

**The Act  
of 23 August 2007  
on combating unfair commercial practices<sup>1</sup>**  
**(Journal of Laws No. 171 of 2007, item 1206)**

**Chapter 1**

**General Provisions**

Article 1

This Act defines unfair commercial practices in commercial and professional activity and the principles for combating such practices in the interest of consumers and in the public interest.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Act:

- 1) trader – shall be understood as a natural person, legal person or organizational unit without legal personality carrying out commercial or professional activity, even if such an activity is of no organized or continuous nature, as well as persons acting in their name and on their behalf;
- 2) consumer – shall be understood as “consumer” in the meaning of the provisions of the Act of 23 April 1964 – The Civil Code (Journal of Laws No. 16, item 93, with further changes<sup>2</sup>);
- 3) product – shall be understood as any good and service, including real property, rights and obligations resulting from civil-law relations;
- 4) commercial practices – shall be understood as a trader's act or omission, course of conduct, commercial statement or information, in particular advertising and marketing, which are directly associated with the promotion or purchase of a product by a consumer;
- 5) code of conduct – shall be understood as a set of rules of conduct, in particular ethical and professional standards, of traders who undertook to be bound by them in relation to one or more commercial practices;
- 6) invitation to purchase a product – shall be understood as commercial information indicating the characteristics of the product and the price, in a way appropriate for the means of communication with consumers used that directly impacts or may impact the consumer's transactional decision;
- 7) transactional decision – shall be understood as a decision made by a consumer concerning whether, how and on what terms to purchase, pay, either in whole or in part, retain or dispose of a product or to exercise a contractual right related to the product, regardless of whether or not the consumer decides to carry out a certain action or to refrain from it;
- 8) average consumer – shall be understood as a consumer who is adequately informed, attentive and careful; the assessment is made with account taken of social, cultural, linguistic factors and the belonging of the particular consumer to a specific consumer group, which shall be understood as a consumer group that can be unambiguously identified and is particularly receptive to the influence of a commercial practice or the product to which

- the commercial practice applies, due to its specific characteristics, such as age, physical or mental disability;
- 9) member state – shall be understood as a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) – party to the agreement on the European Economic Area;
  - 10) Argentine system – shall be understood as commercial activity which consists in managing assets generated within a group with the participation of consumers and established in order to finance the purchase of a product for the group's members.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Unfair Commercial Practices**

#### **Article 3**

It is prohibited to use unfair commercial practices.

#### **Article 4**

1. A commercial practice used by a trader in relations with consumers shall be unfair whenever it is contrary to good customs and significantly distorts, or may distort, the economic behavior of the average consumer prior to, during or after the conclusion of a product contract.

2. In particular, a commercial practice shall be regarded as unfair whenever it is misleading or aggressive and whenever a code of conduct is used that is contrary to law, if such activities meet the conditions set forth in section 1 above.

3. Carrying out an activity in the form of Argentine system or organizing groups with consumers' participation to finance a purchase as part of an Argentine system shall be regarded an unfair commercial practice. These practices are not subject to assessment in view of the conditions set forth in section 1 above.

#### **Article 5**

1. A commercial practice shall be regarded as a misleading action if, in any way, it causes, or may cause, an average consumer to take a transactional decision, which he/she would not have otherwise taken.

2. In particular, a misleading action may consist in:

- 1) distributing false information;
- 2) distributing true information in a potentially misleading way;
- 3) an action related to the introduction of a product on the market that may be misleading as regards the products or their packaging, trademarks, trade names or other markings that distinguish the trader or his/her products, in particular comparative advertising within the meaning of Article 16(3) of the Act of 16 April 1993 on combating unfair competition (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 153, item 1503, with further changes<sup>3</sup>);
- 4) failure to follow a code of conduct, which was voluntarily signed by the trader, if the trader informs, as part of his/her commercial practice, that he/she is bound by the code of conduct.

