to be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the sealBody Corporate's stamp was duly affixed.

(6) This Article is not to be taken to imply that a body corporate Body Corporate cannot act through agents and without the use of its sealBody Corporate's stamp.

#### **CHAPTER 3 – MEMBERSHIP AND GENERAL MEETINGS**

## 66.59. Membership of body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) In the case of a strata scheme Strata Scheme for which a single body corporate Body Corporate is constituted, each owner of a lotOwner is a member of the body corporate Body Corporate and entitled Entitled to vote Vote personally or by proxyProxy at general meetings of the members of the body corporate General Meetings.
- (2) In the case of a <u>strata schemePrincipal Strata Scheme</u> for which <u>two (2)</u> or more <u>bodies corporatePrincipal Lot Owners and/or Bodies Corporate</u> are constituted, <u>the membershipeach Principal Lot Owner</u> and <u>the voting rights of the members of a body corporate are determined in accordance with the constituent documents for the body corporate lodged with the Registrar under this Law.</u>Body Corporate shall be a member of the Principal Body Corporate.
- (3) If a registered mortgagee Mortgagee is in possession of a lotLot in accordance with the Real Property Law, the mortgagee Mortgagee is entitled to exercise any voting rights the ownerOwner may have, to the exclusion of the owner's rightsOwner's rights provided that the Mortgagee is not in default of its obligations under the Strata Management Statement including the obligation to pay Services Charges in accordance with the provisions contained therein and this Law.

# 67.60. General meetings Meetings of body corporate Body Corporate, including first annual general meeting General Meeting

- (1) The <u>original ownerDeveloper</u> must arrange for the first annual <u>general meeting of the body</u> <u>corporate</u> General Meeting of a Body Corporate to be held:
  - (a) within three (3) months after the formation of the body corporate Body Corporate; or
  - (b) promptly after registration Registration of the transfer of lots totalling at least fifty per cent (50%%) of the unit entitlements Lot Entitlements of the Strata Scheme,

whichever is the earlier.

- (2) At the first annual general meetingGeneral Meeting, the original ownerDeveloper must hand to the body corporateBody Corporate:
  - (a) all plans, specifications, consents, certificates, diagrams and other documents (including policies of insurance) obtained or received by the <a href="https://example.com/owner\_Developer">owner\_Developer</a> relating to the <a href="mailto:strata">strata</a> Scheme;
  - (b) without limiting paragraph (2)(a), Article 60(2)(a)60(2)(a), all certificates and warranties obtained or received by the owner Developer and relating to scheme Strata Scheme or any building works, plant or equipment forming part of the strata scheme Building;
  - the strata rollStrata Roll and any notices or other records relating to the strata schemeStrata
    Scheme, if they are in the owner'sDeveloper's possession or under the owner'sDeveloper's control;
  - (d) all accounting records and financial statements; and
  - (e) any other document or item relating to the <u>strata schemeStrata Scheme</u> or any building <u>works</u>, plant or equipment on the <u>strata schemeBuilding</u> that is prescribed by the Regulations.

- (3) An original owner A Developer who fails to comply with the obligations under paragraph (1) or (2) Article 60(1)60(1) or 60(2)60(2) commits an offence against a contravention of this Law.
- At the first annual <u>general meeting General Meeting</u>, and at each annual <u>general meeting General Meeting</u> thereafter, the <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u> must elect from its members <u>a Management Committee in accordance with Article 63(1)(a)63(1)(a) and appoint a Licensed Body Corporate Manager under Article 6565 for the following <u>office bearers:</u></u>
  - (a) chairperson;
  - (b) secretary; and
  - (c) treasurer.
- (5) Subject to year. Nothing in this Article 60(10), prevents the same person cannot be:
  - (a) both chairperson and secretary; Body Corporate from re-electing one (1) or
  - (b) both chairperson and treasurer.
  - (4) The body corporate may allocate to more of the office bearers Committee Members from the duties and responsibilities appropriate to their position previous year or re-appointing the same Body Corporate Manager.
  - (6)(5) A Body Corporate may delegate to the Management Committee and its Body Corporate Manager certain duties, but those duties and responsibilities must not conflict with the duties and responsibilities of the Body Corporate under this Law. Such delegation does not absolve a Body Corporate of its duties and responsibilities under this Law which shall survive any such delegation.
  - (7)(6) An annual general meeting of the body corporate General Meeting of a Body Corporate (other than the first annual general meeting General Meeting) must be held twelve (12) months after each previous annual general meeting General Meeting.
  - (8)(7) The committee of management or the secretary to a body corporate The Management Committee may call a special general meeting of the body corporate General Meeting of a Body Corporate at any time and must do so if required by not less than one-third of the total number of members of the body corporate Owners.
  - (9)(8) The secretary to the body corporate The Body Corporate Manager must, at least twenty one (21) days before a general meeting of the body corporate General Meeting, give to each member of the body corporate Owner written notice:
    - setting out the date, time and place of the <u>meetingGeneral Meeting</u>, being a working day in the DIFC at a time no earlier than seven (7) pm;
    - (b) stating the nature of the business to be transacted; and
    - (c) if a special Special Resolution or extraordinary resolution Extraordinary Resolution is to be put before the meeting, setting out the terms of the proposed resolution.
  - (10)(9) In a case where a lot Lot is owned jointly or in common by two (2) or more persons, the notice may be addressed to the co-owners together and given or sent to any one of them.
  - (11)(10) The <u>original ownerDeveloper</u> is to be regarded as the <u>secretary to the body corporateBody Corporate</u> Manager until the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> appoints a person to <u>that positionperform such function</u>.

- (11) No General Meeting shall occur unless a quorum is present when the General Meeting commences.

  Subject to Article 60(13)60(13), the quorum necessary for the holding of any General Meeting shall be fifteen per cent (15%) of the Lot Entitlements of the Owners Entitled to Vote.
- (12) Subject to Article 60(13)60(13), if, within thirty (30) minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the General Meeting, a quorum is not present, the General Meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same place and time and, if at such adjourned General Meeting the Owners present and Entitled to Vote shall constitute a quorum.
- (13) The quorum required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution at a General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting shall be forty per cent (40%) of the Lot Entitlements of the Owners Entitled to Vote.

## 68.61. Voting at general meeting General Meeting

- (1) A member of the body corporate An Owner that is an Owner that is Entitled to Vote may vote personally—or, by proxywritten ballot or by Proxy on matters arising any motion for decisiona Resolution at a general meeting General Meeting.
- (2) Subject to paragraph (3), Article 61(3)61(3), voting may shall be by show of hands, (where each vote received by emailwritten ballot or made by fax. Proxy shall be counted as a show of hand).
- (3) If a poll is demanded, voting by any Owner, subject to Article 61(6)61(6) in respect of a Principal Strata Scheme and Article 61(7)61(7), the value on an Owner's vote is proportionate to the unit entitlement of the member's lotOwner's Lot.
- (4) Co owners An Owner that comprises more than one (1) person or entity may vote by Proxy appointed by the co-owners or entity. The Proxy may vote by proxy appointed by them jointly. The proxy may be one (1) of themselves the co-owners or a representative of the entity. In the absence of a proxy Proxy, co-owners are not entitled to vote on a show of hands (except on a motion for an extraordinary resolution). However, any one (1) co-owner may require a poll, and on the poll a co-owner is entitled to voting rights proportionate to the co-owner's interest in the lot Lot.
- (5) A Proxy must be given in the form approved by the Registrar and the original delivered to the Body

  Corporate Manager no less than three (3) days prior to the General Meeting.
- (6) In the case of a Principal Strata Scheme for which two (2) or more Principal Lot Owners and/or Bodies Corporate are constituted, the voting rights of the members of a Body Corporate shall be equal notwithstanding their Lot Entitlements or otherwise as approved by the Registrar and Registered in the Principal Strata Management Statement lodged with the Registrar under this Law.
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article 60(13)60(13), in the event that the Developer, or a party related to or under the control of the Developer, retains ownership of more than fifty per cent (50%) of the Lots and/or the Lot Entitlements, the value of the Developer's vote shall be equal to one (1) half of the Lot Entitlements of the Developer's Lots.

#### 69.62. Voting on behalf of persons under disability

If a member of a body corporate an Owner is a minor or is under some other legal disability, the member's Owner's voting rights may be exercised by:

- (a) a guardian; or
- (b) a person who is duly authorised to administer the <u>member'sOwner's</u> property.

## **Chapter**CHAPTER 4 — MANAGEMENT

#### 70.63. Management Committee of management

(1) A body corporate may, by ordinary resolution Body Corporate must, by Ordinary Resolution:

- (a) appoint from its <u>membersOwners</u> a <u>committee of management Management Committee to</u> transact business on behalf of the <u>body corporate</u>; Body Corporate;
- (b) change the membership of a committee of management Management Committee;
- (c) overrule a decision of the committee of management Management Committee (to the extent it has not been acted on); or
- (d) remove a committee of management from office.
  - (d) replace the Management Committee or any Committee Member at any time.
- (2) Subject to paragraph (3), a committee of management Article 63(3)63(3), a Management Committee may exercise any powers of the body corporate Body Corporate.
- (3) However, a committee of managment Management Committee cannot exercise powers:
  - (a) in excess of any <u>delegated authority granted to it by the Body Corporate by Resolution, or any limitations and directions imposed by the <del>body corporate in general meeting;</del> <u>Body Corporate, including those imposed under the Strata Management Statement for the Strata Scheme;</u></u>
  - (b) that may only be exercised by <u>specialSpecial Resolution</u> or <u>extraordinary</u> <u>resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u> of the <u>body corporate</u> <u>Body Corporate</u>; or
  - (c) that are prohibited by the Regulations or not approved by the Registrar.

#### (4) A committee of management:

- (4) must consist of at least A Management Committee:
  - (a) Subject to Article 1(1)63(4)(e), must comprising not less than five (5) Committee Members and no more than seven (7-persons) Committee Members, or such other number of Committee Members as approved by the Registrar (unless there are less than ten (10 members of) Owners in the body corporate Body Corporate, in which case it must consist of at least no less than three (3-persons); and) Committee Members);
  - (b) may consist of <u>membersCommittee Members</u> representing <u>sectional interestsdifferent uses</u> in the <u>seheme.</u>Strata Scheme;
- (5) The chairperson, secretary and treasurer elected under Article 60(4) are ex officio members of the committee of management.
  - (c) in respect of a Principal Strata Scheme, will comprise the Owner of each Principal Lot, or in the case a Principal Lot is a Strata Scheme, the Body Corporate of such Strata Scheme represented by its Body Corporate Manager or Committee Representative.
  - (5) Each Management Committee shall by majority vote of the Committee Members elect a Committee Representative who shall represent the Management Committee and the Body Corporate in its dealing with the Body Corporate Manager, the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities.
  - (6) The Committee Representative shall have no power or authority to bind the Management Committee or the Body Corporate.
  - (7) The Management Committee may replace the Committee Representative at any time by majority vote of the Committee Members.

- (6)(8) Subject to any rules to the contrary determined by the body corporate in general meeting Body
  Corporate in General Meeting and the provisions of the Strata Management Statement of the Strata
  Scheme:
  - (a) a majority of the total number of the members of the committee of management Committee

    Members constitutes a quorum of the committee Management Committee; and
  - (b) a decision in which a majority of the <a href="mailto:members">members</a> Committee Members present at a meeting of the <a href="mailto:eommittee">eommittee</a> Management Committee.

    Committee.
- (7)(9) Any rules determined by the body corporate Body Corporate under paragraph (6)Article 63(8)63(8) must be fair and reasonable.
- (8)(10) The committee Body Corporate Manager must keep proper minutes of its the Management Committee's meetings and proceedings and must make them available on request for inspection by any member of the body corporate an Owner.

## 71.64. Fiduciary duty of committee members Committee Members

- (1) Committee Members of the committee of management—owe a fiduciary duty to the body corporate Body Corporate and the Committee Members and must at all times act with integrity, in the best interest of the Body Corporate and in a manner that avoids conflicts of interest and is in accordance with the Regulations and the Directives of the Registrar.
- (2) The Registrar may at any time issue an Order for the replacement of the Management Committee or any Committee Member should the Registrar consider that the Management Committee or Committee Member is in breach of its members fiduciary duty or are not performing their functions in accordance with this Law.
- (1)(3) Provided always that a Committee Member satisfies its fiduciary duty to the Body Corporate, the
  Body Corporate and the Owners collectively do indemnify and keep harmless the Committee
  Member against any loss, damages or claims that may be incurred by a Committee Member arising
  from the Committee Member performing its function on the Management Committee.

## 72.65. Appointment of managerBody Corporate Manager

- (1) The body corporate may—A Body Corporate must appoint a managerLicensed Body Corporate Manager and may delegate to the managerBody Corporate Manager functions related to the administration, management and control of the common propertyOperation of the Common Property.
- (2) A manager is The Registrar reserves the right to review and approve the management agreement to be entered between a Body Corporate and the Body Corporate Manager. Unless otherwise approved by the Registrar, no management agreement entered into between a Body Corporate and the Body Corporate Manager may exceed two (2) years in duration (including any renewal term).
- (2)(3) A Body Corporate Manager is at all times subject to the control and direction by the body corporate acting in general meeting or through a committee of management Body Corporate, the Management Committee and the Registrar.

