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PART-IVA

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH
NOTIFICATION
KARACHI, THE 5TH JUNE, 2014.

NO.PAS/Legis-B-13/2014-The following Bill is hereby published for general information as required by Rule 98 of Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh.

THE SINDH CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 2014.

SINDH BILL NO. 13 OF 2014.

A BILL

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.

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY Part I

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- (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.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the Definitions, 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, playcards or price lists;
 - (iii) by means of banners, bill boards, cards, catalogues, circulars, hand bills, labels, neon lighting (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
 - (vi) by means of peddler or hawker and proclamation vocally or by loud speaker or mega phones.
- (c) "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) "Counterfeit" means made an exact imitation of something with the intention to deceive or defraud.
- (g) "damage" means all damages caused by a product or service including damage to the product itself and economic loss arising from deficiency in or loss of use of the product or service;
- (h) "Entity" means an organization that has a legal identity apart from its members;
- (i) "False or Misleading Representation" includes any statement made by a businessman or person, in 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;
- (ix) falsely represents the price of any goods or services;
- (x) falsely represents the existence, exclusion of effect of any condition, warranty, guarantee, right, or remedy;
- (xi) falsely represents the place of origin of goods;
- (xii) 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 would not remove the danger;
- (xiii) falsely represents causing a probability of confusion or of misunderstanding with respect to the authority to a salesperson, representative, or agent to negotiate the final terms of a transaction;
- (xiv) falsely represents causing a probability of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the legal rights, obligations or remedies of a party to transaction;
- (xv) 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 such goods or services.

- (xvi) falsely represents the availability of facilities for the repair of goods and supply of spare parts for goods; and
 - (xvii) falsely represents that a product or package is disagreable, biodegradable, or photo degradable;
- (j) "Government" means the Government of Sindh;
- (k) "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 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;
- (l) "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 manufacture 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;
- (m) "Manufacturing a product" means producing, fabricating, constructing, designing, re-manufacturing, re-conditioning or re-furbishing a product;
- (n) "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;

- (o) "Reasonably anticipated alteration or modification" means a change in a product that a product manufacturer should reasonably expect 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 expect 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.

Act not in
derogation of any
other law.

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

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. Liability for defective products
- (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 if, 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. Defective in construction or composition.
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. Defective in design.
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. Defective because of inadequate warning.

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.

Defective because of non-conformity to express warranty.

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.

Proof of manufacturer's knowledge.

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

(b) 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.

Restriction on grant of damages.

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.

Duty of disclosures.

(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.

Prohibition on exclusions from liability.

PART III

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.

Liability for faulty or defective services.

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.

Standard of provision of services.

(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.

**Restriction
on grant of
damages.**

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.

**Duty of
disclosure.**

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 subsection (1), Government may, by general or special order, require such disclosure in any case.

**Prohibition
on
exclusions
from liability.**

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.

**Prices to be
exhibited at
the business
place.**

18. Unless a price catalogue is available for issue to consumer, the manufacturer or trader 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.

**Receipt to be
issued to the
purchaser.**

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

- a) the date of sale;
- b) description of goods sold;
- c) the quantity and price of the goods, and
- d) the name and address of the seller.

**Return and
refund policy.**

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

PART V
UNFAIR PRACTICES

21. No person shall make a false, deceptive or misleading representation that---
- False, deceptive or misleading representation.**
- a) the products are of a particular kind, standard, quality, grade, quantity, composition, style or model;
 - b) the products have particular history or particular previous use;
 - c) the services are of a particular kind, standard or quality;
 - d) the services are provided - by a person having a requisite skill or qualification or experience;
 - e) the products were manufactured, produced, processed or reconditioned at a particular time;
 - f) the products or services have any sponsorship, approval, endorsement, performance, characteristics, accessories, uses or benefits;
 - g) the products are new or reconditioned or have been in use for a particular period of time only;
 - 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-
- Prohibition on bait advertisement.**
- 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

Powers of 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.

(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.

24. (1) Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, 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).

Powers of Government.

(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 seem 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 Council in the Province.

Consumer Protection Council.

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

(2) The Consumer Protection Councils shall have such other functions as may be assigned 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 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

Filing of
Claims.

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.

Establishment
of Consumer
Courts.

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

(2) A Consumer Court shall consist of a District Judge or an Additional District Judge to be appointed by Government in consultation with the Sindh High Court.

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

Jurisdiction
of Consumer
Courts.

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 filing 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 filing 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 defendant 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,

29. (1) A consumer who has suffered damage, or Authority in other cases, shall by written notice, call 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.

Settlement of Claims.

(2) The manufacturer or service provider shall within fifteen days of the receipt 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:

Provided 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.

Settlement at pretrial stage.

30. Any party to the dispute may, at the pre-trial stage, make a firm written offer of settlement stating the amount offered for settlement and if the offer is accepted by the opposing party, the Consumer Court shall pass an order in terms of the settlement:

Provided that notwithstanding anything constrained 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:

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.

Procedure on receipts of complaint.

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

- 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

- 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;

(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.

Order of
Consumer
Court.

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;
- 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 to 22, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to hundred thousand rupees or with both in addition to damages or compensation as maybe determined by the Court. Penalties.

(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. Appeal.

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. Finality of order.

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. Dismissal of frivolous or vexatious claims.

**PART IX
MISCELLANEOUS**

**Aid to the
Consumer
Court.**

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

Immunity.

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

**Power to
make rules.**

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

**Power to
remove
difficulties.**

40. If any difficulty arises in giving 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.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The public in general is facing serious difficulties in purchasing essential commodities which are being manufactured and sold without any proper check and control. In order to promote and protect the rights and interest of the consumer, it is expedient to make provisions to establish Consumer Protection Council and Consumers Tribunals and for matter connected therewith and incidental thereto.

This Bill seeks to achieve the above object.

MEMBER-IN-CHARGE

**G.M.UMAR FAROOQ
SECRETARY
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH**