

**GENERAL SCHEME OF
REPRESENTATIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COLLECTIVE
INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS BILL 2022**

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REPRESENTATIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COLLECTIVE INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS BILL 2022

A BILL TO GIVE EFFECT TO DIRECTIVE (EU) 2020/1828 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 25 NOVEMBER 2020 ON REPRESENTATIVE ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COLLECTIVE INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS AND REPEALING DIRECTIVE 2009/22/EC; TO PROVIDE FOR SUCH ACTIONS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE IRISH COURTS BY A QUALIFIED ENTITY WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED IN ADVANCE FOR THIS PURPOSE; AND TO PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

Explanatory Note

The long title of the Act will be considered further in consultation with the Parliamentary Draftsperson.

The proposed wording of the first sentence is taken from the long title of the Representative Actions Directive.

Part 1
PRELIMINARY MATTERS

Head 1 – Short title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Representative Actions for the Protection of the Collective Interests of Consumers Act 2022.
- (2) The Act shall come into operation on such day or days as the Minister may appoint by order or orders either generally or with reference to any particular purpose or provision and different days may be so appointed for different purposes and provisions.

Explanatory Note

The Head provides for the short title and commencement arrangements.

Head 2 – Interpretation

(1) In this Act –

- (a) ‘ADR’ means alternative dispute resolution as provided for in Directive 2013/11/EU dated 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes;
- (b) ‘Commission’ means the European Commission;
- (c) ‘consumer’ means any natural person who acts for purposes which are outside that person’s trade, business, craft or profession;
- (d) ‘collective interests of consumers’ means the general interest of consumers and, in particular for the purposes of redress measures, the interests of a group of consumers;
- (e) ‘Court’ means the High Court;
- (f) ‘cross-border representative action’ means a representative action brought by a qualified entity in a Member State other than that in which the qualified entity was designated;
- (g) ‘Directive’ means Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2020 on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers and repealing Directive 2009/22/EC;
- (h) ‘domestic representative action’ means a representative action brought by a qualified entity in the Member State in which the qualified entity was designated;
- (i) ‘final decision’ means a decision by a Court or administrative authority of a Member State that cannot or can no longer be reviewed by ordinary means of appeal;
- (j) ‘Minister’ means the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment;
- (k) ‘practice’ means any act or omission by a trader;
- (l) ‘qualified entity’ means any organisation or public body representing consumers’ interests which has been designated by a Member State as qualified to bring representative actions in accordance with Directive (EU) 2020/1828;
- (m) ‘redress measure’ means a measure that requires a trader to provide consumers concerned with remedies such as compensation, repair, replacement, price reduction, contract termination or reimbursement of the price paid, as appropriate and as available under Union or national law.
- (n) ‘representative action’ means an action for the protection of the collective interests of consumers that is brought by a qualified entity as a claimant party on behalf of consumers to seek an injunctive measure, a redress measure, or both;
- (o) ‘trader’ means any natural person, or any legal person irrespective of whether privately or publicly owned, that acts, including through another person acting in that person’s name or

on that person's behalf, for purposes relating to that person's trade, business, craft or profession;

Explanatory Note

The Head provides the definitions of key words/terms used in the Directive and the Act.

Head 3 – Regulations

- (1) The Minister may make regulations for the purposes of this Act, including regulations for prescribing any matter or thing which is referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may, inter alia, provide for the following –
 - (a) Designating, notifying to the Commission, reviewing and revoking designation of qualified entities pursuant to Part 3 of this Act;
 - (b) The manner in which a consumer shall notify the qualified entity of their wish to be represented by it in a representative action for redress;
 - (c) The administration of Alternative Dispute Resolution pursuant to Section 10;
 - (d) The setting of maximum fees which may be charged by a qualified entity to a consumer;
 - (e) The information to be provided by the qualified entity on its website.
- (3) Without prejudice to any provision of this Act, regulations under this Act may contain such incidental, supplementary and consequential provisions as appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the regulations.
- (4) The Minister for Justice may make regulations for the following matters referred to in this Act –
 - (a) The conduct of representative actions pursuant to Part 2 of this Act;
 - (b) The removal of Court fees or any other fees payable to the Court by parties bringing a representative action under this Act.
- (5) Every regulation made by the Minister or the Minister for Justice under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the regulation is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House sits after the regulation is laid before it, the regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Explanatory Note

The Head provides for the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment to make regulations for any matter referred to in this Act regarding the administration of qualified entities, and to give effect to the Act more generally. For instance, Head 11 subsection 7 provides that a

consumer who has notified the qualified entity of their wish to be represented in the representative action for redress in the manner prescribed may be charged an entry fee up to a maximum amount which shall be prescribed by regulation.

Section 7 of the Education (Leaving Certificate 2021) (Accredited Grades) Act 2021 was used as a precedent.

The Head also provides for the Minister for Justice to make regulations regarding the conduct of representative actions through the High Court and other procedural matters referred to in Part 2 of the Act.

This Head provides for the Minister for Justice to make regulations to remove Court fees for representative actions brought under this Act. This transposes the mandatory provisions in Article 20(1) and 20(2) to provide assistance for qualified entities.

Head 4 – Court Rules and procedures

The Superior Courts Rules Committee may make rules of Court in relation to the conduct of representative actions pursuant to Part 2 of this Act.

Explanatory Note

The Head allows the Superior Court Rule Committee to make rules of Court in relation to the conduct of representative actions through the High Court and for other procedural matters referred to in Part 2 of the Act.

From our limited consultation with the Department of Justice, it is our understanding that it may be more appropriate for the Superior Court Rules Committee to make rules of Court in order to amend Court procedure in the manner required by the Directive rather than making provision to allow the Minister for Justice to make regulations under this Act for such purposes.

PART 2
REPRESENTATIVE ACTIONS

Head 5 – Application

- (1) A representative action may be only brought before the Court by a qualified entity designated by the Minister for the purposes of bringing a domestic representative action.
- (2) A representative action may be only brought before the Court by a qualified entity, or several qualified entities, designated in accordance with the Directive in another Member State or Member States for the purposes of bringing a cross border representative action.
- (3) In the case of a cross border representative action brought by a qualified entity designated in another Member State for that purpose, the Court shall accept a qualified entity's inclusion on the list of designated qualified entities maintained by the Commission as proof of the legal standing of that qualified entity to bring a cross-border representative action before it.
- (4) The qualified entity may seek at least one of the following measures –
 - (a) injunctive measures;
 - (b) redress measures.
- (5) A representative action under subsection (1) and (2) shall be brought before the High Court.
- (6) A representative action brought under subsection (1) and (2) may seek one of the measures referred to section 10 or section 11 of this Act or seek both measures within a single representative action and the Court shall provide that the outcome of that action is included in a single decision.

Explanatory Note

This Head confirms that only a qualified entity which represents consumers may bring a representative action, and can seek either an injunction or redress measure(s) against a trader, or both in the same action. It confirms that several qualified entities, if they are designated in their own Member States as being able to bring cross-border representative actions, may do so together in Ireland, where it is appropriate for a representative action to be brought in Ireland.