## **Chapter 5 - Functions and duties**

## 73. Functions of body corporate

- (4) Subject to Article 65(5)65(5), a Body Corporate Manager may perform functions and exercise any powers of the Body Corporate that have been delegated to the Body Corporate Manager.
- (5) A body corporate Body Corporate Manager cannot exercise powers:
  - (a) in excess of any delegated authority granted to it by the Body Corporate, or any limitations and directions imposed by the Body Corporate, including those imposed under the Strata Management Statement for the Strata Scheme; or
  - (b) that are prohibited by the Regulations or not approved by the Registrar.
- (6) Nothing contained in Article 65(5)65(5) will prevent a Body Corporate Manager from taking action in an emergency or that is necessary to prevent risk to the health and safety of the occupants in the Strata Development or damage to the Strata Development notwithstanding such action may not have been authorised by the Management Committee or the Body Corporate by way of Resolution or otherwise.
- (7) If a Body Corporate is established for a strata scheme has Strata Scheme within a Principal Strata Scheme, unless otherwise approved by the Registrar, the Body Corporate Manager for the Strata Scheme shall be the same as the Body Corporate Manager for the Principal Strata Scheme. If the Principal Lot Owners are unable to unanimously agree upon the appointment of the Body Corporate Manager for the Principal Strata Scheme such appointment shall be made by the Registrar.
- (8) A Body Corporate Manager owes a fiduciary duty to the Body Corporate and the Body Corporate

  Manager and must at all times act with integrity, in the best interest of the Body Corporate, in
  accordance with international best practice and in a manner that avoids conflicts of interest and is in
  accordance with the Regulations and the Directives of the Registrar. A standing Body Corporate
  Manager may tender for reappointment by the Body Corporate however must recluse itself from the
  tendering process which shall be undertaken by the Management Committee.
- (9) The Registrar may at any time issue an Order for the termination and replacement of a Body
  Corporate Manager should the Registrar consider that the Body Corporate Manager is in breach of
  its fiduciary duty, is not performing its functions in accordance with this Law or to an appropriately
  high standard commeasure with industry standards, or the Body Corporate Manager's continued
  appointment is not in the interest of the Strata Scheme.
- (10) Any Order for the termination and replacement of a Body Corporate Manager shall take effect without liability to the Body Corporate notwithstanding the term of the appointment of the Body Corporate Manager may not have expired as at the time of such termination.
- In lieu of issuing an Order for the termination and replacement of a Body Corporate Manager should the Registrar consider that the Body Corporate Manager is in breach of its fiduciary duty, is not performing its functions in accordance with this Law or to an appropriately high standard commeasure with industry standards, the Registrar may impose a fine on the Body Corporate Manager for such breach should the Registrar consider that the actions of the Body Corporate Manager do not justify termination.

## **CHAPTER 5 – FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES**

## **66.** Functions of Body Corporate

- (1) <u>A Body Corporate shall perform</u> the following functions:
  - (a) to enforce the byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws;
- (b) to administer, manage and control the common property;
  - (b) to-Operate the Common Property and Service Infrastructure to an appropriately high

standard commeasure with industry standards and in compliance with the Regulations, the Directives of the Registrar and applicable law;

- (c) maintain in good condition and serviceable repair:
  - (i) the common property;
  - (ii) all installations, facilities and service infrastructure, regardless of whether they are on common property or lots;
- (d) to establish and maintain (where appropriate) suitable lawns and gardens on the common property;
  - (e)(c) to maintain the insuranceall insurances required under this Law-and any further insurance, the Regulations, the Directives of the Registrar and applicable law and any additional insurances that may be required under the Strata Management Statement or by special resolution Special Resolution of the owners Owners; and
  - (f)(d) to carry out any other functions ancillary to its functions under this Law, including functions that benefit the <u>ownersOwners</u> and <u>occupiersOccupiers</u>.
- (2) If two (2) or more bodies corporate Bodies Corporate are established for a strata scheme, Strata Scheme, subject to the provisions of the Strata Management Statement:
  - (a) each Body Corporate is responsible to perform the functions referred to in paragraph (1) are to be divided between them in accordance with the relevant constituent documents. If those documents fail adequately to divide Article 66(1)66(1) in respect of its own Common Property; and
  - (g)(b) the Principal Body Corporate is responsible to perform the functions, then each body corporate is to be jointly and severally liable referred to earry out all the functions, but with the right to recover financial expenditure from each other according to each's proportion of the aggregate unit entitlement in Article 66(1)66(1) in respect of the Principal Common Property.

#### 74. Administrative fund

## 67. General Fund and Reserve Fund

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate must maintain a fund General Fund and a Reserve Fund for the purpose of meeting its financial obligations under this Law.
- (2) All income must be paid into the fund and all expenditure must be made from the fund.
- (3) The body corporate A Body Corporate must maintain the fund General Fund at a level sufficient to meet reasonably foreseeable expenditure, including expenditure its obligations to pay General Fund Expenses and must maintain the building, its facilities, and the service infrastructure Reserve Fund at a level sufficient to meet its obligations to pay Reserve Fund Expenses in the short and long term.
  - (4)(2) If required by ordinary resolution or by the accordance with this Article 167, the requirements of the Regulations, the body corporate must subdivide the fund into separate parts, one related to recurrent expenditure and the other related to capital expenditure and the Directives of the Registrar.

#### 75. Contributions

- (3) The body corporate may from time to time levy on the owners contributions A Body Corporate

  Manager must, at intervals as determined appropriate by the Registrar, procure the preparation of a
  Reserve Fund Forecast by a supplier approved by the Registrar to determine the amount that needs to
  be raised and held in the Reserve Fund for the payment of Reserve Fund Expenses. The Body
  Corporate Manager must submit a copy of the Reserve Fund Forecast to the Registrar for approval.
- (4) A Body Corporate Manager shall deposit all amounts received from Owners into the Operating Account and must apply:
  - (a) all amounts attributable to General Fund Expenses to the General Fund; and
  - (b) all amounts attributable to Reserve Fund Expenses to the Reserve Fund.
- (5) Unless otherwise approved by the Registrar, a Body Corporate may not utilise any monies from the Reserve Fund to pay for General Fund Expenses.
- (6) All payments from the Operating Account made by the Body Corporate, or the Body Corporate

  Manager on behalf of the Body Corporate, must be authorised in writing by the Committee

  Representative, or the Registrar, and be made strictly in accordance with the Directives.
- (7) A Body Corporate Manager shall, in respect of the lotseach Operating Year, prepare the financial statements for that Operating Year in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and the Directives of the Registrar and provide a copy of such financial statements to the Registrar.
- (8) A Body Corporate Manager shall arrange for the independent auditing of the financial statements as soon as practicable after their preparation and provide a copy to the Management Committee and the Registrar.

## 68. Service Charges

- (1) A Body Corporate shall on an annual basis in advance levy on the Owners Service Charges in respect of the Lots to raise amounts that the body corporate decides are funds necessary to meet the anticipated expenditure General Fund Expenses and maintain the Reserve Fund at an appropriately high level as approved by the Registrar.
- (2) The contributions are to be proportionate to the unit entitlements of the lots.
  - (2) A contribution A Body Corporate Manager must prepare an annual budget for the raising of Service Charges and submit a copy of such budget to the Registrar for approval prior to the levying of the Service Charges for the Operating Year. The Registrar may direct a Body Corporate to vary the budget should the Registrar consider that the budget, or any part thereof, is excessive or insufficient to enable the Strata Development to be Operated to an appropriately high standard. Nothing contained in this Article 1(1)68(2) confers any obligation on the Registrar to approve the annual budget for the raising of Service Charges of a Body Corporate nor any liability on the Registrar should the budget be insufficient to Operate the Strata Development to an appropriately high standard.
  - (3) Subject to Article 68(3)68(3) in respect of a Principal Strata Scheme, and Article 21(3)21(3), the Service Charges are to be apportioned between the Owners proportionate to the Lot Entitlements of the Lots.
  - (4) The Principal Body Corporate shall raise Services Charges to meet the anticipated General Fund

    Expenses and maintain the Reserve Fund with respect to the Principal Common Areas and apportion
    such expenses between the Principal Lot Owners on the basis of beneficial use, and as approved by
    the Registrar.
  - (3)(5) A Service Charge falls due for payment on a date fixed by the body corporate. The body corporate Body Corporate. A Body Corporate must give the ownersOwners at least thirty (30) days' notice of

- the amount and when it is due.
- (4)(6) The <u>ownerOwner</u> of the <u>lotLot</u> as at the due date for payment is liable for the <u>contributionService</u> Charge, and any person who later becomes an <u>ownerOwner</u> before the <u>contributionService Charge</u> is paid becomes jointly and severally liable for payment.
- (5)(7) If a contributionService Charge for which an ownerOwner or other person is liable under paragraph (4)Article 68(5)68(5) is not paid, the ownerOwner or other person is taken to have failed to comply with a requirement of this Law for as long as the contributionService Charge remains unpaid.
- (6) Interest accrues on overdue eontributions Service Charges at a rate fixed by ordinary resolution Ordinary Resolution of the body corporate.
  - (7)(8) Body Corporate. The rate of interest must be fixed on a fair and reasonable basis and be approved by the Registrar.
  - (9) If at any the Registrar considers that the Service Charges raised by a Body Corporate are not sufficient to enable the Strata Development to be Operated to an appropriately high standard the Registrar may make an Order directing the Body Corporate to raise a special Service Charge to fund the deficiency and the Body Corporate will do so in accordance with such Order.
  - (10) A Developer shall not raise Service Charges against any Owners for any period prior to Building Completion and hand-over of the Lots to the Prospective Owners.

### 76.69. Certificates by body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) The body corporate A Body Corporate must, on application by an owner Owner or a person authorised in writing by an owner Owner, and payment of the Prescribed Fee, certify:
  - (a) the amount of any contributionService Charge payable by the ownerOwner;
  - (b) the due date for payment of the contribution; Service Charge;
  - (c) any amount by way of unpaid contribution Service Charge that remains outstanding;
  - (d) the amount of any other liability to the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> that remains outstanding from the <u>ownerOwner or any breach notices served on the Owner by the Body Corporate</u>;
  - (e) details of:
    - (i) insurances maintained by the body corporate; Body Corporate;
    - (ii) proposed works by the body corporate; Body Corporate;
    - (iii) notices served on the body corporate Body Corporate requiring work to be done on the common property; Common Property;
    - (iv) contingent liabilities of the body corporate; and Body Corporate;
    - (v) threatened or current legal proceedings against the body corporate Body Corporate;
       and
  - (f) any information required by the Regulations.
- (2) A certificate under paragraph (2)Article 69(1)69(1) is, in favour of a person dealing with the ownerOwner, conclusive evidence of the matters certified.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 6 - Miscellaneous - MISCELLANEOUS

#### 77.70. Proceedings on behalf of ownersOwners

The body corporate A Body Corporate may take proceedings as agent for the owners Owners of any one (1) or more lotsLots in the strata scheme Strata Scheme for damages in relation to, or for rectification of, any building work done in relation to the strata scheme Strata Scheme, whether the work was done before or after registration Registration of the strata scheme Strata Scheme.

## 71. Developer's Obligation to Rectify Defects

- (1) The Developer is responsible for repairing, rectifying or replacing all defective building works, materials, equipment and installations (including mechanical, electrical, sanitary and drainage works and the like) in the Strata Development of a non-structural nature as notified to the Developer by the Body Corporate Manager and/or the affected Owner(s) within such one (1) year from the date of Building Completion.
- (2) The Developer is responsible for repairing, rectifying or replacing all defective building works, materials, equipment and installations (including mechanical, electrical, sanitary and drainage works and the like) in the Strata Development of a structural nature for a period of ten (10) years from the date of Building Completion as notified to the Developer by the Body Corporate Manager and/or the affected Owner(s) within such ten (10) year period.
- (3) Upon receipt of notification from a Body Corporate or the affected Owner(s) of the defects under Article 71(1)71(1) and Article 71(2)71(2), the Developer shall promptly rectify such defects in accordance with industry standards.
- (4) The effect of this Article 7171 shall survive the transfer of any Lot and apply notwithstanding any contractual provision between the Developer and the Owner to the contrary.
- (5) If the Developer fails to comply with its obligations under Article 71(1)71(1) and/or Article 71(2)71(2) a Body Corporate and/or the affected Owner(s) may apply to the Registrar for an Order against the Developer enforcing the Developer's obligations Article 71(1)71(1) and/or Article 71(2)71(2) as applicable.

## 78.72. Subrogation of contractual rights Contractual Rights

- (1) Without affecting the generality of Article <del>70,7070, or in any way limiting the obligations of the</del> Developer to rectify defective workmanship or materials under Article <del>7171, if:</del>
  - (a) building work was carried out for the <u>developerDeveloper</u>; and
  - (b) the building work proves defective,

the body corporate Body Corporate is subrogated to the developer's Developer's contractual rights to damages in respect of those defects.