3. In particular, a misleading action may apply to:

- 1) the existence of a product, its type or availability;
  - 2) the characteristics of a product, particularly its geographical or commercial origin, quantity, quality, method of manufacturing, components, date of manufacturing, usefulness, possibilities and anticipated results of using the product, additional accessories, tests and results of research or inspections undergone by the product, permits, awards or distinctions obtained by the product, risks and benefits related with the product;
  - 3) the trader's product-related commitments, including after-sale customer assistance and complaint handling procedure, delivery, necessary services and parts;
  - 4) the consumer's rights, in particular the right to have the product repaired or replaced with a new one, or the right to obtain a reduction in price or to withdraw from the contract;
  - 5) the price, its method of calculation or the existence of a specific price advantage;
  - 6) the type of sale, reasons for using the commercial practice by the trader, statements and symbols regarding direct or indirect sponsorship, information on the trader's or his/her representative's economic or legal standing, including his/her forename and last name (business name) and assets, qualifications, status, permits obtained, memberships or affiliations and industrial and intellectual property rights or awards and distinctions.
4. In determining whether a given commercial practice is a misleading action, account should be taken of all of its elements and circumstances regarding the introduction of the product on the market, including the method of its presentation.

#### Article 6

1. A commercial practice shall be regarded as a misleading omission whenever it lacks material information that the average consumer needs to take a transactional decision and as such it either causes or may cause the average consumer to take a transactional decision that he/she would have not otherwise taken.
2. In the case of doubts, the material information referred to in section 1 above shall be understood as the information that the trader using the commercial practice is required to provide to consumers pursuant to separate provisions.
3. In particular, a misleading omission may consist in:
  - 1) a failure to disclose product-related information or to communicate it in a clear, explicit and timely fashion;
  - 2) a failure to disclose the practice's commercial purpose, if it does not explicitly follow from the circumstances and if it causes or may cause the average consumer to take a transactional decision that he/she would not have otherwise taken.
4. In the case of an invitation to purchase, the material information referred to in section 1 above shall include in particular:
  - 1) the product's main characteristics to an extent appropriate for the medium used to communicate with consumers and for the product;
  - 2) the forename, last name (business name) and address (registered office) of the trader and of the trader on whose behalf he/she acts;

- 3) the price inclusive of taxes or, where due to the nature of the product the price cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the manner in which the price is calculated, as well as all the additional freight, delivery or postal charges or, where these charges cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the information that such additional charges may be payable;
- 4) the arrangements regarding the method of payment, delivery or performance of the product and the complaint handling procedure;
- 5) the information regarding the existence of a right to withdraw or terminate the contract, if such a right results from statutory law or a contract.

5. In determining whether a given commercial practice is a misleading omission, account should be taken of all its elements and the circumstances regarding the introduction of the product on the market, including the method of its presentation.

6. In the event that the specificity of the medium used to communicate with consumers as regards a given commercial practice results in space or time limitations, such limitations and all steps taken by the trader to provide information to consumers in a different way shall be taken into account when determining whether any information has been omitted.

#### Article 7

In all circumstances, the following unfair commercial practices shall be regarded as misleading:

- 1) claiming by the trader that he/she has undertaken to be bound by a code of conduct, when he/she has not;
- 2) using a certificate, quality symbol or equivalent markings without authorization;
- 3) claiming that a code of conduct has been endorsed by a public or other body, when it has not;
- 4) claiming that:
  - a) the trader has obtained appropriate authorization from a public or private body,
  - b) certain commercial practices or a product has been approved, endorsed or have received other appropriate authorization from a public or private body– with concurrent failure to meet the conditions for approval, endorsement or the conditions required to obtain other appropriate authorization;
- 5) bait advertising, which consists in making an invitation to purchase a product at a specified price without disclosing the fact that the trader may have reasonable grounds for believing that he/she may not be able to deliver these or equivalent products or order their delivery from another trader at that price and for a period and in quantities which are justified taking into account the product, the scope of the product advertisement and the proposed price;
- 6) bait and switch advertising that consists in making an invitation to purchase a product at a specified price and then refusing to show the advertised item to consumers, or refusing to take orders for it, or deliver it within a reasonable time, or demonstrating a defective sample of it with the intention of promoting a different product;

