

**CONTRACT FOR SALE OF LAND 2005 EDITION**

<b>Clause</b>	<b>Description 2005</b>
1	Definitions of terms used in the contract
2	Clause 2 outlines conditions of payment of the deposit, using cash or deposit bond and interest payments if invested
3	Clause 3 is referring to vendor duty which is obsolete as there is no vendor duty
4	Clause 4 deals with the form and service of the transfer document
5	Clause 5 outlines to use of requisitions on title. There are questions a purchaser has the right to ask of the vendor about the property title within 21 days of exchange.
6	Clause 6 notes that any error or misdescription in the contract, made by the vendor can lead to a purchaser claiming compensation as to the title, property unless the purchaser knew the true position.
7	<p>Clause 7 grants a right to the purchaser to make a claim against the vendor prior to completion of the contract (Clause 7 Claim). If the amount claimed by the purchaser exceeds 5% of the price, then the vendor can rescind the contract, the deposit is returned to the purchaser and neither party has any further rights under the contract. (Often special conditions change this clause so as to reduce the standard amount of 5% to 1% or \$1.00).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A common example of an error or misdescription is where the inclusions stipulated in the contract do not match those which are actually present on the property.</li> <li>• The Clause details what happens if the vendor does not rescind such that the parties must complete the contract and \$ must be held out of the deposit to finalise the claim</li> <li>• If the claim is made and the vendor serves notice to rescind, the purchaser may waive their rights and withdraw the claim</li> </ul>
8	Clause 8 details the Vendor's rights to rescind if they are unable or unwilling to comply with a requisition, if they serve a notice of intention to rescind specifying the requisitions and grounds and there is not waiving of the requisition by the purchaser within 14 days.
9	Clause 9 provides for the Vendor's remedies if a Purchaser fails to complete, or settle their purchase, on the agreed date. the Vendor has two options:-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Vendor has re-sold the property under a contract made within 12 months after termination of the contract with the Purchaser, then the Vendor can sue to recover the deficiency on resale of the property. However, the deposit, which the Vendor is entitled to retain on default by a Purchaser, must be taken into account as a credit. Under this option the Vendor can also claim the reasonable costs and expenses arising out of the Purchaser's non compliance with the contract.</li> <li>• In the alternative, the Vendor may sue to recover damages under the general law for breach of contract by the Purchaser</li> </ul>
10	Clause 10 precludes the purchaser from relying on any promises, representations and statements about the property that are not set out in the contract (does not include misrepresentations under TPA). They cannot rescind or make claims in respect of fences, services, walls or party walls, changes due to fair wear and tear before completion, reservations in the crown grant, anything disclosed in the contract, or because of a defect in inclusions title or quality.
11	Clause 11 provides that if there are any work orders made on or before the contract date, the vendor must comply with them by completion. If a purchaser complies with a work order and the contract is rescinded or termination the vendor must pay for that work.
12	Clause 12 provides that the vendor must allow inspections (reasonably required) for pre-inspection reports or any other reports reasonably required and allow pre-completion inspection in the 3 days before a settlement date
13	Clause 13 details the GST provisions. These more of than not do not apply in the majority of residential transactions.
14	Clause 14 details how adjustments at settlement are to be dealt with for amounts such as rent, rates, water and any other periodic outgoings including land tax where that is adjustable.
15	Clause 15 explains that the parties must complete on the completion date
16	Clause 16 provides for what occurs on completion/settlement date for the vendor, purchase and place for completion
17	Clause 17 deals with the vendor giving vacant possession on completion subject to existing tenancies which are disclosed in the contract. This clause notes that if there is a protected tenancy the purchase may claim compensation to rescind.
18	Clause 18 details the circumstances where the parties have agreed to early possession by the purchaser. This is often superseded or added to with the drafting of an agreement called Licence or possession under licence. The clause details what occurs if the contract terminates or is rescind and how adjustments are dealt with.
19	Clause 19 provides for a rescission of the contract noting that where a legal rescission occurs and a written notice of rescission is given, the purchaser is refunded the deposit, adjustments can be made if the purchaser was in

	possession. Further the contract provides that damages, costs and expenses arising out of a breach are claimable. This is often deleted by way of special conditions.
20	<p>Clause 20 deals with miscellaneous matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An area or measurement in the contract is only approximate</li> <li>• Parties if more than one are bound separately and together</li> <li>• Detailing service of a document</li> <li>• Confirms that if there is are choice boxes on the front page and neither box is ticked, the choice in BLOCK CAPITALS applies.</li> </ul>
21	Clause 21 details time limits for (unless otherwise stated in the contract), how public holidays and end of month days are dealt with.
22	Clause 22 provides the undertaking by the purchaser that they are not a foreign buyer without permission to purchase under FIRB legislation
23	Clause 23 provides the parameters for sale/purchase of strata or community title
24	Clause 24 details what happens in sale of property where there is a tenant in possession including how adjustments are to be made in certain circumstances, transfer of bond monies,
25	Clause 25 applies where the land is qualified title, limited title and old system title and sets out the details of service of the abstract of title required.
26	Clause 26 applies only if the purchase money is payable to the Crown
27	Clause 27 sets out the provisions where there is consent to transfer on land that has restricted title
28	Clause 28 applies only where the land is described as a lot in an unregistered plan. So Off the Plan Sales type matters. These provisions are generally altered by the vendor by way of special conditions setting their own time limits for the registration of the title and the conditions which will allow any rescission by parties.
29	Clause 29 applies only where the contract part or completions is conditional on an event occurring. For example the contract is condition on the purchaser obtaining finance approval.