- (2) The <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u> may recover damages under this Article on its own behalf (so far as the defects relate to <u>common property Common Property</u>) or on behalf of <u>ownersOwners</u> of <u>lotsLots</u> affected by the defects.
- (3) The body corporate's Body Corporate's right of subrogation under this Article does not operate to the exclusion of the developer's Developer's rights and, if both the body corporate Body Corporate and the developer take action to recover damages for breach of contract, the damages must be apportioned between them in appropriate proportions.

#### 79.73. Strata Roll to be kept by body corporate Body Corporate

(1) The body corporate A Body Corporate Manager must on behalf of the Body Corporate maintain a

rollStrata Roll containing the following particulars:

- (a) the <del>plan</del>Strata Plan number allocated by the Registrar;
- (b) the name-and, address and contact numbers of the ownerOwner of each lotLot;
- (c) the name and contact numbers of the Occupier of each Lot;
- (e)(d) the name and address of the Body Corporate Manager and any agent of suppliers appointed by the body corporate to earry outperform any of its functions or provide services in relation to the scheme: Strata Scheme.
- (d) the name and address of any lessee of a lot notified to the body corporate.
- (2) The body corporate A Body Corporate Manager must base the rollStrata Roll on the best information reasonably available to it, acting diligently.
- (3) The <u>rollStrata Roll</u> must be kept in the form of a written record or a computer record from which a written record may be reproduced a <u>copy provided to the Registrar on an annual basis or earlier if so requested by the Registrar at any time.</u>

#### 80.74. PostboxPost-box and noticeboardnotice board

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate must:
  - (a) maintain a postbox post-box; or
  - (b) make suitable alternative arrangements for the receipt of mail.
- (2) The body corporate A Body Corporate must maintain a noticeboard for the display of notices and other material of interest to the owners or occupiers of lots. Owners and Occupiers. The noticeboard must be in a suitable position, as determined by the body corporate Body Corporate.

## Chapter CHAPTER 7 -- APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

### Appointment of administrator

## 81.75. Appointment of administrator Administrator

- (1) The CourtRegistrar may, on application by an interested personparty, appoint an administrator of the body corporate's Administrator of a Body Corporate's affairs, for a fixed period or until further Court order.
- (2) The CourtRegistrar may make the appointment on terms and conditions that it considers appropriate.
- (3) The administrator Administrator is to be remunerated on a basis determined by the CourtRegistrar, and the administrator's Administrator's remuneration and expenses are payable from the body corporate's administrative fundBody Corporate's General Fund.
- (4) During the appointment, the <u>administrator Administrator</u> is exclusively entitled to exercise the powers and functions of the <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u> (or such of those powers and functions as the <u>Court Registrar</u> may determine).
- (5) <u>Subject to paragraph (6)</u>, the administrator The Administrator may delegate to any <u>personBody</u> <u>Corporate Manager</u> any powers and functions conferred under this Article.

- (6) The administrator may not delegate any powers and function to the body corporate, unless the body corporate has applied for the administration.
  - (7)(6) The CourtRegistrar may, on the application of an interested personparty, remove or replace the administrator.
  - (8)(7) If a person is appointed, removed or replaced as an administrator Administrator, the person must, within seven (7) days, give the Registrar written notice of the appointment, removal or replacement.
- (9) In this Article, "interested person" means:
  - (8) The following are interested parties under this Article 075:
    - (a) the body corporate Body Corporate;
    - (b) a creditor of the body corporate; Body Corporate; and
    - (b)(c) the Owner or a Registered Mortgagee of a Lot.

(c) the owner or a registered mortgagee of a lot.

## PART 6-: STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND BY-LAWS

#### **Chapter 1 - Making of by-laws**

#### 82. Power to make by-laws

(1) Subject to this Part, the body corporate may, by ordinary resolution, make by laws about:

## CHAPTER 1 – REGISTRATION OF STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND BY-LAWS

#### 76. Obligation to Register Strata Management Statement and the By-laws

- (2)(1) The Developer must Register a Strata Management Statement regarding the administration, and management and control of the Body Corporate together with the Registration of the common property; and Strata Plan in accordance with the Regulations and the requirements of the Registrar.
- (a) The Developer may further Register By-laws regarding the use and enjoyment of lotsLots, the common property Common Property, the body corporate's Body Corporate's assets, and facilities and amenities provided by the body corporate.

#### (3) A by law may:

- (a) adoptBody Corporate together with or without modification the by laws set out in Schedule 1; or
- (b) amend or revoke a by law.
- (4)(2) The first by laws Registration of the body corporate are: Strata Plan in accordance with the Regulations and the Directives of the Registrar.
- (5)(3) The Strata Management Statement and the byBy-laws lodged with a Strata Plan may include the relevant plan or scheme; or granting of Exclusive Use Rights under Exclusive Use By-laws.
- (6)(4) <u>ifIf</u> no such byBy-laws are lodged with the plan or schemeStrata Plan, the byBy-laws set out in Schedule 1 shall apply.
- (7) The by-laws lodged with a plan or scheme may include exclusive use by-laws.
  - (8)(5) If the byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws of a body corporate Body Corporate do not deal with a subject required under this Law to be dealt with in the byStrata Management Statement or the By-laws, the body corporate Body Corporate is taken to have adopted any relevant byBy-law in Schedule 1 on the subject.
  - (9)(6) If a byBy-law adopted under paragraph (5)Article 1(1)76(5) is inconsistent with one or more by laws made by the body corporate provisions of the Registered Strata Management Statement or the Bylaws, then to the extent of the inconsistency the By-law adopted by law prevails under Article 1(1)76(5) shall prevail.

(10)(7) The first byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws of the body corporate a Body Corporate come into operation on the registrationRegistration of the plan or schemeStrata Plan.

## 83.77. Limitations on by-law making powerStrata Management Statement and By-laws

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), Article 77(2), a by Strata Management Statement or By-law cannot:
  - (a) modify a statutory easement<u>Statutory Easement</u> or prohibit or restrict the enjoyment of a statutory easement; or Statutory Easement;
  - (b) restrict an owner's Owner's right to use, deal with or dispose of a lotLot, unless the restriction:
    - (i) is necessary to preserve the character of the scheme; and Strata Scheme;
    - (ii) is made in accordance with a <u>disclosure statement Disclosure Statement</u> included in the <u>scheme</u>. Strata Scheme; and
    - (iii) A byis approved by the Registrar;
  - (c) impose a penalty or fine on an Owner in respect of any breach of a Strata Management
    Statement or any By-law that has not been approved by the Registrar; or
  - (d) charge an Owner any fee for the provision of any service performed by the Body Corporate
    or the Body Corporate Manager under the Strata Management Statement, By-law or
    otherwise that has not been approved by the Registrar.
- (2) <u>A Strata Management Statement or By</u>-law may impose a minimum term for the leasing of lotsLots.
- (3) A byprovision of a Strata Management Statement or By-law ismay be determined by the Registrar to be void if:
  - (a) it is unreasonable;
  - (b) it adversely and unfairly discriminates against any owner, mortgagee Owner, Mortgagee or occupier of a lot; Occupier;
  - (c) it adversely affects the health, welfare or safety of any owner Owner or occupier of a lotOccupier; or
  - (d) it is inconsistent with the provisions of a schemethis Law.

## 84-78. Registration and commencement of changes to bythe Strata Management Statement and the By-laws

- (1) If a body corporate Body Corporate varies the Strata Management Statement or varies or makes a byBy-law, the body corporateBody Corporate must, within three (3) months after passing the resolutionResolution for making the bythe variation of the Strata Management Statement or variation or creation of the By-law, lodge an application for registrationRegistration of the by law variation or creation with the Registrar:
  - (a) attaching a copy of the <u>resolution</u> (including the text of the <u>by lawvariation or creation</u>); and
  - (b) stating the date of the resolution, if not clear on its faceResolution.
- (2) If the application is not lodged <u>for Registration with the Registrar</u> within <u>three (3)</u> months, the <u>resolution Resolution</u> lapses.

(3) A byvariation to the Strata Management Statement or variation of creation of a By-law comes into force on the day the Registrar registers the by law in the Register or a later date stated in the byRegisters the amended Strata Management Statement or By-law.

# 85.79. Legal effect of by Strata Management Statement and the By-laws



- (a) the body corporate; Body Corporate;
- (b) the owner of a lot; Owner;
- (c) the <del>occupier of a lot</del>Occupier;
- (d) an invitee of the ownerOwner or occupierOccupier;
- (d)(e) a Mortgagee of a lot;Lot.
- (e) a mortgagee of a lot.

#### Chapter CHAPTER 2 — EXCLUSIVE USE BY-LAWS

## 86.80. Exclusive use by By-laws

- (1) The body corporate may, by extraordinary resolution, make (and later amend or rescind) a by law giving the owner of a lot exclusive rights to the use and enjoyment of, or other special rights in relation to, the common property or part of the common property.
  - (1) Prior to Registration of the Strata Plan, the Developer may grant an Exclusive Use Right over designated Common Property subject to the approval of the Registrar, the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities.
  - (2) Following Registration of the Strata Plan, a Body Corporate may, by Extraordinary Resolution, grant an Exclusive Use Right over designated Common Property subject to the approval of the Registrar, the Master Developer and any other Relevant Authorities.
  - (3) As soon as practicable and no later than thirty (30) days after the granting of an Exclusive Use Right, the Body Corporate shall Register an Exclusive Use By-law to give effect to such grant.
  - (2)(4) An exclusive use by Exclusive Use By-law:
    - (a) must unambiguously identify the part of the eommon property Common Property to which the by lawExclusive Use Right applies; and
    - (b) may impose conditions (which may include conditions requiring the <a href="https://example.com/owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_owner\_own
  - (3)(5) An exclusive use by Exclusive Use By-law may give rights to and impose obligations on the owner Owner of a lot the benefitting Lot only if the owner Owner agrees in writing before the by Exclusive Use By-law is made.
  - (4)(6) An exclusive use by law Exclusive Use Right is taken, in the absence of other specific provision in the by Exclusive Use By-law for maintenance the day to day Operation, to make the owner Owner of the lot benefitting Lot responsible for maintenance the day to day Operation of the part of the common property Common Property over which the rights are Exclusive Use Right is conferred by the by Exclusive Use By-law.
  - (5)(7) An exclusive use by Exclusive Use By-law may authorise or require the owner Owner who has the benefit of the by law Exclusive Use Right to make specific improvements to part of the common property Common Property. The improvements may consist of or include installing particular fixtures or making particular changes to the relevant part of the common property. Common Property. Unless it expressly provides otherwise, an exclusive use by law Exclusive Use Right does not authorise the owner Owner to make improvements or changes to the common property Common Property.
  - (6)(8) If an exclusive use by law Exclusive Use Right imposes a monetary liability:
    - (a) the liability may be recovered as a debt; and
    - (b) the liability is enforceable jointly and severally against the person who was the <a href="https://owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner.owner
- (7) An exclusive use by-law lapses 5 years after it was made, unless renewed by extraordinary resolution of the body corporate.

#### **Chapter 3 - Enforcement of by-laws**

- (9) Subject to Article 80(10)80(10), an Exclusive Use Right is perpetual in nature and does not lapse provided the Owner complies with its obligations under the Exclusive Use By-law.
- (10) The Registrar may at any time issue an Order suspending or terminating an Exclusive Use Right if the Owner fails to comply with the conditions upon which the Exclusive Use Right was granted or otherwise fails to comply with its obligations under this Law.

#### CHAPTER 3 – ENFORCEMENT OF STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND THE BY-LAWS

#### 87.81. Compliance notices

- (1) If the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> contravenes <u>a byan obligation under the Strata</u>

  <u>Management Statement or By</u>-law, the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> may give notice (which must be in writing) requiring the person:
  - (a) in the case of a continuing contravention, to refrain from further contravention; and
  - (b) in any case, to take specified action to remedy the contravention within a specified period (which must be at least thirty (30) days) stated in the notice.
- (2) The body corporate A Body Corporate may, in addition to or instead of taking action under paragraph (1), Article 81(1)81(1), apply for relief under Part 8.

#### 88.82. Enforcement by BoardRegistrar

- (1) If the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> fails to comply with a notice under this Chapter, the <u>body corporate</u> Body Corporate may apply to the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> for an <u>orderOrder</u> enforcing the relevant <u>byprovision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law.</u>
- (2) In proceedings taken under <del>paragraph (1),</del> Article 82(1)82(1), the <del>Board</del>Registrar may exercise either or both of the following powers:
  - (a) impose a fine on the person in default;
  - (b) make other <u>ordersOrders</u> the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> considers appropriate to enforce the <u>byrelevant</u> <u>provision of the Strata Management Statement or By</u>-law.
- (3) A fine imposed by the <u>BoardRegistrar</u> under this Article is recoverable by the <u>body corporateBody</u> <u>Corporate</u> as a debt.
- (4) A person must comply with an order Order under paragraph 2(b). Article 82(2)82(2).
- (5) The BoardRegistrar may adjourn proceedings, in lieu of making an Order under this Article-and, refer the matter to be dealt with inby the Court by way of proceedings under Part 8commenced by the Body Corporate.

