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[18% March, 2015]

to provide and protect the rights and interests of consumers in the Province of Sindh.

Whereas, it is expedient to provide for protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the consumers, speedy redress of consumer complaints and for matters connected therewith;

PRELIMINARY

Part-|

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sindh Consumer Protection Act, 2014.

(2) It shall extend to whole of the Province of Sindh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. n this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context -

(a) "Act means the Sindh Consumer Protection Act, 2014;

(b) "Advertisement" includes advertisement-

(i) by all commercial communities of any kind through any means including media;

(ii) by display of notices, play cards or price lists;

(iii) | by means of banners, bill boards, cards, catalogues, circulars, hand bills, labels neon printing (on vehicles or other things), sign boards, wall banners, wall chalking or other documents or materials;

(iv) by the exhibition of films, Jingles, paintings, photographs or pictures;

(v) by means of broadcasting, cable operation, internet, short messaging service (SMS), satellite communication, telecasting, telecommunication or wireless communication; and

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Short title, extent
and
commencement.

Definitions.

(c)

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(vi) by means of peddler or hawker and proclamation vocally or by loud speaker or mega phones.

"Authority" means the Secretary or Director General, Supply and Prices Department or any other officer notified by Government.

(d) "Complainant" means:-

- (i) a consumer; or
- (ii) a voluntary consumer's association;
- (iii) =Government; and
- (iv) the council or a District Protection Council.

(e) "Consumer" means a person or entity who-

- (i) buys or obtain on lease any product for a consideration and includes any user of such product but does not include a person who obtains any product for resale or for any commercial purpose; or
- (ii) hires any service for a consideration and includes any beneficiary of such services,

Explanation: For the purpose of sub-clause (i) "Commercial

purpose" does not include use by a consumer of products bought and used by him only for the purpose of his livelihood as a self employed person.

(f)

(g)

(i)

"Counterfeit" means made an exact in imitation of something with the intention to deceive or defraud.

"damage" means all damages caused by a product of service including damage to the product itself and economic loss arising from deficiency in or loss of use of the product or service;

"Entity" means an organization that has a legal identity apart from its members;

"False or Misleading Representation" includes any statement made by a businessman or person, in

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commerce or trade, in connection with the supply or possible supply of goods or services or with the promotion for the supply or use of goods or services, whether by omission or Commission, orally or in writing or by chalking on walls or through sign boards or neon signs or by distributing pamphlets or by publication in any manner, including electronic media whereby such person, or businessman-

- (i) makes, applies or implies a trade description that is false or misrepresentative;
- (ii) offers gifts, prizes or other free items with the intention of not providing them, or of not providing them as offered;
- (iii) demands or accept payment or other consideration for goods or service from a consumer or prospective consumer where, if at the time of the acceptance, such person, or businessman does not intend to supply the goods or services;
- (iv) intends to supply goods or services materially different from the goods or services in respect of which the payment or other consideration is accepted.
- (v) is aware that he will not able to supply the goods or services within the period specified by him;
- (vi) falsely represents that goods or services, as the case may be, are of a particular kind standard, quality, grade, quantity composition, style of particulars previous use or that they are supplied by any particular person or by any person of a particular profession, reconditioned or refurbished at a particular time;
- (vii) falsely represents that goods are new, or that they are reconditioned, or refurbished or that they were manufactured, processed, produced, reconditioned or refurbished at a particular time;
- (viii) falsely represents that good or services have any sponsorships, approval, affiliation, endorsement, performance characteristics, accessories, uses, or benefits;

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(xi)

(xii)

(xiii)

(xiv)

(xv)

(xvi)

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services;

guarantee, right, or remedy;

goods;

would not remove the danger;

final terms of a transaction;

party to transaction;

such goods or services;

parts for goods; and

(xvii) falsely represents that a _ product
package is disagreeable, biodegradable,

or photo degradable;

"Government' means the Government of Sindh;

