



CONSUMER LAWS & THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR

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Query	Response
Who is a "consumer" for the purposes of a hotel/ hospitality services? Who is excluded from such scope?	 Any person who hires or avails any service for consideration would be understood as a consumer. Consumer also includes any beneficiary of such a service - when the service is used with the approval of the person. For e.g. even if the guests have not paid for the services themselves, they will still qualify as a "consumer" of such a service. However, a person who avails goods or services for commercial purpose (other than self-employment) is excluded.
What are the key obligations for a hotel under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?	 The hotel should not: Engage in unfair trade practices Be deficient in providing their service Publish false and misleading advertisements regarding the services provided by them. Have unfair terms and conditions/contracts which cause significant change in the rights of such a consumer
What are some of the instances which can be considered as unfair trade practice on part of the hotel?	 Some instances include: Falsely representing that the services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade Offering gifts, prizes, or other items with the intention of not providing them as offered/creating an impression that something is being given or offered free of charge when it is fully or partly covered by the amount charged, in the transaction as a whole Not issuing a bill or cash memo or receipt for the services rendered in such a manner as may be prescribed Disclosing to any other person, personal information given in confidence by the costumer unless such disclosure is made in accordance with the provisions of the law
What are some of the instances of deficiency of service by hotels?	 Unilateral cancellation of rooms Changing of tour packages at the last minute Breach of duty of care in relation to providing swimming pool facilities by not assigning necessary lifeguard on duty Injury/ loss caused while obtaining certain services within the hotel premises
Whether a consumer action can lie against deficiency in case of complimentary services provided by the hotel, like valet parking, etc.?	 Yes, an action may lie against deficiency in providing complimentary services by a hotel if such liability arises out of the negligence of the hotel As an illustration - in case of complimentary valet parking services - the hotel must take additional steps to guard against situations which may result in wrongful loss or damage to the car, failing which, the hotel may be held responsible for deficiency in services.

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What is a misleading advertisement?	 "Misleading Advertisement" in relation to any product or service, means an advertisement, which falsely describes the product or service; or gives a false guarantee to, or is likely to mislead the consumers as to the nature, substance, quantity or quality of the product or service; or conveys an express or implied representation which, if made by the manufacturer or seller or service provider thereof, would constitute an unfair trade practice; or deliberately conceals important information. E.g. a claim that the Hotel is the best hotel in the country without the backing of any such accreditation from an established rating agency would constitute as a misleading advertisement.
What are the key conditions for a non-misleading and valid advertisement under the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 (Guidelines)?	 While the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 contains a definition of "misleading advertisement", these Guidelines clarify the concept further and lay down an indicative list of elements which possibly constitutes a valid advertisement. A valid advertisement: Includes truthful and honest representations; Does not mislead consumers by exaggerating the accuracy, scientific validity or practical usefulness or capability or performance or service of the goods or product; Does not provide/offer as a distinctive feature any rights conferred on consumers by any law; Does not suggest any false claims about the advertisement being universally acceptable if there is a significant division of informed or scientific opinion pertaining to such claims; Does not mislead the consumer about the risk to its personal security or that of their family in case they fail to purchase the advertised goods/product/service; Complies with the provisions contained in any other sector specific law and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
What are the key stipulations on disclaimer as given under Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022?	 The disclaimers shown in an advertisement shall not contradict the material claim made in the advertisement or the main message conveyed by the advertiser. It should not attempt to hide or conceal a material information - which if provided - is likely to make the advertisement deceptive or conceal its commercial intent. The Guidelines also mention certain requirements to be fulfilled by a disclaimer such as the following: The font used in a disclaimer shall be the same as that used in the claim; The disclaimer shall be at a prominent and visible place on the packaging; In case the claim is presented as voice over, the disclaimer shall be displayed in sync with the voice over and at the same speed as that of original claim made in the advertisement.

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What constitutes an unfair contract between a customer and a hotel?	 Any contract which causes significant imbalance between the hotel and the rights of the consumer to the detriment of the consumer Some examples of terms which can be seen to cause significant change in the rights of such consumer include: Requiring excessive security deposits from the customer for the performance of a contract Unilateral termination of a contract without reasonable cause Imposition of excessive and disproportionate charges/penalties on the customer
In case the hotel has a website allowing online booking, what are the key details which are required to be disclosed on the website?	 The website should disclose in clear and accessible terms and prominently display to customers: Accurate information related to return, refund and mode of payments A grievance redressal mechanism Information on available payment methods, the security of those payment methods, the procedure to cancel regular payments under those methods, any fees or charges payable by customers, charge back options, if any, and the contact information of the relevant payment service provider All contractual information required to be disclosed by law Total price in single figure of any goods or service along with the breakup price for the goods or service, showing all the compulsory and voluntary charges as well as applicable tax A ticket number for each complaint lodged, through which the consumer can track the status of their complaint Any other similar information which may be required by customers to make informed decisions.

We hope you have found the information helpful. For further details please reach out to the author(s):

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