# CHAPTER 4 -\_ COPIES OF <del>by</del>STRATA MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND THE BY-LAWS TO BE PROVIDED

### 89.83. When copies of by Strata Management Statement and the By-laws must be provided

(1) The body corporate A Body Corporate must, at the written request of the owner Owner or occupier of a lot Occupier or a person authorised by the owner Owner or occupier Occupier to make the request, provide a copy of the current by Strata Management Statement and the By-laws.

- (2) The <u>owner of a lotOwner</u> must, before entering into a contract to sell, <u>mortgageMortgage</u> or lease <u>the lotits Lot</u>, provide the purchaser, <u>mortgageeMortgagee</u> or <u>lesseeOccupier</u> with a copy of the current <u>byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws</u>.
- (3) The body corporate A Body Corporate may charge a reasonable fee for providing a copy of the byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws.

part

STRATA TITLE LAW

#### PART 7-: INSURANCE

#### 90.84. Body corporate Corporate taken to have insurable interest in certain property

The body corporate A Body Corporate is taken to have an insurable interest in property that it is required by or under this Law to insure.

## 91.85. Insurance of buildings, etc, by body corporate by a Body Corporate

- (1) The body corporate A Body Corporate for a strata scheme Strata Scheme must insure:
  - (a) the <u>buildingsBuildings</u> and any other improvements on the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>; and
  - (b) any building Building divided by the planStrata Plan.
- (2) The policy of insurance:
  - (a) must cover:
    - (i) damage from fire (whether deliberate or accidental), storm, tempest, explosion, equipment malfunction, or other risks prescribed by the Regulations; and
    - (ii) costs incidental to the <u>full</u> reinstatement or replacement of the <u>buildingsBuildings</u>, including the cost of removing debris and the fees of architects and other professional advisers; and
  - (b) must provide for the <u>full</u> reinstatement or repair of the <u>buildingsBuildings</u> and improvements to their condition when new.
- (3) A body corporate Body Corporate that breaches paragraph (1)Article 85(1)85(1) or (2)85(2)85(2) commits an offence against a contravention of this Law.
- (4) Despite any provision of the insurance policy, the body corporate Body Corporate (and not the owner of a lotindividual Owner affected, other than to the extend it is obliged to pay Service Charges) is liable to pay:
  - any excess under an insurance policy taken out by the body corporate Body Corporate under this Article; and
  - (b) any eontributionService Charge that has to be made to the cost of reinstatement or repair because the insurance was not adequate.

# 92.86. Owner or occupier or occupier may be required to comply with requirement to ensure that insurance may be obtained on reasonable terms

- (1) If the body corporate a Body Corporate is unable to obtain insurance for a building Building or part of it on reasonable terms because:
  - (a) the ownerOwner or occupier of a lotOccupier is carrying on a particular activity on the lotLot; or
  - (b) work is required in relation to the lot<u>Lot</u> to reduce the insurance risk to a reasonable level,

then the body corporate Body Corporate may, by written notice given to the owner Owner, require the owner Owner to ensure that the activity ceases or to have the work carried out (as the case requires) as expeditiously as necessary to allow insurance to be obtained without undue further risk.

(2) A notice under this Article must give the <u>ownerOwner</u> the option of paying any additional insurance premium payable in the event of the continuance of the activity or the non-performance of the work.

#### 93.87. Other insurance

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate must maintain public risk insurance (covering accidental death, personal injury and property damage) over the common property Common Property for an amount at least equal to a minimum prescribed by Strata Regulation.
- (2) A body corporate Body Corporate may insure against:
  - (a) loss from dishonesty, negligence or other wrongful conduct; or
- (b) other risks.
  - (b) office bearers professional indemnity insurance; and
  - (c) any other risks that a prudent Body Corporate should insure against or otherwise as required by the Registrar.

## 94.88. Insurance by owner Owner of lotLot

- (1) The owner of a mortgaged lot may insure the lot for the amount secured (at the date of any future loss) by the mortgages over the lotOwner is solely responsible to insure the Owner's contents of its Lot and bears full responsibility for any loss suffered arising from any failure to adequately insure such contents.
- (2) When paying a claim under such a policy, the insurer:
  - (a) must make any payments under the policy to the mortgagees whose interests are noted in the policy in the order of their respective priorities; and
  - (b) is liable to pay the least of:
    - (i) the amount stated in the policy; or
    - (ii) the amount of the loss; or
    - (iii) an amount sufficient, at the date of the payment, to discharge the mortgages.
- (3) If the amount so paid by the insurer equals the amount necessary to discharge a mortgage over the lot, the insurer is entitled to an assignment of the mortgage. If the amount is only a proportion of the amount necessary to discharge a mortgage over the lot, the insurer is entitled to a transfer of that proportion of the mortgagee's interest.
- (4) Money received under such a policy of insurance is not liable to be brought into contribution with any other money received under another policy of insurance, unless the other policy is in respect of damage to the same lot and relates to the same mortgage debt.

## 95.89. Default by body corporate Body Corporate in relation to insurance

(1) If a body corporate Body Corporate is in breach of its obligation to take out and maintain insurance, the owner Owner or mortgagee Mortgagee of any lot Lot may take out and maintain the required insurance on reasonable terms and conditions.

- (2) The insurance may be taken out in the <u>body corporate's Body Corporate's</u> name or in the <u>owner's Owner's or mortgagee's Mortgagee's name</u>.
- (3) The <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>mortgageeMortgagee</u> may recover the costs incurred under this Article from the <u>body\_corporateBody\_Corporate</u> as a debt (and, in the case of the <u>ownerOwner</u>, may set off the amount against any liabilities of the <u>ownerOwner</u> to the <u>body\_corporateBody\_Corporate</u>).

# 96.90. Production of policies of insurance for inspection

- (1) At the request of the owner of an Owner, a lot, the body corporate Body Corporate must allow the owner Owner to inspect the policies of insurance currently maintained by the body corporate Body Corporate under this Law.
- (2) The <u>body corporate</u> Body Corporate need not comply with a request if it has previously allowed the <u>ownerOwner</u> to inspect the policies and the request is not, in the circumstances of the case, reasonable.

#### PART 8—: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

### **CHAPTER 1 – APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF**

#### 97.91. Application for relief

- (1) An application for relief under this Part may made by an interested party and:
  - (a) must be made in writing to the Registrar;
  - (b) must set out in detail the grounds on which the applicant claims relief;
  - (c) must state the general nature of the relief that the applicant seeks; and
  - (d) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee Prescribed Fee.
- (2) In any proceedings under this Part, the Registrarinterested party may apply to the BoardRegistrar for directions on any matter arising in the course of the proceedings.

## 98.92. **Mediation**

- (1) The Registrar must not accept an application for an orderOrder under this Part unless satisfied that:
  - (a) mediation of the matter has been attempted but was unsuccessful;
  - (b) mediation is unnecessary or inappropriate in the circumstances; or
  - (c) the Regulations dispense with the need for mediation.
- (2) If a matter is appropriate for mediation and mediation has not been attempted, the Registrar must inform the applicant that the applicant should arrange for mediation.
- (3) The applicant may apply to the Registrar for mediation in accordance with the Registrar's own procedures, or may make other arrangements for the mediation.

## 99.93. Notice of application Application

- (1) If the Registrar accepts an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar must give written notice of the application, the grounds of the application and the nature of relief sought to:
  - (a) the body corporate Body Corporate; and
  - (b) any other person who would, in the Registrar's opinion, be adversely affected if the relief sought were granted.
- (2) The body corporate Body Corporate must, after receiving notice under this Article, give a copy of the notice to:
  - (a) every owner directly affected by the application; Owner;
  - (b) every <u>mortgagee Mortgagee</u> who has given written notice of the <u>mortgagee's Mortgagee's</u> interest to the <u>body corporate</u> Body Corporate; and
  - (c) every <u>occupier Occupier</u> who would be directly affected if the relief sought were granted.
- (3) The Registrar may allow the amendment of an application for relief under this Part on conditions the Registrar considers appropriate.

#### **CHAPTER 2 – POWERS AND PROCEDURES**

#### 100.94. Investigations

- (1) The Registrar may conduct the investigations the Registrar considers necessary to properly determine an application for relief under this Part.
- (2) The Registrar may (but need not) hold a hearing to receive evidence and representations.
- (3) In conducting an investigation, the Registrar:
  - (a) must proceed as expeditiously and with as little formality and technicality as is consistent with the requirements of this Law and the proper investigation of the matter;
  - (b) is not bound by the rules of evidence and may gather information in any way the Registrar considers appropriate; and
  - (c) may, subject to this Law and the rules of natural justice, determine the procedures to be followed.

## 101.95. Power to dismiss proceedings

- (1) The Registrar may dismiss an application for relief under this Part if the Registrar considers that:
  - (a) the application is frivolous, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance; or
  - (b) the applicant has, without reasonable excuse, failed to comply with an orderOrder or direction given by the Registrar.
- (2) If the Registrar dismisses an application before notice of the application is given under this Part, notice of the application is not required to be given.

## 102.96. Powers to obtain information

- (1) For the purposes of an investigation, the Registrar may exercise any or all of the following powers:
  - (a) require the attendance before the Registrar of: any person whom the Registrar considers to have or to claim an interest in the matter; and
  - (i) any person whom the Registrar considers to have or to claim an interest in the matter; or
  - (ii) any person resident or (in the case of a corporation) incorporated in the DIFC; and
  - (b) require any person referred to in paragraph (a) Article 96(1)(a) 96(1)(a) to produce books, papers and documents.
- (2) The Registrar may inspect any books, papers or documents produced, retain them for as long as the Registrar considers necessary, and make copies of any of them or any of their contents.
- (3) The Registrar may require any person appearing before the Registrar:
  - (a) to make an oath or affirmation to answer relevant questions truthfully; and
  - (b) to answer relevant questions.
- (4) A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a requirement under this Article commits an offence against a contravention of this Law.

#### **103.97.** Power of entry

- (1) The Subject to compliance with applicable law, the Registrar (or a delegate of the Registrar) may enter on any site Strata Development, and any lot Lot, to which an application relates to carry out an investigation.
- (2) The power conferred by paragraph (1)Article 97(1)97(1) may be exercised at any reasonable time after notice of the proposed entry has been given to the body corporate Body Corporate and to the ownerOwner of any lotLot that is to be entered.

#### 104.98. Obstruction

A person must not obstruct or hinder the Registrar (or a delegate of the Registrar) in the exercise of powers under this Part.

## **CHAPTER 3 – SPECIFIC FORMS OF RELIEF**

# 105.99. Orders by Registrar in relation to <u>breaches\_contraventions</u> of this Law or the <u>byStrata Management</u> Statement or the By-laws

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that a <u>personparty</u> has contravened or failed to comply with a requirement of this Law, the Strata Management Statement or the <u>byBy</u>-laws, the Registrar may make an <u>orderOrder</u>:
  - (a) requiring a personparty to take, or refrain from taking, any specified action;
  - (b) requiring a <u>personparty</u> to pay any <u>contributionsService Charges</u> properly levied by <u>the body corporate</u> a Body Corporate or any other amount the Registrar considers is validly due <u>and payable by such party</u>; or
  - (c) requiring a party—to the proceedings to pay monetary compensation (not exceeding a prescribed amount, if an amount is prescribed) to another party—to the proceedings.

#### (2) An <u>orderOrder</u>:

- (a) may require immediate compliance or fix a period for compliance; and
- (b) may be made subject to any conditions the Registrar considers appropriate.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of Article 99(1)99(1), and elsewhere in this Law, the Registrar has the power to issue Orders under Articles (100100 to 121121).

#### 106.100. Interim orders Orders

- (1) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Chapter may be made on an interim basis if necessary to preserve the subject matter of the application, or to prevent prejudice to a party while the application is being investigated and determined.
- (2) If an <u>orderOrder</u> is made on an interim basis, it operates for a period (not exceeding <u>three (3)</u> months) fixed in the <u>orderOrder</u> and may be renewed from time to time for a further period (not exceeding <u>three (3)</u> months).

## 107.101. Order in relation to common property Common Property

If, on an application by the <u>owner of a lotOwner</u> for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that <u>the body corporate</u> has unreasonably failed to implement a proposal by an <u>ownerOwner</u>.

(a) for repairing damage to the common property Common Property or other property of the

## body corporate Body Corporate; or

(b) for making alterations to the common property Common Property,

the Registrar may <u>orderOrder</u> the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> to make or allow the repairs or alterations, on terms and conditions the Registrar considers reasonable.

#### 108.102. Order in relation to acquiring personal property

- (1) If, on application by the <u>owner of a lotOwner</u> for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that an acquisition or proposed acquisition of personal property by <u>the body corporate</u> a Body Corporate is unreasonable, the Registrar may <u>order</u>Order:
  - (a) if the property has not yet been acquired, that the property be not acquired; or
  - (b) if the property has been acquired, that the body corporate Body Corporate sell or dispose of it within a specified time and deal with any proceeds of sale as directed in the order Order.
- (2) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the body corporate Body Corporate has unreasonably refused to acquire personal property for the benefit of ownersOwners and occupiersOccupiers of lotsLots, the Registrar may orderOrder the body corporateBody Corporate to acquire the property.