- 7) stating that a product will only be available for a very limited time, or that it will only be available on particular terms for a very limited time, when it will not, in order to induce consumers to take an immediate transactional decision and deprive them of the opportunity to make an informed choice;
- 8) undertaking to provide after-sales service to consumers with whom the trader has communicated prior to a transaction in a language which is not an official language of the Member State where the trader is located and then making such service available only in another language without clearly disclosing this to the consumer before the consumer has concluded the contract;
- 9) stating or otherwise creating the impression that a product can legally be sold when it cannot;
- 10) presenting the rights granted to consumers under the law as a distinctive characteristic of the trader's offer;
- 11) advertorial that consists in using editorial content in the media to promote a product where a trader has paid for the promotion without making that clear in the content or by images or sounds clearly identifiable by the consumer;
- 12) presenting unreliable information concerning the nature and extent of the risk to the personal security of the consumer or his family if the consumer does not purchase the product;
- 13) promoting a product similar to a product made by a different manufacturer in such a manner as deliberately to mislead the consumer into believing that the product is made by that same manufacturer when it is not;
- 14) establishing, operating or promoting a pyramid promotional scheme where a consumer gives consideration for the opportunity to receive compensation that is derived primarily from the introduction of other consumers into the scheme rather than from the sale or consumption of products;
- 15) claiming that the trader is about to cease trading or move premises when he is not;
- 16) claiming that the purchase of a product is able to facilitate winning in games of chance;
- 17) claiming that a product is able to cure illnesses, dysfunction or malformations when it is not;
- 18) passing on unreliable information concerning market conditions or on the possibility of finding the product with the intention of inducing the consumer to acquire the product at conditions less favourable than market conditions;
- 19) claiming in a commercial practice to offer a competition or prize promotion without awarding the prizes described or a reasonable equivalent;
- 20) presenting a product as 'gratis', 'free', 'without charge' or similar if the consumer has to pay anything other than the unavoidable cost of responding to the commercial practice and collecting or paying for delivery of the item;
- 21) including in marketing material an invoice or similar document suggesting an obligation of payment which gives the consumer the impression that he has already ordered the marketed product when he has not;
- 22) claiming or otherwise creating the impression that the trader is not acting for purposes relating to his business or professional activity, or falsely representing oneself as a consumer when it is not true;

- 23) creating the impression that after-sales service in relation to a product is available in a Member State other than the one in which the product is sold when it is not true.

#### Article 8

1. A commercial practice shall be regarded as aggressive if, by undue influence, it significantly impairs or is may impair the average consumer's freedom of choice or conduct with regard to the product and thereby causes or may cause him to take a transactional decision which he would not have otherwise taken.
2. All types of advantage used towards consumers shall be regarded as undue influence, particularly the use or a threat to use physical or psychological force in a way that significantly impairs the average consumer's ability to make an informed transactional decision.
3. In determining whether a commercial practice is aggressive all its characteristics and the circumstances of introducing the product on the market shall be taken into account, in particular:
  - 1) the timing, location, nature or persistence of the practice;
  - 2) deliberate exploitation by the trader of any specific misfortune or circumstance of such gravity as to impair the consumer's ability to make an informed transactional decision;
  - 3) any onerous or disproportionate non-contractual barriers used by the trader to hinder the exercise of the consumer's rights under the contract, including rights to withdraw from or terminate a contract, or to switch to another product or another trader;
  - 4) any threat to take any unlawful action or the use of any offending expressions or behaviour.

#### Article 9

In all circumstances, the following aggressive commercial practices shall be regarded as unfair commercial practices:

- 1) creating the impression that the consumer cannot leave the trader's premises without concluding a contract;
- 2) conducting visits to the consumer's place of residence, even if the consumer does not reside there with a permanent intention, ignoring the consumer's request to leave or cease the visits, except in circumstances and to the extent justified under the national law, to enforce a contractual obligation;
- 3) making persistent solicitations by telephone, fax, e-mail or other remote media and not resulting from the consumer's action or omission, except in circumstances and to the extent justified under national law to enforce a contractual obligation;
- 4) requiring a consumer who wishes to claim on an insurance policy to produce documents which could not reasonably be considered relevant as to whether the claim was valid, or failing to respond to pertinent correspondence, in order to dissuade a consumer from exercising his contractual rights;
- 5) including in an advertisement a direct exhortation to children to buy advertised products or persuade their parents or other adults to buy advertised products for them;

- 6) demanding immediate or deferred payment for or the return or safekeeping of products supplied by the trader, but not solicited by the consumer except where the product is a substitute supplied in conformity with Article 12(3) of the Act of 2 March 2000 on the protection of certain consumer rights and liability for damage caused by a dangerous product (Journal of Laws No. 22, item 271 with further changes<sup>4</sup>);
- 7) informing a consumer that if he does not buy the product, the trader's job or livelihood will be in jeopardy;
- 8) creating the false impression that the consumer has already won or will win, either unconditionally or having completed a particular act, a prize or other equivalent benefit, when in fact there is either no prize or other equivalent benefit, or winning the prize or other equivalent benefit is subject to the consumer paying a given sum of money or incurring other costs.

