



Queensland small business self assessment checklist

This checklist is designed to help you and your business to become aware of your rights and comply with your obligations under the Australian Consumer Law (ACL). It will help you identify which parts of the ACL are relevant to your business and how you can get more information.

This checklist is not a comprehensive statement of the law.

About the ACL

The ACL aims to ensure fair trading in Australia, protecting consumers while also reducing compliance costs to businesses. It is a national law, jointly administered by Australian, state and territory governments and came into effect on 1 January 2011.

Under the ACL, consumers have the same protections, and businesses have the same obligations, throughout Australia.

For more information about the ACL visit the Office of Fair Trading (OFT)
www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Setting up your business to sell goods or services

Your contracts		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Do you enter into written contracts with customers?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q2	Are your written contracts prepared without negotiation with your customers?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q3	Are customers acquiring your goods or services through your written contracts mainly for personal, household or domestic use, or for use by a small business?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

If you have ticked 'yes' to all of Questions 1, 2 and 3 your contracts will most likely be covered by the unfair contract terms provisions of the ACL.

If a term of your contract:

- causes a significant imbalance in the parties' rights and obligations arising under the contract **and**
- is not reasonably necessary to protect your legitimate interests **and**
- it would cause detriment (whether financial or otherwise) if it were to be applied or relied on

then it may be an *unfair term*.

For more information about **Unfair contract terms** visit www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Displaying prices		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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A price is considered 'displayed' in a variety of ways including if it is on a label or a sign attached to or near the goods or services, in a barcode, in a catalogue or any other way that can be reasonably taken to be a representation of price.

Q4	Do you display prices for goods or services in more than one place?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q5	If you have different prices displayed do you sometimes sell the goods or services for the higher price?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

If you ticked 'yes' to Question 5 you may be breaching the multiple pricing laws of the ACL.

For more information about what is a displayed price and how to retract pricing discrepancies refer to the **Sales practices** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Q6	Do you show a price for goods or services that is only part of the full price?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q7	If so, do you also display the full price?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Did you answer 'no' to Question 7? It is unlawful to display part of the price for goods or services without also displaying the full price consumers must pay as prominently as the part price.

For more information about component pricing refer to the **Sales practices** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Selling safe goods and services



The ACL has provisions that make product safety a matter all businesses must consider.

Q8 Do you know how to find out whether goods you supply have been banned? YES NO

Q9 Do you know how to find out whether your goods or services are covered by mandatory safety standards? YES NO

Q10 Do you know how to find out whether your goods or services are covered by mandatory information standards? YES NO

If you answered 'no' to any of Questions 8, 9 or 10 you should go to the **Product Safety Australia** website www.productsafety.gov.au to view a comprehensive list of products covered by interim and permanent bans as well as mandatory safety and information standards.

Q11 Do you know what to do in relation to the recall of products? YES NO

For more information about product recalls refer to the publication **Consumer Product Safety Recall Guidelines** available from www.productsafety.gov.au

Q12 Do you have processes in place to manage your obligations if you are told a product or service you supply has hurt someone? YES NO

If you become aware that your goods or services have, or may have, caused death, serious injury or illness you must report this to the Commonwealth Minister within two days. You should ensure your business has a procedure in place for such notifications and all staff should be aware of that procedure. To notify the Minister, complete the online mandatory reporting form on the **Product Safety Australia** website www.productsafety.gov.au

For more information please refer to the **Product safety** guide available from www.productsafety.gov.au

Unsolicited selling



Q13 Do you engage in marketing practices such as cold calling, telemarketing or door knocking? YES NO

If you answered 'yes' then you should be aware that these practices are covered by the unsolicited consumer agreement provisions of the ACL. These provisions cover such things as:

- when you can telephone or visit consumers
- what you must disclose to your customers
- what your sales contracts must include
- when you can supply services
- when you can supply goods above a certain value
- when you can request or accept payment from your customers.

Cooling off periods

Consumers have 10 business days to change their mind and cancel sales (cool off) that result from unsolicited selling. They can also cancel the contract within three or six months if the supplier has not met certain obligations.

For further information about calling times, disclosure requirements and cooling off periods refer to the **Sales practices** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading and visit your local consumer protection regulator's website.

Selling your goods or services

Advertising your goods and services



Q14 Do you understand concepts such as puffery, bait advertising and fine print?

YES

NO

There are principles that apply to what you say in your advertising and how you say it. To make sure your advertising complies refer to the **Avoiding unfair business practices** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

The publication **Advertising and selling** available on the **Australian Competition and Consumer Commission** (ACCC) website www.accc.gov.au may also be useful when undertaking or assessing your advertising and selling activities.

Claims about country of origin



Q15 Do you make claims about where your goods were made, produced or grown?