"Laboratory" means a laboratory established or
recognized by Consumer Protection Council and
includes any such laboratory or organization
established by or under any law for the time

falsely represents the price of any goods or

falsely represents the existence, exclusion of
effect of any condition, warranty,

falsely represents the place of origin of

falsely represents that because of some defect in a consumer home, health, safety, or lives of the consumer or his or her family are in danger if the product or services are not purchased, when in fact the defect does not exist or the product or services

falsely represents causing a probability of confusion or of misunderstanding with respect to the authority to a salesperson, representative, or agent to negotiate the

falsely represents causing a probability of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the legal rights, obligations or remedies of a

falsely represents that a consumer will receive goods or services “free” or “without charge” or similar words without clearly and conspicuously disclosing the conditions, terms, or pre-requisites requirements to be fulfilled by the consumer in order to avail

falsely represents the availability of facilities for the repair of goods and supply of spare

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(n)

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being in force, which is maintained, financed, aided or recognized by Government for carrying out analysis or test of any goods with a view to determine whether such goods suffer from any defect:

"Manufacturer" includes a person or entity who:

(i) is in the business of manufacturing a product for purposes of trade or commerce;

(ii) labels a product as his own or himself as the manufacturer of the product;

(iii) as a seller exercises control over the design, construction or quality of the product that causes damages;

(iv) assembles a product by incorporating into his product a Component or part manufactured by another manufacturer; and

(v) is a seller of a product of a foreign manufacturer and assumes or administers warranty obligations of the product, or is affiliated with the foreign manufacturer by way of partial or complete ownership or control; or modifies or prepares the product for sale or distribution;

"Manufacturing a product" means producing, fabricating, constructing, designing, re-manufacturing, reconditioning or refurbishing a product;

"Product" has the same meaning as assigned to the word "goods" in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and includes products which have been subsequently incorporated into another product or an immovable but does not include animals or plants or natural fruits and other raw products, in their natural state, that are derived from animals or plants;

"Reasonably" anticipated alteration § or

"modification" means a change in a product that a product manufacturer

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should reasonably except to be made by an ordinary person in the same or similar circumstances and a change arising from ordinary wear or tear but does not include—

(i) changes to or in a product because the product does not receive reasonable care and maintenance; or

(ii) alteration, modification or removal of an otherwise adequate warning; or

(iii) the failure of the seller to provide an adequate warning to the consumer where the same had been provided by the manufacturer and he could do no more;

(p) "Reasonably anticipated use" means a use or handling of a product that the product manufacturer should reasonably except of an ordinary person in the same or similar circumstances; and

(q) "Services" includes the provision of any kind of facilities which includes all services such as communication etc. or advice or assistance such as provision of medical, legal or engineering services but does not include-

(i) the rendering of any service under a contract service;

(ii) a service, the essence of which is to deliver judgment by a Court of law or Arbitrator;

(r) "Trade" means a conduct of a business providing goods, moveable property, or services primarily for personal, domestic family or household purpose.

3. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not Actnot in in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time derogation of any being in force. other law.

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PART-II
LIABILITY ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE
PRODUCTS

4. (1) The manufacturer of a product shall be liable to a

consumer for damages proximately caused by, a characteristic of the product that renders the product defective when such damage arose from a reasonably anticipated use of the product by a consumer.

(2) A product shall be defective only if-

(a) it is defective in construction or composition as provided in section 5;

(b) it is defective in design as provided in section 6;

(c) it is defective because an adequate warning has been given as provided in section 7; and

(d) it is defective because it does not conform to an express warranty of the manufacturer as provided in section 8.

5. A product shall be defective in construction or composition of, at the time the product was manufactured, a material deviation was made from the manufacturer's own specifications, whether known to the consumer or not.

6. (1) A product shall be defective in design if, at the time the product left its manufacturer's control-

(a) there existed an alternative design for the product that was capable of preventing the damage to a consumer; and

(b) the likelihood and gravity of damage outweighed the burden.

(2) When the manufacturer has used reasonable care to provide adequate warning to the users or handlers of the product, it shall be considered in evaluating the likelihood of damage arising from the design of a product.

Liability for
defective
products.

Defective in
construction or

composition.

Defective in
design.