## 109.103. Order to make or pursue insurance claim

If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the body corporate Body Corporate has unreasonably refused to make or pursue an insurance claim in respect of property insured by the body corporate Body Corporate, the Registrar may order Order the body corporate Body Corporate to make or pursue the claim.

## 110.104. Order varying rate of penalty interest

If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the rate of interest fixed by a body corporate Body Corporate for late payment of a contribution Service Charge is unreasonable, the Registrar may make an order Order varying the rate of interest and remitting accrued interest wholly or in part.

# 111.105. Order to supply information or documents

If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the body corporate, or an officer of the body corporate a Body Corporate or the Body Corporate Manager:

- (a) has wrongfully withheld information to which the applicant is entitled; or
- (b) has refused or failed to make available for inspection records that the applicant is entitled to inspect,

the Registrar may order Order the body corporate, Body Corporate or the officer, Body Corporate Manager to provide the information or to make the record available for inspection.

## 112.106. Order in relation to animals

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that:
  - (a) the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> is keeping an animal on a <u>lotLot</u> or <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>, contrary to the <u>byStrata Management Statement and the Bylaws</u>; or
  - (b) an animal kept on a lotLot or common property Common Property causes a nuisance, hazard

or unreasonable interference with the use or enjoyment of a lot<u>Lot</u> or common property.

the Registrar may <u>orderOrder</u> the person keeping the animal to remove the animal from the <u>siteStrata</u> <u>Development</u> within a specified time and thereafter to keep the animal away from the <u>siteStrata Development</u>.

(2) The Registrar may, instead of making an order Order for removal of the animal in the case mentioned in paragraph (1)(b), order Article 106(1)(b)106(1)(b), Order the person keeping the animal to take specified action that will in the Registrar's opinion avoid the nuisance, hazard or unreasonable interference.

## 113.107. Order in relation to by-lawsStrata Management Statement and the By-laws

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that a byprovision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law:
  - (a) was made without power;
  - (b) was not made in accordance with this Law or any other requirement that should have been observed; or
  - should not have been made having regard to the interests of the <a href="https://owners.com/owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/Owners/O

the Registrar may make an orderOrder under this Article.

- (2) An order Order under this Article may:
  - (a) declare the byprovision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law to be invalid;
- (b) repeal the by law; or
  - (b) vary the provision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law as the Registrar considers appropriate; or
  - (c) reinstate any former byprovision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law amended or repealed by the byprovision of the Strata Management Statement or By-law in question.
- (3) An order Order under this Article has effect in accordance with its terms.

## 114.108. Order granting Exclusive Use Right or licence

- (1) If, on an application by the owner of a lot Owner for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that:
  - (a) <u>aan Exclusive Use Right or other form of licence</u> of a particular kind in relation to the <u>common property Common Property</u> is necessary for the reasonable use or enjoyment of the <u>lotLot</u>;
  - (b) such <u>an Exclusive Use Right or other form of licence could be granted without unduly interfering with the rights of ownersOwners or occupiersOccupiers of other lotsLots to the use and enjoyment of their lotsLots and the common propertyCommon Property; and</u>
  - (c) the body corporate a Body Corporate has unreasonably refused to grant such a Exclusive Use Right or other form of licence,

the Registrar may make an orderOrder conferring rights in terms specified in the orderOrder on the

ownerOwner or occupier for the time beingOccupier of the lotLot.

(2) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Article operates as if it were <u>an Exclusive Use Right or other form of</u> licence granted by the <u>body corporate</u>Body Corporate.

## 115.109. Order making by By-laws

- (1) If, on an application by an <u>ownerOwner</u> for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that <u>the body corporate</u> Body Corporate has unreasonably refused to make a <u>byBy</u>-law that is reasonably required for the proper enjoyment of a <u>lotLot</u> or <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>, or the proper administration of a <u>schemeStrata Scheme</u>, the Registrar may make an <u>orderOrder</u> in the terms on which the <u>byBy-law</u> should have been made.
- (2) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Article operates as a <u>byBy</u>-law and (to the extent of the inconsistency) prevails over any other <u>byBy</u>-law with which it is inconsistent.

#### 116.110. Order invalidating proceedings

- (1) If, on an application by an <u>ownerOwner</u> for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the provisions of this Law, the <u>Strata Management Statement</u> or the <u>byBy</u>-laws have not been complied with in relation to the calling or conduct of a <u>meeting of the members of the body corporateGeneral Meeting</u>, the Registrar may, by <u>orderOrder</u>, invalidate a <u>resolutionResolution</u> of (including an election held by) the <u>personsOwners</u> present at the <u>meetingGeneral Meeting</u>.
- (2) The Registrar need not make an order Order under paragraph (1) Article 110(1) 110(1) if satisfied:
  - (a) that the failure to comply with the provisions of this Law, the Strata Management Statement or the byBy-laws did not prejudicially affect any person; or
  - (b) that the <u>resolutionResolution</u> would have been passed, or the election would have had the same result, even if the provisions had been complied with.
- (3) An application seeking relief under this Article must be made within <u>twenty eight (28)</u> days after the date of the <u>meetingGeneral Meeting</u>.

## 117.111. Order reallocating unit entitlements Lot Entitlements

If, on application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the <a href="unit entitlements">unit entitlements</a> Lot Entitlements have been <a href="fixed\_determined">fixed\_determined</a>, the <a href="unit entitlements">unit entitlements</a> Lot Entitlements have been <a href="fixed\_determined">fixed\_determined</a>, on a basis that is not fair and equitable, the Registrar may, by <a href="orderOrder">orderOrder</a> under this Article, <a href="redetermine unit entitlements\_reapportion">redetermine unit entitlements\_reapportion</a> the Registrar considers fair and equitable.

## 118-112. Order varying amount or manner of payment of contributions Service Charges

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the contributions Service Charges to be levied by the body corporate Body Corporate under this Law are inadequate or excessive, the Registrar may, by order Order:
  - (a) redetermine the contributions Service Charges on a basis that the Registrar considers reasonable; and
  - (b) give directions in relation to payment of any additional amount that becomes payable as a result of the order Order, or the refund of any amount overpaid.
- (2) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the manner of payment of contributions Service Charges determined by the body corporate Body Corporate is unreasonable, the Registrar may, by order, redetermine Order, determine the manner in which the

contributionsService Charges are to be paid.

#### 119.113. Order varying amount of insurance

If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the amount for which the body corporate Body Corporate has taken out insurance is unreasonable, the Registrar may order Order the body corporate body Corporate to increase or decrease the amount of the insurance.

## 120.114. Order appointing administrator Administrator

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied:
- (a) that the body corporate a Body Corporate has failed in the proper performance of a duty;
  - (b)(a) the applicant has a proper interest in the due performance of the duty; and
  - (e)(b) the circumstances are sufficiently serious to justify the appointment of an administrator Administrator under this Article,

the Registrar may, by order Order, appoint an administrator Administrator.

- (2) The appointment of an administrator Administrator:
  - (a) is not to be made unless the proposed appointee consents in writing to the appointment; and
  - (b) is to be made on the terms and conditions (which may include terms and conditions for remunerating the <u>administrator Administrator</u> out of the funds of the <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u>) the Registrar specifies in the <u>order Order</u>.
- (3) The administrator Administrator has, in accordance with the terms of the order Order, power:
  - (a) to administer the affairs of the <del>body corporate</del>Body Corporate generally; or
  - (b) to carry out the function or functions of the <u>body corporate</u> <u>Body Corporate</u>, the <u>Management Committee and/or its officersthe Body Corporate Manager</u> specified in the <u>orderOrder</u>.
- (4) If an administrator Administrator has power to administer the affairs of the body corporate Body Corporate generally, the administrator's Administrator's powers operate to the exclusion of the powers of the body corporate and its officers Body Corporate, the Management Committee and the Body Corporate Manager.
- (5) If an administrator Administrator has power to carry out a specified function or functions, the powers of the body corporate Body Corporate are excluded so far as they relate to those functions.
- (6) An act or omission of an administrator Administrator done or made in the course of exercising powers under this Article is to be regarded as an act or omission of the body corporate Body Corporate.
- (7) The administrator Administrator must give the body corporate Body Corporate written notice of the exercise of powers under this Article as soon as practicable after the powers are exercised.

## 121.115. Order convening meeting of members of body corporate Body Corporate

(1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that the body corporate Body

<u>Corporate</u> has failed to hold a general meeting of its members General Meeting as required under this

Law-or, the Strata Management Statement and the byBy-laws, the Registrar may, by order Order, appoint a person to convene a general meeting General Meeting of the members of the body

#### corporateBody Corporate.

- (2) The <u>order Order</u> may:
  - (a) provide for the giving of notice of the meeting; General Meeting;
  - (b) appoint a person to preside at the meeting; General Meeting:
  - (c) provide (in an appropriate case) that the <u>meetingGeneral Meeting</u> is to be treated as the first <u>general meetingGeneral Meeting</u> of the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> (even though the time for holding that meetingthe first General Meeting may have expired); and
  - (d) deal with the business to be placed before the <u>meetingGeneral Meeting</u> and any incidental or consequential matters.
- (3) The provisions of an orderOrder under this Article prevail over inconsistent provisions of this Law or the by, the Strata Management Statement and the By-laws.

## 122.116. Order invalidating special resolution Resolutions

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied:
  - (a) that the applicant is a member of the body corporate a Body Corporate who did not vote, either personally or by proxyProxy, in support of a special resolution Resolution of the body corporate Body Corporate; and
  - (b) that the resolution Resolution is unreasonable or oppressive,

the Registrar may make an orderOrder invalidating the resolution.

(2) An application for relief under this Article must be made within <u>twenty (28)</u> days after the date of the <u>resolution</u> to which it relates.

## 123.117. Order terminating contract for services to the body corporate a Body Corporate

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that an agreement for the provision of services to the body corporate Body Corporate, including an agreement for the provision of services by the Body Corporate Manager:
  - (a) is unfair to the owners of 25% or more any of the lots Owners; or
  - (b) is for an excessively long term,

the Registrar may make an order Order terminating the agreement, varying the commercial terms or shortening its term.

(2) An order under this Article may also require a party to the agreement to pay a specified amount to another party for the purpose of adjusting the rights of the parties in consequence of the termination or shortening.

## 124.118. Order relating to structural alteration or addition to lot Lot or Common Property

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that:
  - (a) a consent, approval or authorisation of the body corporate Body Corporate is required under the byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws for making a structural alteration or addition to a lotLot or the Common Property; and
  - (b) the consent, approval or authorisation has been unreasonably withheld,

the Registrar may make an <u>orderOrder</u> authorising the relevant structural alteration or addition to the <u>lotLot or</u> the Common Property on terms and conditions specified in the <u>orderOrder</u>.

(2) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that a structural alteration or addition to a lotLot or the Common Property is being, or has been, made contrary to the byStrata Management Statement and the By-laws, the Registrar may orderOrder the ownerOwner of the lotLot to restore the lotLot or the Common Property to its former condition.

#### 125,119. Order in relation to development contemplated by staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme

- (1) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that a developer Developer under a staged development scheme Staged Strata Scheme (or an agent, employee or contractor acting on behalf of the developer Developer) is carrying out, or has carried out, work contrary to the requirements of:
  - (a) the relevant disclosure statement Disclosure Statement for the scheme Strata Scheme; or
  - (b) <u>byStrata Management Statement and the By</u>-laws relevant to the way the work is to be carried out,

the Registrar may <u>orderOrder</u> the <u>developerDeveloper</u> to ensure compliance with those requirements and, if necessary, to take specified action to remedy past non-compliance.

(2) If, on an application for relief under this Part, the Registrar is satisfied that a person has obstructed the proper carrying out of development work contemplated by a staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme, the Registrar may make an orderOrder restraining the person from further obstructing the work.

## 126.120. Order imposing penalty for breach of by By-law

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate may apply to the Registrar for an order Order that a person bound by the by Strata Management Statement and the By-laws pay a penalty to the body corporate Body Corporate for breach of a by By-law.
- (2) A person bound by the <u>byStrata Management Statement and the By</u>-laws may apply to the Registrar for an <u>orderOrder</u> that the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> pay a penalty to the applicant for breach of a <u>byBy</u>-law.
- (3) The Registrar may make an orderOrder for the payment of a penalty on an application under this Article if satisfied that:
  - (a) the by By-law provides for a penalty for breach; and
  - (b) the person against whom the <del>order</del>Order is sought has wilfully breached the <del>by</del>By-law.
- (4) The Regulations may prescribe the maximum penalty that the Registrar may impose under this Article.
  - (5)(4) On application under this Article, the Registrar may order Order the payment of the costs of the application by or against the applicant.