The Directive (Article 5(1)) provides that the Commission will maintain a list of qualified entities designated in each Member State as being permitted to bring a cross-border representative action. This Head transposes a mandatory provision of the Directive which states that inclusion on that list must be accepted by the Court of any Member State in order for a qualified entity to bring an action on a cross-border basis.

It confirms the High Court as the Court which will hear representative actions in Ireland.

Head 6 – Scope

- (1) A representative action brought under section 5 shall only be in respect of an alleged infringement by a trader of any of the provisions of Union law as transposed into national law, listed in Schedule 1, that harm or may harm the collective interests of consumers.
- (2) Subsection (1) shall apply to both domestic and cross-border infringements, including where those infringements ceased before the representative action was brought or where those infringements ceased before the representative action was concluded.
- (3) This Act is without prejudice to the provisions of Union law referred to in Schedule 1.
- (4) This Act does not affect rules under Union law or national law establishing contractual and non-contractual remedies available to consumers for the infringements referred to in subsection (1).
- (5) This Act is without prejudice to Union rules on private international law, in particular rules regarding jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters and rules on the law applicable to contractual and non-contractual obligations.

Explanatory Note

This Head fixes the scope of the Act. The Head confirms that a qualified entity can only bring a representative action against a trader for breach of one of the European Union laws listed in the Annex to the Directive which have been transposed in full as Schedule 1 to the Act.

It also transposes Articles 2(2) and 2(3) of the Directive in order to clarify that the Act does not affect rules under European Union or national law establishing contractual and non-contractual remedies and the rules under European law regarding the jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (the Brussels Recast Regulation) and the rules on the law applicable to contractual and non-contractual obligations (Rome I and Rome II Regulations).

Head 7 – Parties in a representative action

- (1) In any representative action brought under section 5, the qualified entity shall be the claimant party in the action, with all of the existing rights and obligations associated with that position including procedural rights and obligations relating to interrogatories, discovery and inspection. The consumers concerned by a representative action shall be entitled to benefit from the outcome of the measures referred to in section 5.
- (2) Where a single representative action is brought by a number of qualified entities, those qualified entities shall nominate one qualified entity from amongst themselves to lead the conduct of the representative action. All qualified entities will be bound by the outcome of the proceedings.
- (3) Subject to the payment of any entry fee charged to a consumer by a qualified entity in a representative action for redress, any costs incurred in the bringing of a representative action for redress shall be borne by the qualified entity and not the consumers represented by it.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the award of costs of and incidental to every proceeding brought under this Act shall be left to the discretion of the Court in exercise of its powers under the Legal Services Regulation Act 2015 and Order 99 of the Rules of the Superior Courts.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6) below, any cost orders made against the qualified entity will be binding on the qualified entity and not the consumers it represents.
- (6) Where it appears to the Court to be appropriate, an individual consumer concerned by a representative action for redress measures may be ordered to pay that part of the costs of proceedings that were incurred by any party as a result of the individual consumer's intentional or negligent conduct.

Explanatory Note

This Head places the qualified entity as the claimant party in the representative action, so that it will have all of the responsibilities and powers of the plaintiff party. The consumer will not be the plaintiff but will be represented by the qualified entity. This Head then means that all existing Court procedures and orders will apply to the qualified entity, including orders for discovery, inspection and interrogatories, in line with the existing rules of Court. The costs involved in bringing the representative action will be borne by the qualified entity.

The Directive permits more than one qualified entity to join together on a cross-border basis to bring a single representative action. This Head states that where this occurs, the several qualified entities will select one qualified entity from amongst themselves to be the lead qualified entity, in order to manage the case.

This Head references the entry fee which a consumer may be required to pay to be represented by the qualified entity. This is dealt with in more detail in Part 3 of the Act, and by way of Regulations in Head 3.

Any cost orders made against the qualified entity will be binding on the qualified entity and not the consumers it represents. However, where any individual consumer, through their own intentional or negligent conduct, results in any party incurring costs, then a cost order for those costs may be made against that consumer.

Head 8 – Statute of limitations

- (1) A pending representative action for an injunctive measure brought under section 10 of the Act shall have the effect of suspending or interrupting applicable limitation periods specified in the Statute of Limitations Acts (1957 - 2000) in respect of the consumers concerned by that representative action, so that those consumers are not prevented from subsequently bringing an action for redress measures under section 11 of the Act concerning the alleged infringement as referred to in section 6 of the Act because the applicable limitation periods expired during the representative action for those injunctive measures.
- (2) A pending representative action for a redress measure brought under section 11 shall have the effect of suspending or interrupting applicable limitation periods in respect of the consumers concerned by that representative action.

Explanatory Note

This Head suspends or interrupts the relevant statute of limitation periods from the commencement of a representative action for an injunction to when the final decision of the Court is made, so that consumers are not prevented from bringing a subsequent action for redress.

Likewise, this Head suspends relevant statute of limitation periods from the commencement of a representative action for redress for those consumers concerned by that representative action.

This Act does not affect any other relevant limitation periods specified in the Statute of Limitations.

Head 9 – Admissibility of a representative action for a redress measure

- (1) The Court shall assess the admissibility of any representative action brought under section 5 pursuant to the provisions of this Act and the rules governing Court procedure.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the Court shall, in particular, have regard to information which shall be provided to it by the qualified entity with respect to the following matters –
 - (a) The funding sources of the representative action;
 - (b) The nature of the claim, and in particular the nature of the alleged breach of the provision or provisions listed in Schedule 1;
 - (c) The category or categories of consumers affected by the alleged breach of the provision or provisions listed in Schedule 1;
 - (d) In a cross border representative action, evidence of the qualified entity's inclusion on the Commission list of qualified entities designated to bring a cross border representative action.
- (3) The defendant trader in a representative action shall have the right to raise concerns to the Court regarding whether a qualified entity complies with the criteria listed in section 9(2).
- (4) The qualified entity shall provide the Court with sufficient information about the consumers concerned by the representative action in order for the Court to make an assessment on admissibility.
- (5) Where a representative action for redress is funded by a third party, insofar as permitted under Irish law, the Court shall ensure that any conflicts of interests are prevented and that funding by third parties that have an economic interest in the bringing or the outcome of the representative action for redress measures does not divert the representative action away from the protection of the collective interests of consumers.
- (6) For the purposes of subsections (3), (4) and (5), the Court shall in particular ensure that –
 - (a) the decisions of qualified entities in the context of a representative action, including decisions on settlement, are not unduly influenced by a third party in a manner that would be detrimental to the collective interests of the consumers concerned by the representative action;

- (b) the representative action is not brought against a defendant that is a competitor of the funding provider or against a defendant on which the funding provider is dependent.
- (7) Qualified entities bringing representative actions for redress measures shall disclose to the Court a financial overview that lists sources of funds used to support the action.
- (8) The Court shall assess compliance with subsections (5) and (6) of this section, in cases where justifiable doubts arise with respect to such compliance, regardless of whether a party to the proceedings has raised an issue in relation to such compliance.
- (9) The Court shall have the power to dismiss a representative action which appears to the Court to be manifestly unfounded at any stage of the proceedings.
- (10) Where any justified doubts arise in relation to compliance with any of the provisions of this section the Court shall have the power as appropriate to –
- (a) dismiss any representative action which does not comply with any of the provisions of this section at the earliest stage of the proceedings;
 - (b) in the case of redress measures;
 - (i) require the qualified entity to make changes to or refuse the relevant third-party funding, or
 - (ii) reject the legal standing of the qualified entity in a specific representative action.
- (11) In circumstances where the legal standing of the qualified entity to bring a representative action is rejected, this shall not affect the rights of the consumers concerned.

