TRADE PRACTICES LAW JOURNAL

Volume 13, Number 4

December 2005

EDITORIAL1	9	1

ARTICLES

Dealing with unfair terms in consumer contracts: The search for a new regulatory model – Frank Zumbo

Once it is recognised that the equitable doctrine of unconscionability and the existing statutory prohibitions against unconscionable conduct have a procedural unconscionability bias, it becomes readily apparent that these are not the right vehicles for dealing with claims based solely on the substantive unfairness of contractual terms. Indeed, in the absence of a legally recognisable disabling condition affecting the consumer during the contract-making process, the courts will rarely, if ever, rely on the equitable doctrine or existing statutory provisions against unconscionable conduct to deal with allegedly unfair terms in a consumer contract. With the equitable doctrine and the existing statutory provisions against unconscionable conduct being so ineffective in dealing directly with unfair terms in consumer contracts, the time has come to adopt a new regulatory general model to deal with such unfair terms. Such a model should not only provide a vehicle for dealing with unfair terms in a timely and cost-effective manner, but should also offer clear guidance as to when a term will be considered unfair. Given that new regulatory models already exist in the United Kingdom and Victoria, it is opportune to consider their operation and possible additions to such models with a view to identifying the most appropriate model for dealing directly with unfair terms in

TPC/ACCC: The Commissioners the media largely ignored – Hank Spier

Bill Kovacic, an eminent US anti-trust practitioner said "The United States has an incomparably large and capable community of individuals expert in anti-trust and consumer protection. It is a national embarrassment that appointments to the FTC do not consistently reflect this remarkable strength." What of Australia? The Journal has published articles on three of the four past TPC/ACCC Chairmen, and the Deputies. This article, the next in the series, is on the Commissioners. It gives a historical perspective on the Commissioners since the inception of the TPC in 1974, and the impact many of these had on the agency. The article also provides some insight as to how the interaction of Commissioners and the Chairmen, and Deputy Chairmen has worked in the past and what is an ideal mix of roles.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Amendments to the access regimes under the Trade Practices Act fairness and timely decision-making	: Procedural
Jane Healy	222
·	
CASE NOTES	
To bundle or not to bundle: ACCC v Baxter Healthcare Pty Ltd	
Kate Cust	226
Amlink Technologies Pty Ltd and Australian Trade Commission [2005] Software finally recognised as "goods"	AATA 359 -
Dr Dan Jerker B Svantesson	232
COMMENTS FROM COMMERCE	
Trade Practices Legislation Amendment Bill (No 1) (Cth)	
Steven Münchenberg	235
REPORT FROM NORTH AMERICA	
Presumptions, assumptions and the evolution of United States antitrust	policy
Gregory S Vistnes and Andrew R Dick	238
REPORT FROM EUROPE	
Germany amends its competition law	
Sonja Eibl	244
VOLUME 12 – 2005	
Table of authors	251
Table of cases	253
Index	261

Guidelines for Contributors

Submission and licence agreement instructions

All contributions to the journal are welcome and should be sent, with a signed licence agreement, to the Production Editor, *Trade Practices Law Journal*, Lawbook Co., PO Box 3502, Rozelle, NSW 2039 (mail), 100 Harris St, Pyrmont, NSW 2009 (courier) or by email to tplj@thomson.com.au, for forwarding to the Editor. Licence agreements can be downloaded via the internet at http://www.lawbookco.com.au/authorsupport/d_authorJournals.asp. If you submit your contribution via email, please confirm that you have printed, signed and mailed the licence agreement to the attention of the Production Editor at the mailing address noted above.

Letters to the Editor

By submitting a letter to the editor of this journal for publication, you agree that Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited, trading as Lawbook Co., may edit and has the right to, and may license third parties to, reproduce in electronic form and communicate the letter

Manuscript

- · Manuscript must be original, unpublished work that has not been submitted for publication elsewhere.
- Personal details (name, qualifications, position) for publication and a delivery address, email address and phone number must be included with the manuscript.
- Manuscript must be submitted electronically via email or on disk in Microsoft Word format.
- Manuscript should not exceed 7,000 words for articles or 3,000 words for section commentary or book reviews. An abstract
 of 100-150 words is to be submitted with article manuscripts.
- Proof pages will be sent to contributors. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of case names, citations and other references. Excessive changes to the text cannot be accommodated.
- Contributors of articles receive 25 free offprints of their article and a copy of the part in which the article is published. Other contributors receive a copy of the part to which they have contributed.
- All material published in this journal is refereed. Every manuscript submitted is subject to peer review for the purpose of
 maintaining the standards of the journal.

Style

1. Levels of headings should be clearly indicated (no more than four levels).

2. Cases

- Case citation follows case name. Where a case is cited in the text, the citation should follow immediately rather than as a footnote. Give at least two and preferably all available citations, the first listed being the authorised reference.
- Australian citations should appear in the following order: authorised series; Lawbook Co./ATP series; other company series (ie CCH, Butterworths); media neutral citation.
- "At" references should only refer to the best available citation, eg: Mabo v Queensland [No 2] (1992) 175 CLR 1 at 34; 66 ALJR 408; 107 ALR 1.
- Where only a media neutral citation is available, "at" references should be to paragraph, eg: YG v Minister for Community Services [2002] NSWCA 247 at [19].
- · For international cases best references only should be included.

3. Legislation should be cited as follows:

Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth), s 51AC. The full citation should be repeated in footnotes.

4. Books should be cited as follows:

Macken JJ, O'Grady P, Sappideen C and Warburton G, The Law of Employment (5th ed, Lawbook Co., 2002) p 55.

- In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
 - 4. Austin RP, "Constructive Trusts" in Finn PD (ed), Essays in Equity (Law Book Co, 1985).
 - 5. Austin, n 4, p 56.

5. Journals should be cited as follows:

Odgers S, "Police Interrogation: A Decade of Legal Development" (1990) 14 Crim LJ 220.

Wherever possible use official abbreviations not the full name for journal titles.

- In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
 - 6. Sheehy EA, Stubbs J and Tolmie J, "Defending Battered Women on Trial: The Battered Woman Syndrome and its Limitations" (1992) 16 Crim LJ 220.
 - 7. Sheehy et al, n 6 at 221.

6. Internet references should be cited as follows:

Ricketson S, *The Law of Intellectual Property: Copyright, Designs and Confidential Information* (Lawbook Co., subscription service) at [16.340], http://subscriber.lawbookco.com.au viewed 25 June 2002. Underline the URL and include the date the document was viewed.

For further information visit the Lawbook Co. website at http://www.lawbookco.com.au or contact the Production Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Trade Practices Law Journal comprises four parts a year.

Customer Service and sales inquiries:

Tel: 1300 304 195 Fax: 1300 304 196

Web: www.lawbookco.com.au
Email: LRA.Service@thomson.com

Editorial inquiries: Tel: (02) 8587 7000

HEAD OFFICE

100 Harris Street PYRMONT NSW 2009 Tel: (02) 8587 7000 Fax: (02) 8587 7100

© Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited ABN 64 058 914 668 trading as Lawbook Co.

ISSN 1039-3277

Typeset by Lawbook Co., Pyrmont, NSW Printed by Ligare Pty Ltd, Riverwood, NSW