## 121. Order for Registration of a Lien

- (1) A Body Corporate may apply to the Registrar for an Order that the Registrar record a lien over a Lot by way of Registered Caveat in favour of the Body Corporate where the Owner of the Lot is in breach of its obligations (including payment obligations) under this Law and the Strata Management Statement.
- (2) An application under this Article 121<del>121</del> does not in any way restrict or prevent a Body Corporate

pursuing such other remedies against the defaulting Owner under applicable law including the Body Corporate seeking an order from the Court for the sale of the Lot should the Owner be in breach of its obligation to pay Service Charges and other payment obligations under this Law and such breach continues for a period of twelve (12) months.

## 127.122. Order for exemption from various statutory requirements

- (1) A body corporate Body Corporate may apply to the Registrar for an order Order exempting the body corporate Body Corporate from:
  - (a) the requirement to hold insurance of a particular kind;
  - (b) the requirement to prepare and maintain a rollStrata Roll; or
  - (c) the requirement to maintain a postbox post-box.
- (2) The Registrar may only make an <u>orderOrder</u> exempting a <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> from the requirement to hold insurance of a particular kind if satisfied that the exemption would not be against the interests of any <u>ownerOwner</u>Owner.
- (3) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Article may be lodged with the Registrar, who must record it in the <u>folio of the RegisterFolio</u> for the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>.
- (4) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Article does not take effect until the Registrar records it in accordance with <u>paragraph (3).Article 122(3)122(3).</u>

## <u>CHAPTER 4 – SERVICE AND ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS</u>

## 128.123. Copy of order Order to be served

- (1) An <u>orderOrder</u> made by the Registrar:
  - (a) must be in writing; and
  - (b) must set out the reasons on which it is based.
- (2) The Registrar must serve a copy of the <u>orderOrder</u> on:
  - (a) the applicant for relief;
  - (b) the relevant body corporate Body Corporate;
  - (c) any person who was entitled to make, and made, a written submission to the Registrar in relation to the application; and
  - (d) any person who is required to do, or refrain from doing, an act specified by the order Order.
- (3) In this Article, "order" Order" includes:
  - (a) the variation of an orderOrder;
  - (b) an interim orderOrder; and
  - (c) the renewal or revocation of an interim order Order.

#### 129.124. Penalty for contravention

- (1) A person must not contravene an <u>orderOrder</u> under this Part to do or refrain from doing a specified act.
- (2) A person who breaches paragraph (1)Article 124(1)124(1) commits an offence against a contravention of this Law.

## 130.125. Enforcement of orders Orders

- (1) If a person is required by an <u>orderOrder</u> under this Part to take specified action, and the person fails to comply with the <u>orderOrder</u> within the time allowed by the <u>orderOrder</u>, any other person with a proper interest in the matter may apply to the Registrar for an <u>orderOrder</u>.
  - (a) authorising the applicant to take the necessary action; and
  - (b) requiring the person in default to reimburse the applicant for the cost of taking the action.
- (2) An <u>orderOrder</u> cannot be made under this Article if the time for commencing an appeal against the original <u>orderOrder</u> has not yet expired or, if an appeal has been commenced, until the appeal has been determined or discontinued.
- (3) An appeal against an <u>orderOrder</u> under <u>paragraph (1)Article 125(1)125(1)</u> lies to the <u>BoardCourt</u> under the provisions of Part 9. The <u>BoardCourt</u> may make any order it considers appropriate regarding implementation of the <u>orderOrder</u> while the appeal is being pursued.

#### 131.126. Enforcement of orders Orders for payment of money

- (1) If the Registrar makes an <u>orderOrder</u> for the payment of money, the <u>orderOrder</u> may be registered in the Court.
- (2) Proceedings for the enforcement of an order registered Order Registered under paragraph (1) Article 126(1) 126(1) may be taken as if the direction were a judgment of the Court.

## 132.127. Order may have effect as resolution Resolution of body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) An <u>orderOrder</u> under this Part may provide that the <u>orderOrder</u> or a specified part of the <u>orderOrder</u> is to have effect as an <u>extraordinary resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u>, a <u>special resolutionSpecial</u> Resolution or an <u>ordinary resolution</u>Ordinary Resolution of the <u>body corporate</u>Body Corporate.
- (2) If an <u>orderOrder</u> contains such a provision, it operates, or the specified part of the <u>orderOrder</u> operates, as an <u>extraordinary resolutionExtraordinary Resolution</u>, a <u>special resolutionSpecial Resolution</u> or an <u>ordinary resolutionOrdinary Resolution</u> of the <u>body corporateBody Corporate</u> accordingly.

# <u>Chapter CHAPTER</u> 5 - <u>Miscellaneous MISCELLANEOUS</u>

## 133.128. Recording of certain orders Orders

- (1) If an orderOrder under this Part affects:
  - (a) the administration of a schemeStrata Scheme; or
  - (b) the rights of owners Owners or occupiers Occupiers of lotsLots,

the Registrar must record the <u>orderOrder</u> in the <u>folio of the RegisterFolio</u> for the <u>common propertyCommon</u> <u>Property</u> or in the <u>folio of the RegisterFolio</u> for the <u>lotsaffected Lots</u> (as the case may be).

- (2) The Registrar may:
  - (a) on his or herthe Registrar's own initiative; or
  - (b) on application by an interested <u>personparty</u> and on payment of the <u>prescribed fee Prescribed</u> <u>Fee</u>,

cancel any recording Registration made under paragraph (1) Article 128(1) 128(1) if satisfied that the order Order does not affect or has ceased to affect the real property Common Property or the Lot to which it purports to relate.

- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), this Part 8, each of the following is an interested person party:
  - (a) the <u>developer</u>Developer;
  - (b) the body corporate Body Corporate;
  - (c) each owner Owner and each prospective owner of a lot Prospective Owner;
  - (d) each occupier of a lotLot;
  - (e) the relevant planning authority Relevant Authorities;
  - (f) any other person (including a mortgagee) who has, in the opinion of the Registrar, a proper interest in the matter.

## 134.129. Registrar may determine questions relating to title to real property Real Property

The Registrar may determine any question of title to real property Real Property that arises in the course of proceedings before the Registrar under this Law.

## PART 9—: APPEALS

## 135. Interested persons

## 130. Right of appeal to Court

- (1) The following persons are "interested persons" for the purposes of parties under this Part 9:
  - (a) the applicant for the decision or order;
  - (b) in the case of a decision or order under Part 8, a person who was entitled to make, and made, written submissions to the Registrar in connection with the application for relief;
  - (c) in the case of an orderOrder, a person required by the orderOrder to do, or refrain from doing, a specified act;
  - (d) any other person prescribed by the Regulations as an interested <u>person party</u> in relation to a decision or order of a specified kind.

## 136. Right of appeal to Board

- (1)(2) An interested personparty may appeal to the BoardCourt against a decision or orderOrder made by the Registrar on an application under this Law-:
  - (a) on matters of law; and
  - (b) on the ground of a bona fide claim of misconduct or abuse of office by the Registrar.
- (2)(3) An appeal is commenced by lodging with the Registrar a notice of appeal, accompanied by the prescribed fee Prescribed Fee, within thirty (30) days after the date of the order Order.
- (3)(4) A notice of appeal lodged under paragraph (3)Article 130(4)130(4) must specify:
  - (a) the name and address of the appellant;
  - (b) the <u>orderOrder</u> appealed against;
  - (c) the grounds of the appeal; and
  - (d) any other prescribed matter.
- (4)(5) On receiving a notice of appeal, the Registrar must forward to the BoardCourt:
  - (a) the notice of appeal;
  - (b) the Registrar's records (if any) relating to the decision or orderOrder appealed against; and
  - (c) a note of the names and addresses of all interested personsparties.
- (5)(6) The BoardCourt must give written notice of the appeal, and the time and place appointed by the BoardCourt for hearing the appeal, to all interested personsparties.

(6)(7) In the case of an orderOrder made by the Registrar under Part 8:

- (a) the order Order cannot be challenged except by way of an appeal under this Part; and
- (b) the Registrar is not to be a party to the appeal.

# 137.131. Powers of Board Court on appeal

- (1) The <u>BoardCourt</u> may on application by an interested <u>personparty</u> stay the operation of an <u>orderOrder</u> subject to appeal until the determination of the appeal.
- (2) On an appeal, the BoardCourt may:
  - (a) confirm, vary or revoke the decision or orderOrder under appeal; and
  - (b) make any further or other decision or order that the <u>BoardCourt</u> considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) The <u>BoardCourt</u> must give written notice of its decision on an appeal to the Registrar and all interested <u>personsparties</u>.

# 138. Right of appeal to Court

An appeal lies from the Board to the Court:

- (a) on matters of law; and
- (b) on the ground of a bona fide claim of misconduct or abuse of office by the Registrar or the Board.

## **PART 10—: MISCELLANEOUS**

#### 139.132. Powers and protection of the Registrar

- (1) The Registrar has the power to do whatever the Registrar eonsiders necessary to carry out his or her functions under this Lawdeems necessary, for or in connection with, or reasonably incidental to, the exercise and performance of his powers and functions, inclusive of the power of delegation, subject to the applicable decision making procedures.
- (2) Neither the Registrar, nor any person acting under the Registrar's authority, is personally liable for any act done or omission made in good faith and in the exercise or purported exercise of powers under this Law.

## 140-133. Certificates issued by body corporate Body Corporate

If a certificate is issued under the body corporate's common seala Body Corporate's stamp:

- (a) certifying that a particular <u>resolution</u> Resolution was passed by the <u>body corporate</u> Body <u>Corporate</u> on a date specified in the certificate; and
- (b) certifying the nature of the resolution Resolution,

the Registrar is entitled to rely on the certificate and is not bound to inquire whether the <u>resolution</u> has been duly passed.

## 141.134. Action to be taken by the Registrar for registration, etc., Registration of documents

- (1) When the Registrar registers a planStrata Plan or schemeStrata Scheme, an amendment or variation to a planStrata Plan or schemeStrata Scheme, or cancellation of a planStrata Plan or schemeStrata Scheme, the Registrar must take action to ensure that persons searching relevant folios of the RegisterFolios receive notice of the plan, schemeStrata Plan, Strata Scheme, amendment, variation or cancellation.
- When the Registrar receives an application, notice or other document relating to a particular schemeStrata Scheme, the Registrar must take action to ensure that a person searching the folio of the RegisterFolio relating to the common propertyCommon Property of the schemeStrata Scheme receives notice of the application, notice or other document.

## 142.135. Use of lots Lots and accessory lots Accessory Lots

- (1) The <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> established by a <u>schemeStrata Scheme</u> under this Law must not use the <u>lotLot</u> or permit its use:
  - (a) for a purpose other than a purpose for which the lot is established its Permitted Use as indicated in the relevant registered plan Registered Strata Plan or scheme; or Strata Management Statement;

- (b) contrary to a restriction indicated in the relevant registered planRegistered Strata Plan or Strata Management Statement; or scheme.
- (c) in any manner other than for such purpose as permitted by the Master Developer.
- (2) A <u>lotLot</u> that is designated on the <u>strata planStrata Plan</u> as an <u>accessory lotAccessory Lot</u> cannot be dealt with separately from the <u>principal lotPrimary Lot</u> with which it is associated, and a dealing with the <u>principal lotPrimary Lot</u> necessarily effects (without express mention) a corresponding dealing with the <u>accessory lotAccessory Lot</u>.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, any Accessory Lot where the Permitted Use of such Accessory Lot is for car parking purposes, the change of the Permitted Use of such Accessory Lot to any other use, and the transfer of such Accessory Lot separately from its Primary Lot, is strictly prohibited unless otherwise approved by the Master Developer, the Registrar and the other applicable Relevant Authorities, which approval may be withheld in their absolute discretion.

## 143-136. Rights and remedies conferred by this Law to be in addition to those existing apart from this Law

- (1) The rights and remedies conferred by this Law are not exclusive of rights and remedies that may exist apart from this Law.
- (2) If the Court considers that proceedings brought before it could more appropriately have been brought under this Law, the Court may order the claimant to pay the defendant's costs to an extent determined by the Court.

# 144.137. Easements not affected by unity of ownership

Unity of ownership does not destroy an easement Easement created or implied in relation to lots Lots, or lots Lots and eommon property Common Property, under this Law.

#### 145.138. Service, etc., of notices

- (1) A notice or document may be served on, or given to, a person by delivering it to:
  - (a) the person's address for service;
  - (b) in the case of an individual, the person's place of residence; or
  - (c) in the case of a corporation, the <del>corporation's</del> registered office or principal place of business.
- (2) A <u>person's person's</u> address shown in any instrument by which the person became the <u>registered ownerOwner</u>, or in any <u>eaveatCaveat</u> lodged by the person, may be treated as the <u>person's person's address</u> for service.
- (3) A notice or document may also be served on, or given to, a person by means of fax transmission, and is to be treated as served or given on receipt of a confirmation by electronic or other means that it has been received.
- (4) Despite the foregoing paragraphs Articles, the Registrar may direct that a notice be given or served in a specified manner, either in addition to, or in substitution for, the methods under those provisions.
- (5) Where a notice or document is served or given in accordance with this Article, on a day that is not a business day, or after 5pmfive (5) pm on any day in the place of service, then it is to be treated as being served or given on the next business day.