Explanatory Note

Head 9 introduces mandatory Court scrutiny and approval of the admissibility criteria of the representative action. This transposes a mandatory provision of the Directive. This scrutiny process also includes the Court satisfying itself about the funding of the action or any other conflicts of interest which may arise. The Court must undertake this scrutiny in relation to third party funding and conflicts of interest in cases where justified doubts arise even without the trader requesting it.

This Head will be given effect by regulations and Court Rules on the format of the proofs and evidence required to be submitted by the qualified entity to the Court to satisfy itself that it can make a determination on admissibility.

Head 10 – Injunctive measures

- (1) A representative action brought under section 5(4)(a) shall seek one of the following -
 - (a) a provisional measure pending the full hearing of the representative action requiring the trader to cease a practice or, where appropriate, to prohibit a practice, where that practice has been deemed to constitute an infringement as referred to in section 6(1);
 - (b) a definitive measure requiring the trader to cease a practice or, where appropriate, to prohibit a practice, where that practice has been found to constitute an infringement as referred to in section 6(1).
- (2) A measure referred to in subsection 1(a) shall, if appropriate, be dealt with by way of summary procedure by the Court.
- (3) A measure referred to in subsection (1)(b) may include –
 - (a) a measure establishing that the practice constitutes an infringement as referred to in section 6(1); and
 - (b) an obligation to publish the decision on the measure in full or in part, in such form as the Court considers appropriate, or an obligation to publish a corrective statement.
- (4) When bringing an injunctive action before a Court under subsection (1), the qualified entity shall provide the Court with sufficient information about the consumers concerned by the representative action.
- (5) Before a qualified entity may bring a representative action before the Court seeking an injunctive measure in subsection (1)(b), the qualified entity must first seek to enter into consultations with the trader concerned with the express purpose of having the trader cease the infringement referred to in section 6 of this Act.
- (6) A qualified entity may engage the services of a notified ADR entity for the purpose of accessing ADR services in an effort to have the trader cease the alleged infringement.
- (7) Nothing in this Act shall require the trader to participate in ADR procedures under S.I. No. 343 of 2015.
- (8) A qualified entity shall be required to satisfy the Court that it sought to engage with the trader concerned in an effort to resolve the alleged infringement before the qualified entity may commence injunctive proceedings under this section.
- (9) Where the trader concerned has not ceased the alleged infringement within a two-week period of having either –
 - (a) received a request from a qualified entity for engagement and refused to participate;or

- (b) participated in the engagement mechanism,
the qualified entity may immediately bring a representative action before the Court for an injunctive measure citing the trader's failure to engage with the qualified entity to cease the alleged infringement.
- (10) If the qualified entity and the trader concerned have engaged in consultations in accordance with subsection (3), they may mutually agree to extend the period of these consultations if they both consider that such an extension in the time limit would prove beneficial to successfully resolving the alleged infringement by the trader concerned.
- (11) If the consultations are not successful in providing a satisfactory resolution to the alleged infringement, the Court will expedite the bringing of a representative action in the matter.
- (12) In order for a qualified entity to seek an injunctive measure, individual consumers shall not be required to notify the qualified entity of their wish to be represented by that qualified entity.
- (13) The qualified entity shall not be required to prove –
- (a) actual loss or damage on the part of the individual consumers affected by the infringement as referred to in section 6(1); or
 - (b) intent or negligence on the part of the trader.
- (14) Representative actions for provisional injunctive measures referred to Section 10(1)(a) shall, where appropriate, be dealt with by way of *ex-parte* procedure. Such provisional injunctions will be in place from the date of the order until the hearing of the action.
- (15) The Minister shall notify the Commission of the provisions of section 10(5).

Explanatory Note

This Head transposes the provisions in the Directive regarding injunctions which are defined in the Directive as “provisional” and “definitive” measures. While many of the injunction provisions in the Directive are mandatory, Member States are permitted to use existing procedural mechanisms which provide equivalent procedures to those required by the Directive.

This Head sets out the difference between a provisional (interim, ex-parte) measure – where the action of the trader is deemed by the Court to be an infringement of provisions of Schedule

1, and a definitive (permanent) measure – where the action is found to be an infringement of provisions of Union rules set out in Schedule 1.

This Head also confirms that in a representative action for an injunction, there is no requirement for named consumers to have opted into the action.

The Head sets out the first step in the procedural mechanism for a representative action seeking a definitive (perpetual) injunction. This pre-litigation step requires that a qualified entity must first engage in consultations with the trader concerned with a view to having the alleged infringement brought to a halt without the need to launch a representative action.

If the trader does not engage with a request for consultations within two weeks of having received the request for consultations, a qualified entity may immediately begin the process of bringing a representative action before the Court seeking an injunctive measure.

A qualified entity must provide appropriate evidence to the Court that it has met this requirement and that the approach failed to successfully resolve the complaint due to lack of sufficient engagement by the trader concerned. The Head provides for an extension to the specific time limit for a trader to engage in consultations on foot of having received a request from a qualified entity where there is justification for extending such consultations with a view to providing a satisfactory resolution to the alleged infringement.

Where efforts to resolve an alleged infringement by a trader through consultations do not lead to a satisfactory resolution of the alleged infringement, the qualified entity may then immediately launch a representative action.

This Head also provides that a qualified entity may engage the services of a notified ADR entity for the purpose of accessing ADR services in an effort to have the trader cease the alleged infringement.

It is intended that the proofs the qualified entity will need to provide to the Court to show that the provisions of this Head have been followed will be dealt with by way of Rules of Court.

Head 11 – Redress measures

- (1) A qualified entity may seek redress measures in a representative action brought under this section where the consumers on whose behalf it acts have suffered material loss, or any adverse consequence arising from an alleged infringement by a trader of any of their consumers rights provided for in any of the provision in Schedule 1 of this Act.
- (2) A representative action brought by a qualified entity under section 5(4)(b) against a trader for an alleged infringement of a provision listed in Schedule 1 of this Act may seek any of the remedies provided for in the definition of “redress measure” under section 2 of this Act or any other remedy provided under Irish law.
- (3) A consumer who is resident in the State or habitually resident another Member State and who is or has been affected by the alleged infringement by a trader of a provision listed in Schedule 1 of his Act and wishes to be represented by a qualified entity in a representative action for redress against that trader for the specified alleged infringement shall notify that qualified entity in writing in a manner which shall be prescribed by regulation.
- (4) A consumer shall notify the qualified entity in the manner prescribed in subsection (3) at any time until the defendant trader has entered an appearance in the proceedings.
- (5) The qualified entity shall inform all consumers who have notified the qualified entity of their wish to be represented by the qualified entity after the Court has issued its determination on the admissibility of the representative action on the outcome of that determination.
- (6) A consumer who has not notified the qualified entity in the manner prescribed by regulation pursuant to subsection (3) or within the time period prescribed in subsection (4) shall not be represented by the qualified entity in the representative action and shall not be entitled to benefit from the remedies obtained by that representative action.
- (7) A consumer who has notified the qualified entity of their wish to be represented in the representative action for redress in the manner prescribed may be charged an entry fee up to a maximum amount which shall be prescribed by regulation, and on so notifying the qualified entity the consumer shall be bound by the outcome of that representative action.
- (8) Where a consumer no longer wishes to be represented by the qualified entity in any representative action for redress they shall notify the qualified entity in the manner prescribed by regulation and shall not be entitled to benefit from the remedies obtained

