What to Check in The Contract of Sale

Once you've had an offer on a property accepted, the real estate agent will usually give you a Contract of Sale which both you and the Vendor must sign to make the sale legally binding. Below, we look at some of the common conditions to check in the Contract.

Note, this checklist is for your information only and must not be construed as legal advice. Before you sign, you should engage a solicitor or conveyancer to act on your behalf and check the Contract of Sale fully. He/she will be able to explain any conditions that are not clear to you.

STANDARD CONTRACT OF SALE	
Most States have a standard Contract of Sale. The space terms will vary from State to State, but typically the Conference of Sale will contain the following information:	
The name and address of the Vendor.	
Address of the property and in some States the physical dimensions of the land.	
Title Reference and Plan Number.	
A list of any Chattels and Fittings included in the sale. Chattels are items not attached to the property, such as curtains and unless otherwise stated in the contract can be removed by the Vendor prior to settlement. Fixtures are things like light fittings that are part of the building and are usually included in the contract.	
The purchase price divided into the deposit and the balance. The amount of deposit required varies depending on which State you are in. In some States, a deposit is not a legal requirement.	
Settlement details.	
Building inspection reports.	
GENERAL CONDITIONS	
General Conditions are written into the standard Cont Sale and cover issues such as:	ract of
Loss or damage before settlement;	
What happens if there is a breach of the contract;	
How money is paid, etc.	
SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
Special Conditions are extra conditions that are put in contract by you or the Vendor. They can be about any to do with the property. For example:	
That the contract is subject to you obtaining finance;	
That there will be penalties for a delay in the settlement;	
That the sale is subject to a tenancy, etc;	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS CONTINUED	
That you take the property in its current condition subject to latent and patent defects. In such instances, you must ask your Solicitor to make necessary enquiries as there may be a possibility (although not necessarily so) that there may be a defect, which if you were aware of, would put you off buying the property.	
RESTRICTIONS & EASEMENTS	
As the name implies, Restrictions restrict the use of the property.	
An easement is an interest in land which grants a person the right to use the land of another. The most common form of easement is where a Government authority has the right to run electrical mains or drainage through private property. Another example is where a neighbour has the right to use the driveway of an adjoining property. It is important to check for any registered easements (which appear on Title) and unregistered easements (private agreements).	
SUNSET CLAUSE (IF BUYING OFF-PLAN)	
If you are buying off-plan, the Contract of Sale should contain a sunset clause. This enables you to cancel the Contract if the Plan or development is not completed by a certain date.	
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should contain a sunset clause. This enables you to cancel the Contract if the Plan or development is not completed by a certain date. COOLING-OFF PERIOD The contract may contain information about a cooling-off period. During the cooling-off period, you may change your mind and withdraw from the purchase. A cooling-off period is not offered as a general condition in all States, and the length of the cooling-off period may vary. Check your Contract of Sale carefully for details. For example, in NSW if you rescind the contract during the cooling-off period, you will have to forego 0.25% of the	