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7. (1) A product shall be defective if an adequate warning about the product that it possessed a characteristic that could cause damage, has not been provided at the time the product left its manufacturer's control or the manufacturer has failed to use reasonable care to provide an adequate warning of such characteristic' and its danger to users and handlers of the product:

Provided that a manufacturer shall not be required to provide an adequate warning about his product when-

a) the ordinary user or handler of the product could know, with the ordinary knowledge common to the community, that the product has dangerous characteristic which could cause damage; or

b) the user or handler of the product already knows or should be reasonably expected to know that the product has characteristics which were dangerous and could cause damage.

(2) A manufacturer of a product who, after the product has left his control, acquires knowledge about the dangerous characteristics of the product that could cause damage, or who would have acquired such knowledge had he acted as a reasonably prudent manufacturer, shall be liable for damage caused by his subsequent failure to use reasonable care to provide an adequate warning of such characteristic and its danger to users and handlers of the product.

8. A product shall be defective when it does not conform to an express warranty made at any time by the manufacturer about the product if the express warranty has induced the claimant to use the product and the claimant's damage was proximately caused because the express warranty was untrue.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6, a manufacturer of a product shall not be liable for damage proximately caused by a characteristic of product's design if the manufacturer proves that at the time the product left his control-

(a) he did not know and in the light of the then existing and reasonably available scientific and technological knowledge, could not have known the

Defective
because of
inadequate
warning.

Defective
because of
non-conformity
to express
warranty.

Proof of
manufacturer's
knowledge.

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design characteristic that caused the damage or the danger of such characteristic; or

(6b) he did not know and, in the light of the then existing and reasonably available scientific and technological knowledge, could not have known of the alternative design identified by the consumer under section 6 (1); or

(c) the alternative design identified by the consumer under section 6(1) was not feasible in the light of the then existing and reasonably available scientific and technological knowledge or then existing economic practicability.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 7 (1) or 7(2), a manufacturer of a product shall not be liable for damage if the manufacturer proves that, at the time the product left his control, he did not know and, in the light of the then existing and reasonably available scientific and technological knowledge, could not have known of the characteristic that caused the damage or the danger of such characteristic.

10. Where the consumer has not suffered any damages from the product except the loss of utility, the manufacturer shall not be liable for any damages except a —return of the consideration or a part thereof and the costs.

11. (1) Where the nature of the product is such that the disclosure of its Competent parts, ingredients, quality, or date of manufacture and expiry is material to the decision of the consumer to enter into a contract for sale, the manufacturer shall disclose the same.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), Government may, by general or special order, require such disclosure in any particular cases.

12. The liability of a person by virtue of this part to a consumer who has suffered damage shall not be limited or excluded by the terms of any contract or by any notice.

Duty of
disclosures.

Prohibition on
exclusions
from liability.

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PART-II

LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF DEFECTIVE AND FAULTY SERVICES

13. A provider of services shall be liable to a consumer for damages proximately caused by the provision of service that have caused damage.

14. (1) Where the standard of provision of a service is regulated by a special law, provincial or federal standard of services shall be deemed to be the standard laid down by such special law.

(2) Where the standard of a service has not been provided in law or by, the professional or trade body concerned, the standard shall be that which at the time of the provision of the service, a Consumer could reasonably expect to obtain at that time in Pakistan.

15. Where the consumer has not suffered any damages from the provision of service damages except lack of benefit, the service provider shall not be liable for any damages except a return of the consideration or a part thereof and the costs.

16. (1) Where the nature of the service is such that the disclosure of the capabilities or the qualifications of the provider of the service or quality of the products that he intends to use for provision of the service is material to the decision of the consumer to enter into a contract for provision of services, the provider of services shall disclose the same.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), Government may, by general or special order, require such disclosure in any case.

17. The liability of a person by virtue of this Part to a person who has suffered damage shall not be limited or excluded by the terms of any contract or by any notice.

PART-IV

OBLIGATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS

18. Unless a price catalogue is available for issue to consumer, the manufacturer or trade shall display prominently in his shop or display-centre a notice specifying the retail or wholesale price, as the case may be, of every goods available for sale in that shop or display-centre.

Liability for
faulty or
defective
services.

Standard of
provision of
services.

Restriction on
grant of
damages.

Duty of
disclosure.

Prohibition on
exclusions
from liability.

Prices to be
exhibited at
the business
place.