- by that representative action. The qualified entity shall inform the Court of the number of such withdrawals by individual consumers.
- (9) Where an entry fee is charged by a qualified entity on consumers who wish to be represented by it in the representative action, and the consumer fails, neglects or refuses to pay the entry fee within the time period prescribed by the qualified entity, then that consumer shall not be represented by the qualified entity in the representative action and shall not be entitled to benefit from the remedies obtained by that representative action.
- (10) It shall be the responsibility of the qualified entity to gather and to provide to the Court information on the category or categories of consumers entitled to benefit from redress measures obtained by that representative action.
- (11) Consumers who have notified the qualified entity of their wish to be represented in a representative action, and have paid any entry fee to the qualified entity to do so, may neither be represented in other representative actions with the same cause of action and against the same trader, nor be able to bring an action individually with the same cause of action and against the same trader. Consumers may not receive compensation more than once for the same cause of action against the same trader.
- (12) It shall be the responsibility of the qualified entity to inform consumers who are represented by it in any specific representative action for redress of the particulars of any redress measure ordered by the Court and how they can benefit from that redress measure. It shall not be necessary for individual consumers to bring a separate action to benefit from the remedies provided by that redress measure.
- (13) The Court shall determine the period in which individual consumers shall be entitled to avail of the remedies provided by the redress measure, and determine how any undisposed or undistributed redress funds after that period has elapsed shall be distributed.
- (14) The Court shall ensure that a qualified entity is able to bring a representative action for a redress measure without it being necessary for any Court to have previously established an infringement as referred to in section 6(1) in separate proceedings.
- (15) The remedies provided by redress measures within a representative action shall be without prejudice to any additional remedies available to consumers under Union or national law which were not the subject of that representative action.

Explanatory Note

This Head provides the statutory basis for individual consumers, both in Ireland and in other EU Member States, to be represented by a qualified entity in a representative action for redress.

This Head sets out the procedural mechanisms in order for a qualified entity to seek redress against a trader. The types of redress available are listed in Head 2, and are not without prejudice to any additional measures available to the Court.

The Head requires consumers who have been affected by an alleged infringement of their consumer rights by the act of a trader to notify the qualified entity that they wish to be represented in a case. Regulations pursuant to Part 3 of this Act will set out exactly how the qualified entity will publish information about representative actions it intends to take, and the format that this notification to consumers must take.

Consumers who wish to be represented in the case must have notified the qualified entity before the defendant trader has entered an appearance. If a consumer has not done so by this deadline, then they cannot join the action, or benefit from any redress obtained by the qualified entity in this case. The qualified entity will then notify the consumers about whether the Court has determined that the case is admissible, and maintain contact with the consumers through the litigation process.

The qualified entity may charge consumers an entry fee in order to raise finance for the cost of the representative action, and any consumer who – when charged a fee – does not pay, will not be part of the action. Regulations, pursuant to Head 3 will be made to fix the maximum fee a consumer may be charged by a qualified entity to be represented by it.

This notification process will be the same for consumers living in the State and those outside of the State.

In circumstances where redress takes the form of compensation, the Court may set a deadline for the trader to make such compensation, and how any surplus funds (if this arises) will be distributed.

It will be the responsibility of the qualified entity to inform consumers how they can obtain the benefit of any redress measures made by the Court. Consumers who have been represented by the qualified entity should not need to bring separate actions in order to obtain the benefit of any redress measures ordered by the Court.

Head 12 – Settlements under redress measures

- (1) For the purpose of approving settlements, the Court shall ensure that in a representative action for redress measures –
 - (a) the qualified entity and the trader may jointly propose to the Court a settlement regarding redress for the consumers concerned; or
 - (b) the Court after having consulted the qualified entity and the trader, may invite the qualified entity and the trader to reach a settlement regarding redress within a reasonable time limit.
- (2) Settlements referred to in subsection (1) shall be subject to the approval of the Court.
- (3) The Court shall assess whether to refuse to approve a settlement that is contrary to mandatory provisions of law, or includes conditions which cannot be enforced, taking into consideration the rights and interests of all parties, and in particular those of the consumers concerned.
- (4) The Court shall refuse to approve any settlement which contains terms which appears to the Court to be unfair.
- (5) If the Court does not approve the settlement, it shall continue to hear the representative action concerned.
- (6) Approved settlements shall be binding upon the qualified entity, the trader and the individual consumers concerned.
- (7) Redress obtained through an approved settlement in accordance with subsection (2) shall be without prejudice to any additional remedies available to consumers under Union or Irish law which were not the subject of that settlement.

Explanatory Note

This Head sets out the basis for agreeing settlements for redress in a representative action, either at the instigation of one or both of the parties or at the behest of the Court. Proposed settlements will be subject to the scrutiny of the Court and the Court has the right to refuse to approve a settlement if it contains provisions which are contrary to national law, contain manifestly unfair terms or if the settlement cannot be enforced. These are mandatory provisions of the Directive.

Where a Court refuses to approve a settlement, it shall proceed with hearing the representative action. Approved settlements will be binding on the trader and on individual consumers who are participating in the specific representative action. Redress which is secured through a

representative action will be without prejudice to any other remedies which are available to a consumer under Union or national law that were not subject to the approved settlement.

Head 13 – Admissibility into evidence of final decisions of Courts of other Member States

- (1) The final decision of the Court or administrative authority of any Member State concerning the existence of an infringement harming collective interests of consumers may be used by all the parties as evidence in the context of any other action for redress measures against the same trader for the same practice. This section is without prejudice to national law on evaluation of evidence.

Explanatory Note

This Head permits qualified entities and traders to use the final decision of Courts and administrative authorities in other EU Member States as evidence when bringing or defending an actions for redress in Ireland, where the case is against the same trader for the same practice. The admissibility of such evidence will be in line with the normal High Court rules regarding evidence.

Head 14 – Requirement to publish final decisions

- (1) The Court shall order the trader in any terms it deems appropriate to inform the consumers concerned by the representative action, at the trader's expense, of any decisions providing for the measures provided for in section 5(1) and any approved settlements pursuant to section 12, by means appropriate to the circumstances of the case and within specific time limits, including, where appropriate, informing all consumers concerned individually. This obligation shall not apply if the consumers concerned are informed of the final decision or approved settlement in another manner.
- (2) The information requirements referred to in subsection (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to qualified entities concerning final decisions on the rejection or dismissal of representative actions for redress measures.
- (3) The successful party may be ordered to recover the costs related to providing information to consumers in the context of the representative action, in accordance with section 7(4).

Explanatory Note

This Head requires the Court to order the trader and/or the qualified entity to publish information or communicate with consumers about the outcome of representative actions or settlement terms.

This Head also permits the successful party to recover the cost of providing this information to consumers. Part 2 of the Act permits the Court to make orders for costs as it sees fit in line with the normal rules of Court.

