**Memorandum Of Understanding**

**What Information Must a Memorandum of Understanding Include?**

Though not limited to these details, a memorandum of understanding should include the following information:

* Scope and intended action of the memorandum of understanding
* Information about the project
* Name of parties involved in the agreement
* Respective responsibilities of the involved parties

The MOU should also include certain key facts, including:

* When the agreement begins
* The length of the agreement
* When and/or how any party involved may terminate the agreement

Some MOUs also include contact information for the parties involved as well as potential dates for performance reviews.

**How Does a Memorandum of Understanding Work?**

Before preparing the document, the parties who are creating a memorandum of understanding must reach an understanding that all parties accept. Everyone involved should have clear information about the important stances each party holds. This way, the parties can create a complete and effective MOU document.

To create a memorandum of understanding, both (or all) parties typically first prepare their own MOU documents that discuss:

* Ideal expectations
* Desired outcomes
* Any essential outcomes that they would not compromise on
* How they believe the other stakeholders can benefit from the memorandum of understanding

A memorandum of understanding serves to demonstrate each party's initial position before entering into negotiations.

**Joint Venture Agreement**

In continuation ….

Many elements go into a joint venture contract, but some of the most important items to include are:

* The objectives that the joint agreement was created for.
* A layout of the contributions provided by both companies whether in cash or assets, as well as the value of those contributions.
* Each of the parties' individual functions in the project, such as technical contributions or commercial commitments.
* Instructions on how the parties will meet to stay updated on the progress of the project.
* The length that the partnership will be in effect.
* Instructions for how the agreement can be terminated if it no longer works out.
* Terms laid out for who will manage the day-to-day options of the project.
* Whether profits will be based on the level of contribution of each party or by a specific formulation.
* A section that includes specific terms for details of the project such as confidentiality Agreement

**Sale Deed**

**Advantages of a Sale Deed**

It is an important instrument that allows you to carry out the sale of an immovable asset, that transfers rights from one person to another is a lifetime. One cannot claim rights to any property without a sale deed.

The benefits of the Sale Deed document are as follows:

* It is a legal document that is enforceable by law.
* It allows Sale transactions to be carried out in a stable and comfortable manner.
* It protects the rights of both parties involved in the contract.
* It mentions clearly the rights and duties of the Purchaser and Vendor.
* It clearly defines and describes the property.
* A well-drafted deed can avoid ambiguity and minimize risks.
* The whole process of the sale is now stamped and registered.

**What Should a Sale Deed Include?**

The final deed should include these details:

* **Parties Descriptions**: Name particulars, complete address, contact number, age and occupation of both, the buyers and sellers.
* **Property Description**: Identity number, exact location details, property dimensions, and construction details, if any.
* **Sale Agreement**: An agreement is carried out mutually under the terms so that it won’t affect the rights of either party. And is executed before the sale deed.
* **Clause**: This states a declaration from the seller that the property being transferred is free from every encumbrance, litigation, and charge. The seller indemnifies the buyer of any pending charges.
* **Pending Loan**: The seller should settle a pending loan, if any taken with the concerned property as a mortgage, before proceeding with the sale.
* **Right to Examine**: The buyer can examine the documents related to the property before carrying out registration.
* **Consideratio**n: The price at which the transfer deal is finalized.
* **Advance Payment and Mode of Payment:** Should also mention details about the advance amount paid, if any and shall include receipt of sale transactions too. The price details should be mentioned in words and figures. The parties should decide the payment mode and other details.
* **Passing of Title:** The property title passes to the buyer. Once the title has been transferred, all rights are vested with the buyer.

**Possession by the Buyer:** The Conveyance Deed should clearly mention the date of delivery of property to the buyer.