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19. Every manufacturer or trader who sells any goods _ Receipt to be
shall issue to the purchaser a receipt showing: issued to the

purchaser.

a) the date of sale;
b) description of goods sold;
c) the batch number of the product, the original
printed retail price, date of manufacture and
date of expiry.

d) the quantity and price of the goods, and
e) the name and address of the seller.

20. Return and refund policy of a seller shall be Return and
disclosed to the buyer clearly before the transaction "efund policy.
is completed by means of assign at the point of

purchase.

PART-V

UNFAIR PRACTICES

21. No person shall make a false, deceptive or False,

misleading representation that--- deceptive or

misleading
Representation.

a) the products are of a particular kind, standard,

b

Cc

d

e

quality, grade, quantity, composition, style or
model:

the products have particular history or
particular
previous use;

the services are of a particular kind, standard or
quality;

the services are provided - by a person having a requisite skill or qualification or experience;

the products were manufactured, produced, processed or reconditioned at a_ particular time;

the products or services have any sponsorship, approval, endorsement, performance, characteristics, accessories, uses or benefits;

the products are new or reconditioned or have been in use for a particular period of time only;

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h) the seller or producer of products or provider of service has any — sponsorship, approval, endorsement or affiliation;

i) the products or services are necessary for somebody's a well-being.

j) concerns the existence, exclusion or effect of any condition, guarantee, right or remedy; and

k) concern the place of origin of products.

22. (1) No person shall advertise promotion of services through lottery or attracting the Consumers for additional expenditure by way of reward or award in lieu thereof except for the charges for his original product.

a) does not intend to offer for supply; Or

b) does not have reasonable grounds for believing that they can be supplied at the price for a period that is, and in quantities that are, reasonable having regard to the nature of the market in which the person carried on business and the nature of the advertisement.

(2) Any person who has advertised products or services for supply at a specified price shall offer such products or services, for supply at that price for a period that is, and in quantities that are reasonable having regard to the nature of the market in which the person carries on business and the nature of the advertisement.

PART-VI
THE POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY

23. (1) Any person may file a complaint for violation of the provisions of sections 11, 16, 18 and 19 before

the Authority who, on being satisfied that such is the case, fine the violator that may, extend to fifty thousand rupees and which may be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Powers of
Authority.

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(2) The Authority may file a claim for declaring a product defective under section 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, or service as faulty or defective under section 13 without proof of any damage actually suffered by a consumer but likely to be suffered keeping in view the general standard of that service.

(3) The Authority may file a claim before the Consumer Court for declaring any act on the part of any person as being in contravention to Part IV of this Act without proof of any damage actually suffered but likely to be suffered due to the = said contravention.

(4) The Authority on receipt of a complaint or a reference from the Consumer Protection Council or on his own motion may hold an inquiry as to defects in products or services or practices which contravene any of the provisions of this Act. No prior notice shall be required to be given to a manufacturer or provider of services for the 'purposes of holding an inquiry.

(5) The Authority, while holding an _ inquiry, may direct the police or any other officer or Authority of Government to gather such evidence as _ it deems necessary or to perform function in accordance with the law which have an impact on the inquiry.

(6) The Authority may, delegate its any Powers conferred on him by or under this Act shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such Officer or authority subordinate to him or subordinate to Government as may be specified in the direction; and may at any time revoke or vary such a delegation.

Provided that no such delegation shall be deemed to divest the Authority of all or any of his powers, duties or functions and he may if he thinks fit exercise such powers, duties or functions, notwithstanding the fact that he has so delegated them.

(7) Any person aggrieved by the order passed under sub-section (1) may file an appeal before Government within thirty days of such order.

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24. (1) Government may, by general or special order Powers of and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, Government. exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon the

Authority under this Act except the power of

imposition of fine Under section 23(1).

(2) Government may, by General or Special order and subject to such conditions may be prescribed delegate its powers to Minister In-charge and Secretary, Supply and Prices Department.

(3) Government by notified order delegate all or any powers of the Authority in relation to such matters and subject to such condition, if any as specified in the notification be exercisable also by such officer subordinate to it and may at any time revoke or vary such delegation.

Provided that no such delegation shall deem to divers the original authority of all or any its power, duties, functions mandated under this Act.