Head 15 – Penalties

- (1) Where any party fails or refuses to comply with any order of the Court –
 - (a) with respect to a trader, an injunctive measure pursuant to section 10(1) or an order pursuant section 10(3); or
 - (b) with respect to any party, an obligation to inform consumers of final decision or settlement terms referred to in section 12 or an order for discovery,
the Court may impose a penalty on that party. This penalty shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- (2) This section shall not affect any existing powers of the Court to enforce any orders made by the Court.
- (3) Such penalties may take the form of a fine, not exceeding €10,000.

Explanatory Note

This Head permits the Court to impose penalties on the trader for failure to comply with an injunction. It also permits the Court to impose a penalty on any party relating to Court orders on the publication of final decisions, settlement terms or discovery orders. These penalties, for breaches of Court orders, may take the form of a fine.

This Head transposes a mandatory provision of the Directive as regards penalties and does not affect any of the existing powers of the High Court to enforce its orders.

PART 3
QUALIFIED ENTITIES

Head 16 – Designation of qualified entities

- (1) An organisation may be designated by the Minister as a qualified entity for the purposes of taking domestic representative actions or taking cross border representative actions, or both, if it satisfies all of the following criteria –
 - (a) it is a legal person that is constituted in accordance with Irish law and can demonstrate 12 months of actual public activity in the protection of consumer interests prior to its application for designation;
 - (b) its articles of association or incorporation demonstrates that it has a legitimate interest in protecting consumer interests as provided for in the provisions of Union law referred to in Schedule 1;
 - (c) it has a non-profit-making character;
 - (d) it is not the subject of insolvency proceedings and is not declared insolvent;
 - (e) it is independent and not influenced by persons other than consumers, in particular by traders, who have an economic interest in the bringing of any representative action, including in the event of funding by third parties, and, to that end, has established procedures to prevent such influence as well as to prevent conflicts of interest between itself, its funding providers and the interests of consumers;
 - (f) it makes publicly available in plain and intelligible language by any appropriate means, in particular on its website, information that demonstrates that the entity complies with the criteria listed in subsection (a) to (e) and information about the sources of its funding in general, its organisational, management and membership structure, its statutory purpose and its activities pursuant to Section 21.
- (2) An application for designation under subsection (1) shall be in writing and in such form and include such information as the Minister may prescribe by regulation.
- (3) At any time after receiving an application and before determining that application, the Minister may by notice in writing require the applicant to provide additional information to him or her.
- (4) The Minister may—
 - (a) designate a qualified entity, the subject of an application under subsection (1), where he or she is satisfied of the matters specified in that subsection, or

- (b) subject to section 17, refuse to designate an organisation as a qualified entity, the subject of an application under subsection (1), where he or she is not so satisfied.
- (5) Where the Minister designates an organisation as a qualified entity under subsection (4)(a), he or she shall notify the qualified entity in writing of the designation giving the reasons for the designation.
- (6) A designation issued under subsection (1) shall come into effect on the date of the making of such designation and shall be valid for a period of indefinite duration subject to review by the Minister at the expiry of every five years.
- (7) Information about qualified entities designated in advance for the purpose of bringing domestic representative actions will be made available to the public on the Department's website.
- (8) The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment shall be designated as the national contact point for relevant communication with the Commission and dissemination of information for the purposes of this Act.
- (9) The Minister shall support and facilitate cooperation between qualified entities and the exchange and dissemination of their best practices and experience as regards dealing with domestic infringements and cross-border infringements of the provisions of Schedule 1 as referred to in this Act.

Explanatory Note

The Head provides the statutory basis for the Minister to designate entities who apply to be designated as qualified entities under the Act or to seek further information to allow a decision be made on the request for designation.

The Head sets out the relevant criteria that must be complied with for an entity to be successfully designated as a qualified entity. The Head also sets out the method by which an entity will seek designation and how an entity will be notified of their designation in writing by the Minister. Finally, the Head provides that the designation will be of indefinite duration but subject to periodic review every 5 years after the initial designation.

The specific stages of the designating process, such as the format of application forms and the proofs which need to be provided to the Department when applying for designation, will be

made by regulation, as well as details of the application process, and qualified entities already designated, which will be published on the Department's website.

This Head transposes mandatory provisions of the Directive nominating the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment as the national contact point for all communications with the Commission regarding the provisions of this Act. In this Head, the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment is specified as the national designating authority for Ireland for the purpose of the Directive.

It also transposes a mandatory requirement on the Minister to facilitate best practice between qualified entities designated in Ireland, and bringing representative actions in Ireland.

Head 17 – Review of decision to refuse a designation

- (1) Where the Minister refuses to designate an organisation as a qualified entity under section 16(4)(b), he or she shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for refusal and of their right to request a review of that decision under this section within 28 days.
- (2) A request for a review of a decision to refuse a designation shall be made in writing within 28 days from the date the decision is notified under section 16(4)(b) to the applicant. A review under this section of a decision referred to in section 16(4)(b) shall be carried out by an officer of the Minister appointed by the Minister for that purpose. The person so appointed—
 - (a) shall not be the person who made the decision, and
 - (b) shall be of a grade senior to the grade of the person who made the decision.
- (3) In the case of a review of a decision referred to in subsection (2), the person so appointed having afforded the person who submitted the decision for review an opportunity to make representations in writing in relation to the matter, may—
 - (a) confirm the decision (and, if the person does so, shall notify in writing the second-mentioned person of the reasons for the confirmation), or
 - (b) cancel the decision and grant to the organisation concerned their designation as a qualified entity the subject of the application to which the review relates.
- (4) The person so appointed shall be entitled to hold an oral hearing if he/she deems this necessary.

Explanatory Note

This Head provides for a review mechanism where a decision has been made by an official of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment to refuse a request for a designation by an entity due to their non-compliance with one or more of the qualifying criteria for designation.

The entity seeking a review must submit their request within 28 days of the date of the decision notifying them of the decision to refuse designation. The review will be carried out by an official of the Minister's department at a higher level than that of the first decision maker and the outcome of the review shall be notified to the party requesting the review in due course. The reviewer may either confirm the original decision or cancel it and approve the designation for the qualified entity. The entity seeking the review will be afforded the opportunity to make representations on their own behalf to the reviewer.

Head 18 – Decision to revoke a designation

- (1) The Minister may revoke a designation –
 - (a) where, following the expiry of five years from the date of designation, it is clear to the Minister that the qualified entity is no longer in compliance with any one or more of the criteria listed in section 16(1), or
 - (b) where a concern has been raised to the Minister by a Member State or the Commission regarding compliance by the qualified entity with any one or more of the criteria listed in section 16(1), the Minister shall carry out an investigation in this regard and then concludes that this is the case, or
 - (c) where a concern has been raised to the Minister by any other means regarding compliance by the qualified entity with any one of the criteria listed in section 16(1) and the Minister shall carry out an investigation in this regard and then concludes that this is the case.
- (2) The Minister shall examine the information provided to him or her and if he or she is satisfied that the qualified entity no longer complies with one or more of the criteria specified in section 16(1), he or she shall revoke the designation of the qualified entity if appropriate.
- (3) The Minister shall notify the qualified entity in writing of the decision and the reasons for it and of their right to request a review of that decision under section 19 within 28 days.