#### 146.139. Service on body corporate Body Corporate

- (1) The address for service of a body corporate Body Corporate is the body corporate's Body Corporate's address for service as shown on the strata plan Strata Plan.
- (2) The Registrar may, on application by the body corporate Body Corporate, change the address for service of the body corporate Body Corporate. If the Registrar changes the address for service, the Registrar must record the new address on the strata plan Strata Plan.
- (3) In addition to any other method of service, a notice or document may be served on, or given to, the body corporate Body Corporate by serving it on or giving it to a member of the committee of management Body Corporate Manager.
- (4) This Article does not limit the way in which notices may be served in court proceedings.

#### 147.140. Service on owners of lots Owners

- (1) If a notice or document is to be served on or given to the <u>owners of lotsOwners</u> generally, it may be served on or given to <u>the body corporate</u> as representative of all the <u>ownersOwners</u>. In that case:
  - (a) the body corporate Body Corporate must take reasonable steps to bring the notice or document to the attention of all the owners Owners; and
  - (b) the notice or document is taken to have been served on or given to each <u>ownerOwner</u>.
- (2) This Article does not limit the way in which notices may be served in court proceedings.

## 148-141. Powers of entry in certain cases

- (1) If the Registrar or a <u>personparty</u> authorised by the Registrar (called collectively in this Article "an "authorised <u>person")party")</u> believes on reasonable grounds that <del>an offence against a contravention of this Law or a breach of the <u>byStrata Management Statement or the By-laws has been, or is being, committed on any part of the <u>siteStrata Development</u>, the authorised <u>personparty</u> may at any reasonable time after giving reasonable notice to the <u>occupierOccupier</u>, enter the relevant part of the <u>siteStrata Development</u> to ascertain whether the offence or breach has been or is being committed.</del></u>
- (2) The authorised person may party shall, when exercising a power under paragraph (1), Article 141(1)141(1), be accompanied by:
- (a) a member of the body corporate's committee of management;
  - (a) the administrator Registrar;
  - (b) the Body Corporate Manager;
  - (c) a Committee Member;
  - (b)(d) the Administrator, if any, of the schemeStrata Scheme; or
  - (e) any other person the authorised personRegistrar considers appropriate.
- (3) A person who obstructs or hinders an authorised <u>personparty</u> (or a person accompanying the authorised <u>personparty</u>) acting under this Article, commits <u>an offence against a contravention of this Law.</u>

#### 149.142. Power of entry by authority Relevant Authority

If a governmental authority Relevant Authority, or a person authorised by it, has a power to enter on any part of a site Strata Development, the authority Relevant Authority or person is entitled to enter on any other part of the site Strata Development to the extent necessary to exercise the power.

## 150. Registrar's directives

## 143. Registrar's Directives

- (1) The Registrar may issue <u>directives Directives</u>, not inconsistent with this Law, relating to the requirements to be followed in lodging, registering, recording, or serving instruments, plans and other documents under this Law.
- (2) In issuing the <u>directives</u>Directives, the Registrar must have regard to:
  - (a) the purpose of this Law; and
  - (b) the principle that a person's <u>registered</u> Registered interest is not to be adversely affected except with the person's consent.
- (3) Without limiting paragraph (1), Article 143(1)143(1), the Registrar's directives Registrar's Directives may provide for any of the following:
  - (a) the form and content of and the requirements for instruments, documents and plans;
  - (b) the number of copies of instruments, documents and plans to be lodged;
  - (c) the need for lodging consents, certificates and other documents;
  - (d) the signing of instruments (including in electronic form and by codes);
  - (e) the practice of carrying forward registered Registered interests onto new folios of the Register Folios;
  - (f) requiring the provision of parking spaces for the exclusive use of Owners or Occupiers of Lots used for commercial, retail or residential purposes;
  - (g) imposing limitations on the powers of the Management Committee;
  - (h) prescribing fees to be charged by the Registrar;
  - (i) providing for the imposition of a fine for an offence, and fixing the amount; and
  - (f)(j) the time and method of paying fees and charges.
- (4) The <u>Registrar's directives</u> <u>Registrar's Directives</u> must be complied with unless the Registrar dispenses with compliance.

## 151.144. Offences against Contraventions of this Law

A person who commits an offence against a contravention of this Law is liable to the penalty specified under Regulations made under Article 145145 or as ordered by the Registrar.

#### 152.145. Authority DIFCA may make Regulations

(1) The AuthorityDIFCA may make Regulations, not inconsistent with this Law, prescribing matters

- that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Law-:
- (2) Without limiting the generality of paragraph (1), Article 145(1)145(1), the Authority DIFCA may make Regulations:
- (a) requiring the provision of parking spaces for the exclusive use of owners or occupiers of lots used for commercial, retail or residential purposes;
- (b) imposing limitations on the powers of the committee of management;
  - (e)(a) prescribing fees to be charged by the Registrar;
  - (d)(a) regulating the Registrar's practice in relation to matters arising under this Law; and
  - (e)(b) providing that a contravention of, or failure to comply with, this Law or any of the Regulations is an offence;
  - (f)(a) providing for the imposition of a fine for an offence, and fixing the amount; and
- (g) constituting the Strata Titles Board.
- (3) If there is an inconsistency between Regulations made by the Authority and directives made by the Registrar, the Regulations prevail.

STRATA TITLE LAW

## SCHEDULE 1 - MODEL BY-LAWS

#### 1. Duty to keep lotLot in good order and repair

- (1) The <u>owner of a lotOwner</u> must keep <u>buildings and structural all</u> improvements on <u>the lotits Lot</u> in a state of good repair and to a standard in keeping with <u>other buildings and structural improvements on the sitethe Common Property.</u>
- (2) The owner Owner must:
  - (a) carry out any work in relation to the owner's lot Owner's Lot that the owner Owner is required to carry out by:
    - (i) an authoritya Relevant Authority; or
    - (ii) the body corporate a Body Corporate; and
  - (b) comply with all security procedures and <u>directives Directives</u> implemented and issued by the <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u> or any person acting on behalf of the <u>body corporate Body Corporate</u>.

#### 2. Prohibited conduct

The <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> must not, without the <u>body corporate'sBody</u> <u>Corporate's prior written permission, do any of the following:</u>

- (a) use the <u>lotLot</u>, or permit its use, in a way that causes a nuisance to the <u>ownerOwner</u> or <u>occupierOccupier</u> of any other <u>lotLot</u>;
- (b) make structural, mechanical or electrical alterations to a lotLot;
- (c) place or do anything on any part of the common property or any part of the Lot which, in the opinion of the body corporate Body Corporate, is aesthetically displeasing or undesirable when viewed from the outside of the building Common Property;
- (d) place any television aerials or satellite dishes on <u>any Lot or Common Property including on any the balcony or terrace area or the exterior of the building</u>Building;
- (e) place or hang any washing or laundry or any other items on the Common Property or any part of the lot or common propertyLot where it is visible from the outside of the buildingCommon Property;
- (f) store any material, or do or permit to be done any dangerous act on the lotLot or on the common property Common Property that may increase the body corporate's Body Corporate's insurance premiums.

#### 3. Duty to allow access for maintenance and repair of common property Common Property

- (1) The body corporate A Body Corporate is entitled to reasonable access to a lotLot for the purpose of maintaining, repairing or replacing the common property Common Property and service infrastructure Service Infrastructure.
- (2) A person authorised by the body corporate a Body Corporate may enter the lotLot for that purpose:
  - (a) after giving to the occupier Occupier of the lotLot reasonable notice of the

intention to exercise the rights of access; or

(b) in an emergency, without notice.

## 4. Duty to pay rates and taxes

The owner of a lotOwner must promptly pay all rates, fees and charges that may be payable in relation to the lotLot.

#### 5. Vehicles

- (1) The owner of a lot Owner must observe and ensure that their visitors and guests:
  - (a) observe any road signs on the common property Common Property;
  - (b) do not drive their vehicles in a manner which is unsafe, creates a nuisance, or obstructs the flow of traffic or access to or ingress from parking bays;
  - (c) park vehicles only in designated parking areas;
  - (d) do not permit one (1) vehicle to occupy more than one (1) parking bay; and
  - (e) do not park trucks, trailers, boats or heavy vehicles on the <del>common property</del>Common Property without the prior written consent of the <del>body corporate</del>Body Corporate or a person authorised by it.
- (2) The <u>body\_corporate\_Body\_Corporate\_may</u> authorise any vehicle parked or used in contravention of <u>paragraph (1)By-law 5(1)5(1)</u> to be removed or towed away, at the risk and expense of the <u>owner\_Owner</u> of the vehicle.
- (3) The <u>driving and parking of vehicles on the common property Common Property</u> is entirely at the <u>owner's Owner's</u> risk.

#### 6. Reasonable behaviour

- (1) The <u>occupier of a lotOccupier</u> must not behave in a way likely to interfere with the reasonable use and enjoyment of another <u>lotLot</u> or the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>.
- (2) An <u>owner Owner</u> or <u>occupier of a lot Occupier</u> must take reasonable steps to ensure that invitees do not behave in a way likely to interfere with the reasonable use and enjoyment of another <u>lot Lot</u> or the <u>common property Common Property</u>.

# 7. Duty to provide information

The owner of a lotOwner must promptly give the body corporate Body Corporate written notice of any change in the ownership of the lotLot.

# 8. Keeping animals

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), By-law 8(2)8(2), the occupier of a lot Occupier must not, without the body corporate's Body Corporate's written approval:
  - (a) bring an animal onto, or keep an animal on, the <u>lotLot</u> or the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>; or
  - (b) permit an invitee to bring an animal onto, or keep an animal on, the <u>lotLot</u> or the <u>common propertyCommon Property</u>.

(2) Subclause (1)By-law 8(1)8(1) does not apply to guide dogs for persons with impaired sight or hearing.

STRATA TITLE LAW

#### **SCHEDULE 2**

# 1. Rules of Interpretation

- (1) In this Law, unless the context requires otherwise, a reference to:
- (a) Regulations is a reference to regulations made under this Law;
- (b) a Schedule is a reference to a Schedule to this Law;
  - (e)(a) a statutory provision includes a reference to the statutory provision as amended or re-enacted from time to time:
  - (d)(b) a person includes any natural person, body corporate or body unincorporate, including a company, partnership, unincorporated association, government or state;
  - (e)(c) an obligation to publish or cause to be published a particular document includes shall, unless expressly provided otherwise in this Law, include publishing or causing to be published in printed or electronic form;
- (f) (d) a day means a calendar day;
  - shall be to a business day means, being a normal working day in the DIFC;
  - (e) a calendar-year means three hundred and sixty five (365) days;
  - (g)(f) a year means a year of the Gregorian calendar;
  - (h)(g) a reference to the masculine gender includes the feminine and vice versa;
- (i) \$\\$ is a reference to United States Dollars unless the contrary intention appears;
  - (j)(h) the singular includes shall include the plural and vice versa; and
  - (i) Headingsthis Law includes any Regulations made under this Law.
- (2) The headings in this Law do not affect its interpretation.
- (3) A reference in this Law to a Part, Chapter, Article or Schedule by number only, and without further identification, is a reference to the Part, Chapter, Article or Schedule of that number in this Law.
- (4) Reference in an Article or other division of this Law to an Article by number or letter only, and without further identification, is a reference to the Article of that number or letter contained in the Article or other division of this Law in which that reference occurs.
- (5) Unless the context otherwise requires, where this Law refers to an enactment, the reference is to that enactment as amended from time to time, and includes a reference to that enactment as extended or applied by or under another enactment, including any other provision of that enactment.
- (3)(6) In this Law, a reference to registering or recording Registering an instrument or information in the folio of the Register Folio is a reference to registering or recording Registering it in (or in the case of a folio Folio kept in paper form, on) the folio of the Register Folio for the lotLot or lotsLots concerned.

#### 2. Legislation in the DIFC

References to any legislation and Guidance in this Law shall be construed in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) Federal Law is law made by the federal government of the United Arab Emirates;
- (b) Dubai Law is law made by the Ruler, as applicable in the Emirate of Dubai;
- (c) DIFC Law is law made by the Ruler (including, by way of example, this Law), as applicable in the DIFC;
- (d) this Law is the Strata Title Law DIFC Law No. 5 of 2007 made by the Ruler;
- (e) the Regulations are legislation made by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA under this Law and are binding in nature;
- (f) the Enactment Notice is the enactment notice pursuant to which this Law is brought into force; and
- (g) Guidance is indicative and non-binding and may comprise (i) guidance made and issued by the Registrar under this Law or the Regulations; and (ii) any standard or code of practice issued by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA which has not been incorporated into the Regulations.