**PART-VII
CONSUMER PROTECTION COUNCIL**

25. (1) Government shall set up a Consumer Protection Consumer Council in the Province. protection

(2) Government may set up Consumer Protection Councils in all districts which shall, report to the Provincial Consumer Protection Council.

(3) The Consumer Protection Councils shall have such other functions as may be designed to them by Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(4) The Provincial Consumer Protection Council shall gather such information and data as may be necessary in order to remove unreasonably dangerous products and faulty and defective services from trade or commerce with the approval provided by Government.

(5) Each Consumer Protection Council shall have an adequate representation of consumers and associations of trade, industry and service, as the case may be, duly registered under the law for the time

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being in force: provided that the representation of consumers on the Council, other than any ex-officio members, shall not be less than fifty percent of its total membership.

PART-VIII
DISPOSAL OF CLAIMS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSUMER COURTS

26. A claim for damages arising out of contravention of any provisions of this Act shall be filed before a Consumer Court set up under this Act.

27. (1) Government shall, by notification, establish one or more separate Consumer Courts in each District to exercise jurisdiction and powers under this Act.

(2) A Consumer Court shall be presided over by a Judicial Magistrate.

(3) The terms and conditions of service of Judicial Magistrate appointed under sub-section, (2) shall be such as may be prescribed.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Consumer Court shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints within the local limits of whose jurisdiction-

(a) the defendant or each of the defendants, where there are more than one, at the time of filling of the claim, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain; or

(b) any of the difference where there are more than one, at the time of the filling of the claim, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that in such a case the permission is granted by the Consumer Court or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as the case may be, acquiesce in such institution; or

(c) the cause of action wholly or in part arises.

Establishment
of Consumer
Courts.

Jurisdiction of
Consumer
Courts.

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29. (1) A consumer who has suffered damage, or Settlement of Authority in other cases, shall, by written notice, call Claims. upon a manufacturer or provider of services

that a product or service is defective or faulty, or the

conduct of the manufacturer if service provider is in contravention of the provisions of this Act and he

should remedy the defects or give damages where

the consumer has suffered damage, or cease to

contravene the provisions of this Act.

(2) The manufacturer or service provider shall within fifteen days of the receipts of the notice, reply, thereto.

(3) No claim shall be entertained by a Consumer Court unless the consumer or the Authority has given notice under sub-section: (1) and provided proof that the notice was duly delivered but manufacturer or service provider has not responded thereto.

(4) A claim by the consumer or the Authority shall be filed within thirty days of the arising of the cause of action:

Provider that the Consumer Court, having jurisdiction to hear the claim, may allow a claim to be filed after thirty days within such time as it may allow if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the complaint within the specified period:

Provided further that such extension shall not be allowed beyond a period of sixty days from the expiry of the warranty or guarantee period specified by the manufacturer or service provider and if no period is specified one year from the date of purchase of the products or providing of service.

30. Any party to the dispute may, at the pre-trial Settlement at stage, make a firm written offer of settlement stating Pretrial stage the amount offered for settlement and if the offer is

accepted by the opposing party, the Consumer

Council shall pass an order in terms of the settlement:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained

in any other law for the time being in force, the party refusing the offer of settlement it shall pay actual costs of litigation including lawyer's fees in case the final order of the Consumer Court is passed against that party.

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Provided further that the Court's approval regarding settlement shall be required in the following matters:-

- i. claims of a minor;
- ii. claims of a legally incapacitated person;
and
- iii. claims involving collective rights.

31. (1) The Consumer Court shall, on receipt of claim Procedure on if it relates to any products- receipts of complaint.

a) forward a copy of the claim to the defendant mentioned in the claim directing him to file his written statement within a period of fifteen days or such extended period not exceeding fifteen days;

b) where the defendant, on receipt of claim referred to him under clause (a), denies or disputes the allegations contained in the claim, or omits or fails to present his case within the time specified, as the case may be, the Consumer Court shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute in the manner specified hereafter;

c) where the claimant alleges that products are defective and do not conform to the accepted industry standards, the Consumer Court may decide the dispute on the evidence relating to the accepted industry standard and by inviting expert evidence in this regard;

d) where the dispute cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of products, the Consumer Court shall obtain sample of the products from the complainant, seal it and authenticate it in the manner prescribed and refer the sample to a laboratory alongwith a direction to make analysis or test; whichever may be necessary, with a view to finding out if such products suffer from any defect and to report its finding to the Consumer Court within a period of thirty days of the receipt of the reference or within such period as may be extended, not exceeding fifteen days by the Consumer Court; and