Explanatory Note

This Head provides the statutory basis for the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment to revoke the designation of a qualified entity where the Minister receives credible information that the qualified entity is not in compliance with the qualifying criteria listed in section 16(1) or by any other means and where further enquiries carried out on his behalf have shown this information to be accurate. The Minister shall notify the qualified entity in writing of the decision to revoke and to advise them of their right to seek a review of that decision within 28 days of being notified in writing.

Head 19 – Review of decision to revoke a designation

- (1) A request for a review of a decision to revoke the designation of a qualified entity shall be made in writing within 28 days from the date the decision is notified under section 18(3) to the qualified entity.
- (2) Where such a decision is submitted to the Minister for review under subsection (1), the revocation of the designation concerned shall not take effect until the review is determined and the decision is confirmed on that review.
- (3) A review under this section of a decision shall be carried out by an officer of the Minister appointed by the Minister for that purpose. The person so appointed—
 - (a) shall not be the person who made the decision, and
 - (b) shall be of a grade senior to the grade of the person who made the decision.
- (4) The person so appointed, having afforded the person who submitted the decision for review an opportunity to make representations in writing in relation to the matter, may—
 - (a) confirm the decision and notify in writing the qualified entity of the reasons for the confirmation, or
 - (b) cancel the decision and notify in writing the qualified entity that its designation is still valid
- (5) The person so appointed shall be entitled to hold an oral hearing if he/she deems this necessary.

Explanatory Note

This Head provides for a review mechanism where a decision has been made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment to revoke the designation of a qualified entity due to their failure to comply with any of the qualifying criteria for designation. The review will be carried out by an official of the Minister's department at a higher level than that of the first decision maker and the outcome of the review shall be notified to the party requesting the review in due course. The reviewer may either confirm the original decision or cancel it and restore the designation to the qualified entity.

Head 20 – entry fee to be represented by a qualified entity

- (1) A qualified entity shall be entitled in a representative action for redress measures to charge consumers who have notified it of their wish to be represented by it a modest entry fee in order for that consumer to be represented by it in a specific representative action.
- (2) The maximum of any such fee which may be charged under subsection (1) shall be prescribed by the Minister in regulations made under this Act.

Explanatory Note

The Head makes provision for a modest entry charge to be charged by a qualified entity on consumers who seek to participate in a specific representative action. The Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment will prescribe the maximum amount of the fee to be charged in regulations.

Head 21 – Information to be provided by qualified entities

- (1) A qualified entity shall provide information, in particular on its website, about –
 - (a) representative actions it has decided to bring before the High Court, or, in case of a cross-border case, the Member State in which the representative action will be brought;
 - (b) any fee which may be charged to a consumer who will be represented by it in that representative action;
 - (c) the status of the representative actions it has brought before a Court; and
 - (d) the outcomes of the representative actions it has brought before a Court.
- (2) A qualified entity shall provide the information about the representative action as provided for in subsection (1) in a timely manner and by appropriate means, in order to ensure that consumers are able to notify the qualified entity of their wish to be represented in any representative action pursuant to Section 11. The detail in relation to the foregoing shall be prescribed by regulation by the Minister.
- (3) Information referred to in subsection (1) shall, in particular include –
 - (a) Proof of its designation as a qualified entity;
 - (b) information that demonstrates that it complies with the designation criteria in Section 16, and
 - (c) information about the sources of its funding in general, its organisational, management and membership structure, its statutory purpose and its activities.

Explanatory Note

This Head lays down the information requirements which a qualified entity must satisfy, particularly on their website. A qualified entity is obliged to provide information about representative actions which they intend to pursue, the status of those actions which they have brought before a Court and the outcome of representative actions in each of these situations.

The information requirements should be provided by the qualified entity in a timely and easily understood way so that consumers can easily express their wish whether they want to be represented in a specific representative action. Fulfilment of the requirements of Section 21 is one of the criteria for a qualified entity to remain designated.

The format of such information, and the level of specificity which the qualified entity will be required to make public will be set out in regulations.

Schedule

List of provisions of Union Laws referred to in section 5.1

Reference Number	Union measures	National Measures	Department
1	Council Directive 85/374/EEC of 25 July 1985 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products ¹	European Communities (Liability for Defective Products) Regulations, 2000. (S.I. No. 401/2000) Liability for Defective Products Act, 1991	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
2	Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts ²	European Communities (Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts) Regulations, 1995 (S.I. No. 27 of 1995) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2002) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
3	Council Regulation (EC) No 2027/97 of 9 October 1997 on air carrier liability	Air Navigation and Transport (International	Department of Transport

¹ OJ No. L 210, 7.8.1985, p. 29.

² OJ No. L 95, 21.4.1993, p. 29.

	in respect of the carriage of passengers and their baggage by air ³	Conventions) Act 2004 (No. 11 of 2004)	
4	Directive 98/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of products offered to consumers ⁴	European Communities (Requirements to Indicate Product Prices) Regulations, 2002 (S.I. No. 639 of 2002) Consumer Protection Act 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
5	Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 on certain aspects of the sale of consumer goods and associated guarantees ⁵	European Communities (Certain Aspects of the Sale of Consumer Goods and Associated Guarantees) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 11/2003) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
6	Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information	European Communities (Directive 2000/31/Ec) Regulations 2003	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

³ OJ No. L 285, 17.10.1997, p. 1.

⁴ OJ No. L 80, 18.3.1998, p. 27.

⁵ OJ No. L 171, 7.7.1999, p. 12.

	society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce') ⁶	(S.I. No. 68/2003) Electronic Commerce Act 2000 (No. 37 of 2000) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014) National Lotteries Act 2013 (No.13 of 2013)	
7	Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use ⁷	Medicinal Products (Control of Placing on the Market) (Amendment) Regulations 2007. (S.I. No. 541 of 2007) Irish Medicines Board Act 1995 (No. 29 of 1995)	Department of Health
8	Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety ⁸	European Communities (General Product Safety) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 199/2004)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
9	Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks	European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services) (Universal Service and Users'	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

⁶ OJ No. L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1: Articles 5-7, 10 and 11.

⁷ OJ No. L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67.

⁸ OJ No. L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.

	and services (Universal Service Directive) ⁹	Rights) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 308/2003) Postal and Telecommunications Services Act, 1983 (No. 24 of 1983) Communications Regulation Act 2002 (No. 20 of 2002)	
10	Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) ¹⁰	European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services) (Data Protection and Privacy) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 535/2003) Communications Regulation Act 2002 (No, 20 of 2002)	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
11	Directive 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002 concerning the distance marketing of consumer financial services and amending Council Directive 90/619/EEC and Directives 97/7/EC and 98/27/EC ¹¹	European Communities (Distance Marketing of Consumer Financial Services) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 853/2004) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Finance

⁹ OJ No. L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 51.

¹⁰ OJ No. L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37.

¹¹ OJ No. L 271, 9.10.2002, p. 16.

		Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (NO. 26 of 2013)	
12	Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety ¹²	European Communities (General Food Law) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 747/2007) Food Safety Authority of Ireland Act, 1998 (No.29 of 1998)	Department of Health
13	Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 295/91 ¹³	European Communities (Compensation and Assistance To Air Passengers) (Denied Boarding, Cancellation Or Long Delay of Flights) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 274/2005) Aviation Regulation Act 2001 (No. 1 of 2001) Aviation Act 2006 (No. 7 of 2006)	Department of Transport
14	Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial	Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

¹² OJ No. L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.