YES

NO

You must not make false or **misleading claims** about your goods and services. Goods must also meet certain standards to accurately claim a country of origin.

A claim or representation about country of origin can be made using words and/or pictures and may be suggested:

- in a statement e.g. 'Made in Australia', 'Product of Thailand', 'Grown in New Zealand'.
- by words or images e.g. packaging with a map of Italy and the Italian flag as a part of the design could imply that the product is made in Italy.

Country of origin claims will indicate where the goods were made, produced or grown.

For more information about **claims about country of origin** visit www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Country of origin food labelling



Q16 Are you a business offering food products for retail sale in Australia?

YES

NO

If you answered yes, you must comply with the **Country of Origin Food Labelling Information Standard 2016**.

The type of label required for food products varies depending on:

- the category of food
- whether it was grown, produced, made or packed in Australia or another country
- whether it is packaged or not
- whether the food is a 'priority' or 'non-priority' food
- how the food is displayed for sale.

For more information about **country of origin food label responsibilities** visit www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Itemised billing



Q17 Do you supply itemised bills for every transaction?

YES

NO

If you provide goods or services valued over \$75 (excluding GST) you have to give a proof of transaction. If the value is under \$75 a consumer can still request a proof of transaction and you have seven days to provide it to them.

Q18 Do you provide itemised bills on request?

YES

NO

Q19 Do you provide this bill free of charge?

YES

NO

If you answered no to Question 18 or 19, you should be aware that bills must be provided on request and this must be done free of charge.

If your business provides services you should familiarise yourself with the provisions of the ACL relating to itemised billing.

For more information about itemised bills refer to the *Sales practices* guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Giving receipts (Proof of transaction)



Q20 Does your proof of transaction do the following?

YES

NO

- Identify you (the supplier); state your ABN and/or ACN (if any); state what was supplied, the date of supply and the price?

If a proof of transaction does not meet those criteria it may not comply with the ACL.

For more information about requirements relating to proof of transaction refer to the *Sales practices* guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Gift cards



Q21 Do you sell gift cards or vouchers?

YES

NO

If you answered 'yes' to Q21, there are rules and guidelines for you to follow when offering gift cards. You should be aware:

- Gift cards sold in Australia must have a minimum 3-year expiry period.
- The expiry date must be clearly displayed on the card or voucher.
- Most post-purchase fees on gift cards are banned.

The law applies to all gift cards or vouchers sold on or after 1 November 2019, unless specifically excluded.

For more information about **selling gift cards** visit www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Providing lay-by facilities



Q22 Do you have agreements that allow consumers to pay off goods in instalments?

YES

NO

If you answered 'yes' and:

- you call such agreements lay-bys OR
- you allow the consumers to make three or more instalments to pay for the goods

then the agreements are considered lay-bys under the ACL. There are certain requirements for lay-by agreements, such as that the agreement must be in writing and a copy given to the consumer.

For more information about lay-bys refer to the *Sales practices* guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Consumer guarantees and warranties against defects



A warranty against defects is a representation made at or about the time of supply that states:

- if goods are defective they will be repaired or replaced or compensation will be provided
- if services are defective they will be replaced or rectified or compensation will be provided.

These are sometimes known as a manufacturer's warranty or an extended warranty.

Q23 Do you refer consumers straight to manufacturers when they have problems?

YES

NO

Q24 Do you tell consumers that your goods or services come with a warranty against defects?

YES

NO

If you answered 'yes' to either of the above questions, you should be aware a warranty is not the only remedy a consumer has if something goes wrong. Consumers also have statutory rights, known as consumer guarantees.

For more information about warranties against defects refer to the *Consumer guarantees* guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

For more information about what must be included in a **warranty against defects** go to the OFT website www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading



Solving your customer problems

Dealing with refunds		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q25	Do you have a refund policy?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q26	Does your refund policy or signage include words like 'no refunds'?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Whether you answered 'yes' or 'no' to Questions 25 and 26 you should be aware that when a problem arises in relation to goods or services, consumers have the right to seek remedies from the business they purchased from, regardless of that business' policies or signage. These remedies include a full refund if any consumer guarantees are not met. It is a breach of the ACL to tell a consumer unconditionally that there are 'no refunds'.

For more information about refund policies, consumer guarantees and what they cover, refer to the **Consumer guarantees** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

Dealing with repairs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q27	Do you supply refurbished goods as an alternative to repairing a consumer's defective goods or use refurbished parts in the repair of a consumer's defective goods?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Q28	Do you repair goods that are capable of retaining user-generated data such as flash drives, MP3 players, computers or phones?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

If you answered 'yes' to either Question 24 or 25 you should be aware that certain information must be disclosed to consumers before accepting the goods for repair.

For more information on **repair notices** refer to the OFT website www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading or the **Consumer guarantees** guide available from www.qld.gov.au/fairtrading