# 2.3. Defined terms

In this Law, unless the context indicates otherwise:

<del>Term</del> Terms	Definition Definitions
accessory lot Accessory Lot	means a lotan accessory Lot that is intended to be used in association with another lot (being the "principal lot"), "Primary Lot"), for purposes such as storage or parking but not for human occupation as a residence, shop, or the like;
administrative fund Administrator	means a fund established by a body corporate to meet recurrent and capital expenditure by the body corporate; an administrator appointed by the Registrar under Article 075.
Authority	means the DIFC Authority established under Dubai Law No. 9 of 2004;
Board of Directors of the DIFCA	means the Strata Titles Board constituted under a Regulation made by the Authority; the governing body of the DIFCA.
body corporateBody Corporate	means—a body corporate formed under this Law; A reference in this Law to a Body Corporate includes a reference to a Principal Body Corporate unless expressly excluded.
Body Corporate Manager	a manager appointed by a Body Corporate to assist the Body Corporate with its administrative obligations in accordance with this Law including the procurement and supervision of service providers. A reference in this Law to a Body Corporate Manager includes a reference to a Principal Body Corporate Manager unless expressly excluded.
boundary structureBoundary Structure	means a wall, floor or ceiling separating a lotLot from

	another <u>lotLot</u> or <del>common property;from the Common Property.</del>
Building	includes a building that is to be erected or that is partially completed; within the Strata Development.
Building Completion	the completion of the Building in accordance with the requirements of the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities enabling occupation by Owners.
<del>by</del> By-laws	means-the by-laws made under Part 6;
Caveat	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
eollective sale resolutionCollective Sale Resolution	means a resolution Resolution made under Article 31;3131.
Committee Member	a member of the Management Committee.
Committee Representative	a representative of the Management Committee elected under Article 63(5)63(5).
common propertyCommon Property	for a strata scheme Strata Scheme means:
	(a) (i) the shared areas and facilities designated under Article 14;1414; and
	(b) (ii)—all other property administered by the body corporateBody Corporate for the relevant scheme,Strata Scheme,
	but does not include real propertyparts of the Strata  Development designated for future development in the  master plana Staged Strata Plan for a staged development scheme; Staged Strata Scheme. A reference in this Law to Common Property includes a reference to Principal Common Property unless expressly excluded.
Companies Law	the Companies Law DIFC Law No. 2 of 2009.
Court	means-the DIFC Court; as established under Dubai Law.
Covenant	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Developer	means the person by or on whose behalf a plan or scheme is lodged for registration; the developer of the Strata Development and by or on whose behalf a Strata Plan is lodged for Registration being the person or entity Registered as the freehold Owner of the Strata Development immediately before the Registration of a Strata Plan relating to the Strata Development.
DIFC	meansmaster community known as the Dubai International Financial Centres.
<u>DIFCA</u>	the DIFC Authority established under Dubai Law.
<u>Directive</u>	a directive issued by the Registrar under Article 1443.
Disclosure Statement	a disclosure statement for a Staged Strata Scheme prepared in accordance with Article 42(3)42(3).
Dubai Real Estate Laws	all laws, regulations, circulars and the like issued by the Government of Dubai or any Relevant Authority in respect of land and/or real estate rights or interests outside of the DIFC.
<u>Easement</u>	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.

Entitled to Vote	an Owner that has paid all Service Charges and is in compliance with its obligations under the Strata Management Statement and this Law.
Exclusive Use By-law	a By-law that records the granting of an Exclusive Use Right under Article 8080.
exclusive use by lawExclusive Use Right	means a by law giving the ownergranting to an Owner of a lotthe exclusive rightsright to the use and enjoyment of, or other special rights in relation to, the whole or part of the common property; Common Property subject to the conditions of the respective Exclusive Use By-law and this Law.
extraordinary resolutionExtraordinary Resolution	means a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the members of the body corporate General Meeting by at least ninety per cent (90%%) of the members Owners present and entitled Entitled to vote Vote at the meeting; such General Meeting.
<u>Folio</u>	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
General Fund	the reserve fund established by a Body Corporate in accordance with Article 167 to fund General Fund Expenses.
LawGeneral Fund Expenses	means any enacted law or regulations made under it;all costs, expenses, fees and other outgoings incurred by a Body Corporate in Operating the Common Areas and administering the Body Corporate which are the responsibility of the Body Corporate under this Law (other than Reserve Fund Expenses).
General Meeting	a general meeting of a Body Corporate held in accordance with Article 6060.
Guidance	has the meaning given in Article 2 of Schedule 2 to this Law.
Insolvency Law	the Insolvency Law DIFC Law No. 3 of 2009.
Licensed Body Corporate Manager	a Body Corporate Manager licensed by the applicable Relevant Authorities to manage Bodies Corporate in the DIFC and approved by the Registrar.
<u>Licensed Surveyor</u>	a surveying company licensed to prepare Strata Plans within the Emirate of Dubai and approved by the Registrar.
<del>lot</del> <u>Lot</u>	in respect of a site, means the whole or any part of the sitedesignated area within a Strata Development allocated for separate ownership, occupation and/or use by the ownerOwner of the lotLot or by a person deriving rights of occupation from the owner;Owner. A reference in this Law to a Lot includes a reference to a Principal Lot and an Accessory Lot unless expressly excluded.
Lot Entitlement	the proportional share of the Common Property allocated to a Lot as calculated in accordance with Article 2121.
Management Committee	a committee of management elected by the Owners under Article 63(1)(a)63(1)(a).
Master Community Declaration	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Master Developer	DIFC Investments LLC or its affiliate, nominees, assigns, transferees, successors or successors-in-title or any other

	entity or Relevant Authority as may assume responsibility for the development, management or control of the Master
	Community from time to time.
Model By-laws	means the model by-laws set out in Schedule 1.
Mortgage	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Mortgagee	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Occupier	any occupier, tenant, licensee or person with any other right of possession or occupation (including any mortgagee in possession) of a Lot or the Common Property (or any part thereof).
Off Plan Register	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Operating Account	the bank account opened and maintained by a Body Corporate with a licensed bank in the UAE approved by the Registrar for the purpose of holding the General Fund and Reserve Fund in accordance with this Law.
Operating Year	the period commencing on 1 January and expiring on 31  December every year (or such other yearly period as may be determined by the Registrar from time to time).
<u>Operation</u>	the use, administration, control, operation, management, insurance, maintenance, repair, refurbishment, replacement and (where necessary) renovation and renewal and "Operate", "Operating" and "Operational" shall have corresponding meanings.
<u>Order</u>	an order of the Registrar under this Law which is binding on the interested parties to whom the order applies as specified in the order.
ordinary resolutionOrdinary Resolution	of a body corporate means a resolution of a Body Corporate passed at a duly convened meeting of the members of the body corporate General Meeting by a majority of the votes of members Owners present and voting at the meeting; such General Meeting.
original owner	means the person registered as the freehold owner of the site immediately before the registration of a plan relating to the site;
<del>owner</del> Owner	means,—in relation to a lotLot, the person registeredRegistered as freehold ownerOwner in the Strata Scheme under the Real Property Law; and "Owners" means all of any of the Owners within the Strata Scheme as the context so determines.
<del>plan</del> Permitted Use	means:
	(i) a strata plan; or
	(ii) the master plan for a staged development scheme;the permitted use of a Lot and/or Common Property as approved by the Master Developer and the other Relevant Authorities.
Prescribed Fee	the fee prescribed by the Registrar from time to time.
principal lotPrimary Lot	means—the lotLot with which an accessory lotAccessory Lot is associated; as specified in the Strata Management Statement.

Principal Body Corporate	a Body Corporate for a Principal Strata Scheme established upon Registration of a Principal Strata Plan.
Principal Common Property	the Common Property in a Principal Strata Scheme.
Principal Lot	a Lot in a Principal Strata Scheme.
Principal Strata Management Statement	a Strata Management Statement Registered in respect of a Principal Strata Scheme.
Principal Strata Plan	a Strata Plan that divides Real Property into Principal Lots and Principal Common Property.
Principal Strata Scheme	a Strata Scheme created upon the Registration of a Principal Strata Plan.
<u>Printed</u>	includes typewritten and a photocopy of a Printed or typewritten document.
prospective owner Prospective Owner	of a lot in a scheme means a person who has entered into a eontractSale and Purchase Agreement to purchase an existing or future lotLot in the scheme; a Strata Scheme.
Proxy	a duly executed proxy in the form approved by the Registrar from an Owner appointed a person to vote on behalf of the Owner as a General Meeting.
Real Property	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Real Property Law	means the DIFC Real Property Law (DIFC Law No. 4 of 2007);.
Real Property Interests	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Real Property Register	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Real Property Rights	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
Registrar	means—the Registrar of Real Property appointed underpursuant to Article 12 of the Real Property Law; and is deemed to have the same duties and functions in relation to the administration of this Law as are set out in more detail therein.
Register	and "Registered", "Registering" and "Registration"each have the meaning given to them in the Real Property Law.
Regulations	the Strata Title Regulations issued by the DIFCA under Article 145145.
schemeRelevant Authority	means: as the context requires:
	(i) a-strata scheme;) the DIFCA;
	(b) any authority within the DIFC charged with the duty of implementing the policies and laws of the DIFC whose subject matter falls within its authority:
	(c) the Dubai Creative Clusters Authority:
	(d) the Government of the UAE;
	(e) the Government of the Emirate of Dubai;
	(f) any other ministry, department, local authority

	or entity having jurisdiction over the Master Community (including any regulator appointed pursuant to any applicable laws); and
	(ii) a staged development scheme; any service provider approved by the Master Developer and having jurisdiction over the Master Community (including but not limited to the Dubai Electricity and Water Authority).
Reserve Fund	the reserve fund established by the Body Corporate in accordance with Article 167 to fund Reserve Fund Expenses.
Reserve Fund Expenses	all costs, expenses, fees and other outgoings incurred by a Body Corporate in paying for renewals, repairs and/or replacements of the Common Property of a capital nature, and costs associated with establishing and maintaining the Reserve Fund.
Reserve Fund Forecast	a study of the monies required to be collected from the Owners and deposited into the Reserve Fund over a rolling ten (10) year period from the date of the forecast in order to pay for the capital repair, maintenance and replacement of the Common Property.
Resolution	an Extra Ordinary Resolution, an Ordinary Resolution and a Special Resolution, as the context so provides.
Ruler	the Ruler of the Emirate of Dubai.
Service Charges	the service charges to be raised on an annual basis by a Body Corporate to fund the General Fund Expenses and the Reserve Fund Expenses.
Sale and Purchase Agreement	a sale and purchase agreement or other form of contract that provides for the sale of a Lot from the current Owner of the Lot or the Developer to a Prospective Owner.
Schedule	a schedule to this Law.
service infrastructureService Infrastructure	means cables, wires, pipes, sewers, drains, ducts, plant and equipment by which:
	(a) (i) water, gas, electricity, heating, or conditioned or unconditioned air is supplied to a lotLot or the common propertyCommon Property;
	(b) (ii)—a lotLot or part of the common propertyCommon Property is connected to a telephone, fax, cable television or other telecommunication service;
	(c) (iii)—a lotLot or part of the common propertyCommon Property is connected to a sewerage or drainage system;
	(d) (iv) a system for the removal or disposal of waste is provided;
	(e) (v)—a system designed for fire safety for more than one lot(1) Lot or for the common propertyCommon Property is provided; or
	(f) (vi) other systems or services designed to improve the safety, security or amenity, or enhance the enjoyment, of the lotsLots or common propertyCommon Property are provided;

site	means the whole of the real property included in a plan (including lots and common property);
special resolutionSpecial Resolution	of a body corporate means—a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the members of the body eorporate General Meeting by at least seventy five per cent (75%%) of the members Owners present and entitled Entitled to vote Vote at the meeting; such General Meeting.
staged development schemeStaged Strata Scheme	means the schemeStrata Scheme for the development of real propertya Strata Development in stages by the registrationRegistration of a series of strata plans;Strata Plans upon the completion of each stage.
Staged Strata Plan	a Strata Plan for a Staged Strata Scheme prepared in accordance with Article 42(2)42(2).
statutory easementStatutory Easement	means an easement Easement under Article 18;1818.
Strata Development	a development with multiple owners which is the subject of a Strata Scheme or Strata Schemes (including Lots and Common Property).
strata schemeStrata Management Statement	means the complex of lots and common property (together with the system of administration and management) created on the registration of a strata plan; a management statement setting out the rights and obligations of the Owners prepared by the Developer in accordance with the Regulations in the form required by the Registrar to be Registered with the Strata Plan.
Strata Plan	a Survey Plan prepared by a Licensed Surveyor in the form approved by the Registrar that divides the Strata Development or any Real Property within the Strata Development into Lots or into Lots and Common Property. A reference in this Law to a Strata Plan includes a reference to a Principal Strata Plan and a Phased Strata Plan unless expressly excluded.
Strata Roll	a written record to be maintained by the Body Corporate Manager on behalf of the Body Corporate containing the information specified in Article 73(1)73(1).
Strata Scheme	a management scheme of arrangement created upon the Registration of a Strata Plan including the establishment of a Body Corporate under this Law. A reference in this Law to a Strata Scheme includes a reference to a Principal Strata Scheme and a Staged Strata Scheme unless expressly excluded.
Survey Plan	has the meaning given to it in the Real Property Law.
	I
······································	see "lot":

unit	see "lot";
unit entitlement	has the meaning given in Article 21.