1. On 2 October 2008, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to a new national consumer law to be implemented by a national application law scheme, and jointly enforced by the Commonwealth, States and Territories.
2. The Australian Consumer Law (ACL) was developed as a single national consumer law based on the former *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cth) and drawing upon the recommendations of the Productivity Commission Review of Australia’s Consumer Protection Framework (2008) and best practice in State and Territory consumer laws.
3. An extensive period of public consultation was undertaken throughout the development of the ACL. The consultation period included the release of several reports, options papers and regulatory impact statements for community comment. On 18 March 2010, the Senate Standing Committee on Economics considered the ACL as part of the inquiry into the *Trade Practices Amendment (Australian Consumer Law) Bill (No.2) 2010*.
4. The ACL provides consumer protection against misleading or unconscionable conduct, unfair contracts and practices, consumer guarantees, unsolicited selling, information standards and a national product safety system.
5. The principal objective of the Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Amendment Bill 2010 is to apply the ACL as a law of Queensland, providing additional remedies and protections for consumers, while allowing Queensland to jointly enforce the applied law. The Bill also implements a Council of Australian Governments agreement to introduce mandatory fingerprinting of security providers.
6. The Bill contains provisions to:
7. amend the *Fair Trading Act 1989* to apply the ACL as a law of Queensland;
8. repeal sections of the Fair Trading Act that will be replaced by the ACL;
9. to repeal sections of other Queensland Acts that will be replaced by substantively similar sections of the ACL; and
10. require all security providers to be fingerprinted, allow the fingerprint records to be retained for the duration of a security provider’s licence, outline the uses of the fingerprint records, and require the fingerprint records to be destroyed when a security provider’s licence ceases or is cancelled.
11. Cabinet approved that the Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Amendment Bill 2010be introduced into the Legislative Assembly.
12. *Attachments*

* [Fair Trading (Australian Consumer Law) Amendment Bill 2010](Attachments/Bill.pdf)
* [Explanatory Notes](Attachments/ExNotes.pdf)