¹³ OJ No. L 46, 17.2.2004, p. 1.

	practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Unfair Commercial Practices Directive') ¹⁴	Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	
15	Directive 2006/114/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 concerning misleading and comparative advertising ¹⁵	European Communities (Misleading and Comparative Marketing Communications) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 774 of 2007) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
16	Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market ¹⁶	European Union (Provision of Services) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 533 of 2010) European Union (Casual Trading Act 1995) Regulations 2018	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

¹⁴ OJ No. L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22.

¹⁵ OJ No. L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 21.

¹⁶ OJ No. L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36.

		(S.I. No. 508 of 2018)	
17	Regulation (EC) No 1107/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 concerning the rights of disabled persons and persons with reduced mobility when travelling by air ¹⁷	European Communities (Rights of Disabled Persons and Persons with Reduced Mobility When Travelling By Air) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 299/2008) Aviation Regulation Act 2001 (No. 1 of 2001) Aviation Act 2006 (No. 7 of 2006)	Department of Transport
18	Regulation (EC) No 1371/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on rail passengers' rights and obligations ¹⁸	European Communities (Rail Passengers' Rights and Obligations) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 646 of 2010) Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (No. 15 of 2008)	Department of Transport
19	Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC ¹⁹	European Communities (Consumer Credit Agreements) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 281 of 2010) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)	Department of Finance

¹⁷ OJ No. L 204, 26.7.2006, p. 1.

¹⁸ OJ No. L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 14.

¹⁹ OJ No. L 133, 22.5.2008, p. 66.

		Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)	
20	Directive 2008/122/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 January 2009 on the protection of consumers in respect of certain aspects of timeshare, long-term holiday product, resale and exchange contracts ²⁰	European Union (Protection of Consumers in respect of timeshare, Long-term Holiday Product, Resale and Exchange Contracts) (Regulations 2011. (S.I. No. 73 of 2011) Consumer protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
21	Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community ²¹	European Communities (Common Rules for the Operation of Air Services in the Community) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No. 426/2008) Aviation Regulation Act 2001 (No. 1 of 2001)	Department of Transport
22	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and	European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) (Revocation) Regulations 2015. (S.I. No. 196/2015)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

²⁰ OJ No. L 33, 3.2.2009, p. 10.

²¹ OJ No. L 293, 31.10.2008, p. 3.

	1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ²²		
23	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) ²³	European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011. (S.I. No. 352/2011) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Companies Act 2014 (No. 38 of 2014) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance
24	Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and repealing Directive 2003/54/EC ²⁴	European Union (Award of Contracts by Utility Undertakings) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 286/2016) Electronic Commerce Act 2000 (No. 27 of 2000)	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform

²² OJ No. L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

²³ OJ No. L 302, 17.11.2009, p. 32

²⁴ OJ No. L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 55.

25	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC ²⁵	<p>European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity and Gas) (Consumer Protection) Regulations of 2011 (S.I. No. 463/2011)</p> <p>Electricity Regulation Act 1999 (No. 23 of 1999)</p> <p>Gas Act 1976 (No. 30 of 1976).</p> <p>Gas (Interim) (Regulation) Act 2002 (No. 10 of 2002)</p> <p>Gas Regulation Act 2013</p>	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
26	Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on the taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 2000/46/EC ²⁶	<p>European Communities (Electronic Money) Regulations 2011. (S.I. No. 183/2011)</p> <p>Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)</p> <p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Credit Union Act 1997 (No. 15 of 1997)</p>	Department of Finance

²⁵ OJ No. L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94.

²⁶ OJ No. L 267, 10.10.2009, p. 7.

		Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	
27	Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products ²⁷	European Union (Ecodesign Requirements for Certain Energy-related Products) Regulations 2011. (S.I. No. 203/2011) Consumer protection Act of 2007 Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
28	Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) ²⁸	European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015. (S.I. No. 485/2015) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank Reform Act 2010 (No. 23 of 2010) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Companies Act 2014 (No. 38 of 2014)	Department of Finance

²⁷ OJ No. L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

²⁸ OJ No. L 335, 17.12.2009, p. 1.

		Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	
29	Regulation (EC) No 392/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the liability of carriers of passengers by sea in the event of accidents ²⁹	European Union (Liability of Carriers of Passengers by Sea) Regulations 2012. (S.I. No. 552/2012) Civil Liabilities Act, 1961 (No. 41 of 1961) Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and others) Act, 1996 (No. 35 of 1996)	Department of Transport
30	Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on cross-border payments in the Community and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2560/2001 ³⁰	European Communities (Cross Border Payments) Regulations 2010. (S.I. No. 183/2010) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance
31	Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November	European Union (Labelling of Tyres) (Fuel Efficiency) Regulations 2012.	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

²⁹ OJ No. L 131, 28.5.2009, p. 24.

³⁰ OJ No. L 266, 9.10.2009, p. 11.

	2009 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters ³¹	(S.I. No. 342/2012)	
32	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products ³²	European Union (Cosmetic Products) Regulations 2013. (S.I. No. 440/2013) Irish Medicines Boards Act, 1995 (No. 29 of 1995) Finance Act, 1999 (No. 2 of 1999) Irish Medicines Board (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 (No. 3 of 2006)	Department of Health
33	Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) ³³	Broadcasting Act 2009 (No. 18 of 2009)	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
34	Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel ³⁴	No requirement for any provisions to be implemented by national measures	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
35	Regulation (EU) No 1177/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 concerning the rights	European Union (Rights of Passengers when Travelling by Sea and Inland	Department of Transport

³¹ OJ No. L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 46.

³² OJ No. L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59.

³³ OJ No. L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1.

³⁴ OJ No. L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1.

	of passengers when travelling by sea and inland waterway and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 ³⁵	Waterway) Regulations 2012. (S.I. No. 394/2012) Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (No. 15 of 2008)	
36	Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 ³⁶	European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013. (S.I. No. 257/2013) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Companies Act 2014 (No. 38 of 2014) Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 (No. 12 of 2005) Investment Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Act 2020 (No 31 of 2020)	Department of Finance
37	Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and	European Union (Consumer Information, Cancellation and other Rights) Regulations 2013	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

³⁵ OJ No. L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 1.

³⁶ OJ No. L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 1.

	Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ³⁷	(S.I. No. 484 of 2013) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014) Communications Regulations Act 2002 (No. 20 of 2002)	
38	Regulation (EU) No 181/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 concerning the rights of passengers in bus and coach transport and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 ³⁸	European Union (Rights of Passengers when Travelling by Bus and Coach Transport) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 (S.1. No. 152 of 2013) Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008 (No. 15 of 2008)	Department of Transport
39	Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC,	European Union (Provision of Food Information to Consumers) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 556/2014) Food Safety Authority of Ireland Act 1998 (No. 29 of 1998)	Department of Health

³⁷ [OJ No. L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64.](#)

³⁸ OJ No. L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 1.

	Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004 ³⁹		
40	Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC ⁴⁰	European Union (Energy Efficiency) Regulations 2014. (S.I. No. 426/2014) Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) Electricity Regulation Act 1999 (No. 23 of 1999) Gas (Interim) (Regulation) Act 2002 (No. 10 of 2002) Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 (No. 40 of 2006)	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
41	Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 ⁴¹	European Union (Requirements for Credit Transfers and Direct Debits in Euro) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 132/2013) Central Bank Act 1942	Department of Finance

³⁹ OJ No. L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18.

⁴⁰ OJ No. L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1.

⁴¹ OJ No. L 94, 30.3.2012, p. 22.

		<p>(No. 22 of 1942)</p> <p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Credit Union Act 1997 (No. 15 of 1997)</p> <p>Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)</p>	
42	Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2012 on roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union ⁴²	<p>Communications (Mobile Telephone Roaming) Regulations 2013. (S.I. No. 228/2013)</p> <p>Communications Regulation Act 2002 (No. 20 of 2002)</p>	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
43	Directive 2013/11/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Directive on consumer ADR) ⁴³	<p>European Union (Alternative Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes) Regulation 2015 (S.I. No. 343 of 2015)</p> <p>Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007)</p> <p>Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)</p>	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

⁴² [OJ No. L 172, 30.6.2012, p. 10.](#)

⁴³ [OJ No. L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 63.](#)

44	Regulation (EU) No 524/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Regulation on consumer ODR) ⁴⁴	European Union (Online Dispute Resolution for Consumer Disputes) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 500 of 2015) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
45	Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for consumers relating to residential immovable property and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 ⁴⁵	European Union (Consumer Mortgage Credit Agreements) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 142 of 2016) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement)) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance
46	Directive 2014/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws	European Union (Non-Automatic Weighing	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

⁴⁴ [OJ No. L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 1.](#)

⁴⁵ [OJ No. L 60, 28.2.2014, p. 34.](#)

	of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of non-automatic weighing instruments ⁴⁶	Instruments) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 47/2018) Metrology Act 1996 (No. 27 of 1996) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	
47	Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits ⁴⁷	European Union (Low Voltage Electrical Equipment) Regulations 2016. (S.I. No. 345/2016) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
48	Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU ⁴⁸	European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017. (S.I. No. 375/2017) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)	Department of Finance

⁴⁶ [OJ No. L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 107.](#)

⁴⁷ [OJ No. L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 357.](#)

⁴⁸ [OJ No. L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 349.](#)

		<p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)</p>	
49	<p>Directive 2014/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on the comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment account switching and access to payment accounts with basic features⁴⁹</p>	<p>European Union (Payment Accounts) Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 482 of 2016)</p> <p>Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)</p> <p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)</p>	Department of Finance
50	<p>Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs)⁵⁰</p>	<p>European Union (Key Information Documents for Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products (PRIIPs)) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 629/2017)</p> <p>Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)</p>	Department of Finance

⁴⁹ [OJ No. L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 214.](#)

⁵⁰ [OJ No. L 352, 9.12.2014, p. 1.](#)

		<p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)</p>	
51	<p>Regulation (EU) 2015/760 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on European long-term investment funds⁵¹</p>	<p>European Union (European long-term investment funds) Regulations 2015. (S.I. No. 554/2015)</p> <p>Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942)</p> <p>Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)</p> <p>Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)</p> <p>Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 (No. 12 of 2005)</p> <p>Investment Limited Partnerships (Amendment) Act 2020 (No 31 of 2020)</p>	<p>Department of Finance</p>
52	<p>Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November</p>	<p>European Union (Retail Charges for Regulated Intra-EU</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Climate and Communications</p>

⁵¹ [OJ No. L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 98.](#)

	2015 laying down measures concerning open internet access and retail charges for regulated intra-EU communications and amending Directive 2002/22/EC and Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 ⁵²	Communications) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 668/2020) Communications Regulation 2002 (No. 20 of 2002)	
53	Directive (EU) 2015/2302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on package travel and linked travel arrangements, amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 90/314/EEC ⁵³	European Union (Packing Travel and Linked Travel arrangements) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 80 of 2019) Consumer Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014) Aviation Act 2006 (No. 7 of 2006)	Department of Transport
54	Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC ⁵⁴	European Union (Payment Services) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 6/2018) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013)	Department of Finance

⁵² [OJ No. L 310, 26.11.2015, p. 1.](#)

⁵³ [OJ No. L 326, 11.12.2015, p. 1.](#)

⁵⁴ [OJ No. L 337, 23.12.2015, p. 35.](#)

		Credit Union Act 1997 (No. 15 of 1997) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	
55	Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution ⁵⁵	European Union (Insurance Distribution) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 229/2018) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Investment Intermediaries Act 1995 (No. 11 of 1995) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance
56	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC	Data Protection Act 2018 (No. 7 of 2018)	Department of Justice

⁵⁵ [OJ No. L 26, 2.2.2016, p. 19.](#)

	(General Data Protection Regulation) ⁵⁶		
57	Regulation (EU) 2017/745 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on medical devices, amending Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC ⁵⁷	European Union (Medical Devices and In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 547/2017) Irish Medicines Board Act 1995 (No. 29 of 1995) Irish Medicines Board (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 (No. 3 of 2006)	Department of Health
58	Regulation (EU) 2017/746 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU ⁵⁸	European Union (Medical Devices and In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 547/2017) Irish Medicines Board Act 1995 (No. 29 of 1995) Irish Medicines Board (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 (No. 3 of 2006)	Department of Health
59	Regulation (EU) 2017/1128 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market ⁵⁹	No requirement for any provisions to be implemented by national measures	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications

⁵⁶ [OJ No. L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.](#)

⁵⁷ [OJ No. L 117, 5.5.2017, p. 1.](#)

⁵⁸ [OJ No. L 117, 5.5.2017, p. 176.](#)

⁵⁹ [OJ No. L 168, 30.6.2017, p. 1.](#)

60	Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC ⁶⁰	European Union (Prospectus) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 380/2019) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Companies Act 2014 (No. 38 of 2014) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance
61	Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds ⁶¹	European Union (money market funds) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 269/2018) Central Bank Act 1942 (No. 22 of 1942) Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (No. 26 of 2013) Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 (No. 22 of 2017)	Department of Finance

⁶⁰ [OJ No. L 168, 30.6.2017, p. 12.](#)

⁶¹ [OJ No. L 169, 30.6.2017, p. 8.](#)

62	Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU ⁶²	No requirement for any provisions to be implemented by national measures	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
63	Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 February 2018 on addressing unjustified geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market and amending Regulations (EC) No 2006/2004 and (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC ⁶³	European Union (Unjustified Geo-blocking of Consumers) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 513 of 2018) Consumer Protection Act of 2007 (No. 19 of 2007) Competition and Consumer Protection Act 2014 (No. 29 of 2014)	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
64	Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code ⁶⁴	Implementing legislation under development by DECC	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
65	Directive (EU) 2019/770 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services ⁶⁵	Implementing legislation under development by DETE	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
66	Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain	Implementing legislation under development by DETE	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

⁶² [OJ No. L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1.](#)

⁶³ [OJ No. L 60 I, 2.3.2018, p. 1.](#)

⁶⁴ [OJ No. L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 36.](#)

⁶⁵ [OJ No. L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 1.](#)

	aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC ⁶⁶		
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⁶⁶ [OJ No. L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28.](#)