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e) the Consumer Court may require the claimant to deposit to the credit of the Consumer Court such fees as may be specified, for payment to the laboratory for carrying out the necessary analysis or test and the fee so deposited by the claimant shall be payable by the defendant if the test or analysis support the version of the claimant.

(2) The Consumer Court shall, if the claim relates to any services:-

(a) forward a copy of such claim to the defendant directing him to file his written statement within a period of fifteen days of such extended period not exceeding fifteen days as may be granted by the Consumer Court; and

(b) on receipt of the written statement of the defendant if any, under clause (a), proceed to settle the dispute on the basis of evidence produced by both the parties:

Provided that if the defendant does not deny or dispute the allegations made in the complaint or fails to present his case within the specified period, the dispute shall be settled on the basis of the evidence brought by the claimant.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Consumer Court shall have the same powers as are vested in Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the summoning and— enforcing attendance of any defendant or witness and examining him on oath;

(b) the discovery and production of any material object which may be produced as evidence.

(c) the receiving of evidence' or affidavits;

(d) issuing of any commission for the examination of any matter; or

(e) any other matter which may be prescribed;

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(4) Every proceeding before the Consumer Court shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) and section 195 and Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898):

Provided that the personal presence of the claimant before the Consumer Court shall not be required till the defendant has put up appearance before it.

(5) The Consumer Court shall decide the claim within six months after the service of summons on the respondent.

32. If, after the proceedings conducted under this Act, the Consumer Court is satisfied that the products complained against suffer from any of the defects specified in the claim or that any or all of the allegations contained in the claim about the service provided are true, it shall issue an order to the defendant directing him to take one or more of the following action; namely:-

a) to remove defect from the products in question;

b) to replace the products with new products description which shall be free from any defect;

c) to return to claimant the price or, as the case may be, the charges paid by the claimant;

d) to do such other things as may be necessary for adequate and proper compliance with the requirements of this Act;

e) to pay reasonable compensation to the consumer for any loss suffered by him due to the negligence of the defendant;

f) to award damage where appropriate;

g) to award actual costs including lawyer's fees incurred on the legal proceedings;

h) to recall the product from trade or commerce;

i) to confiscate or destroy the defective product;

Order of
Consumer
Court.

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j) to remedy the defect in such period as may be deemed fit: or

k) to cease to provide the defective or faulty service until it achieves the required standard.

33. (1) Where a manufacturer fails to perform or in any way infringes the liabilities provide in sections 4 to 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 to 22, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to hundred thousand rupees or with both in addition to damages or compensation as may be determined by the Court.

(2) Where a defendant or, the claimant fails or omits to comply with any order made by the Consumer Court, such defendant or the claimant shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than one month which may extend to three years, or with fine not less than fifty thousand rupees which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees or with both.

34. Any person aggrieved by any final order of the Consumer Court may file an appeal in the Sindh High Court within 30 days of such order.

35. Every order of the Consumer Court, if no appeal has been preferred against such order under the provision of this Act, shall become final.

36. Where a claim is found to be frivolous or vexatious, the Consumer Court shall dismiss the claim and impose fine on the claimant upto an amount not exceeding ten thousand rupees for having willfully instituted a false claim and shall award appropriate Compensation to the defendant from the amount of fine so realized.

PART-IX
MISCELLANEOUS

37. All agencies of Government shall act in aid of the Consumer Court in the performance of its functions under this Act.

38. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any functionary under this Act, acting under the direction of the Consumer Councilor Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Penalties.

Appeal.

Finality of order.

Dismissal of
frivolous or
vexatious
claims.

Aid to the
Consumer
Court.

Immunity.

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39. Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

40. If any difficulty arises in giving; or effect to any of the provisions of this Act, Government may make such order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing such difficulty.

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Power to make rules.

Power to remove difficulties.