#### Article 10

1. Operating an Argentine system shall be regarded as an unfair commercial practice.
2. In addition, establishing a group of consumers to finance purchases within an Argentine system shall be regarded as an unfair commercial practice.

#### Article 11

1. Using a code of conduct, the provisions of which are contrary to law, shall be regarded as an unfair commercial practice.
2. The owner of a code of conduct whose provisions are contrary to law shall be regarded as using unfair commercial practices.
3. In the case of doubts, the owner of a code of conduct shall be any entity, particularly a trader, or a group of traders, who is responsible for preparing and implementing or for surveilling compliance with the code of conduct.

### Chapter 3

#### Civil Liability

#### Article 12

1. In the case of unfair commercial practices, the consumer whose interest has been jeopardized or violated, may request that:
  - 1) such a practice be discontinued;
  - 2) the effects of such a practice be removed;
  - 3) a single or multiple statement of appropriate content and appropriate form be made;
  - 4) the damage as per general terms and conditions be redressed and, in particular, to request that the contract be cancelled and the benefits mutually returned and the costs associated with the purchase of the product be reimbursed by the trader;
  - 5) an adequate amount of money be adjudicated for a specific social cause related to supporting the Polish culture, national heritage or consumer protection.
2. The claims referred to in section 1(1),(3) and (5) above may also be brought by:
  - 1) the Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection;
  - 2) the Insurance Ombudsman;

- 3) a national or regional organization whose statutory objective is to protect consumer interests;
- 4) a district (municipal) consumer ombudsman.

#### Article 13

The burden of proof that a given commercial practice does not constitute an unfair misleading practice shall rest upon the trader charged with the use of the unfair commercial practice.

#### Article 14

The claims resulting from unfair commercial practices referred to in Article 12(1)(1-3) and (5), shall lapse upon three years. The limitation period shall commence separately for each violation.

### Chapter 4

#### Criminal Provisions

#### Article 15

1. Every person using an aggressive commercial practice shall be subject to a fine.
2. In cases concerning the actions referred to in section 1 above, decisions shall be made pursuant to the Act of 24 August 2001 – The Petty Offences Procedure Code (Journal of Laws No. 106, item 1148 with further changes<sup>5</sup>).

#### Article 16

1. Every person using unfair commercial practices that consist in managing the assets collected within a group with the participation of consumers to finance the purchase of a product within an Argentine system shall be subject to imprisonment for 3 months to 5 years.
2. The same penalty applies to persons using unfair commercial practices that consist in establishing a group of consumers referred to in section 1 above.
3. If the value of the assets collected to finance the purchases within an Argentine system is great, the perpetrator of the act specified in sections 1 or 2 above shall be subject to imprisonment for 6 months to 8 years.
4. The penalties set forth in sections 1-3 above shall also apply to persons committing the acts specified therein by acting in the name or on behalf of the trader carrying out the commercial activity specified in Article 10(1) or (2).

#### Article 17

1. Prosecution of the crimes set forth in the Act shall be initiated upon the aggrieved party's motion and of the petty offences – upon the aggrieved party's request.
2. Motions for prosecuting the crimes specified in Article 16 may also be brought by the entities referred to in Article 12(2).
3. Requests for prosecuting the petty offences specified in Article 15 may also be brought by the entities referred to in Article 12(2).

### Chapter 5

#### Amendments to the provisions in force, transitional and final provisions

#### Article 18

The following amendments shall be introduced to the Act of 16 April 1993 on combating unfair competition (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 153, item 1503 with further changes<sup>6</sup>):

- 1) Article 1 shall be replaced by the following:  
"Article 1. The Act regulates preventing and combating unfair competition in commercial activity, particularly in industrial and agricultural production, construction industry, trade and services – in the public interest, in the interest of traders and customers.";
- 2) Article 17(b) shall be repealed;
- 3) Article 17(e) shall be repealed;
- 4) Article 19(1)(3) shall be repealed;
- 5) Article 24(b) shall be repealed;
- 6) Article 25(2) shall be replaced by the following:  
"2. The same penalty shall apply to persons committing acts of unfair competition in advertising or sales referred to in Article 17(a).";
- 7) Article 27(1)(a) shall be repealed.

#### Article 19

In Article 26 of the Act of 22 May 2003 on insurance and pension supervision and the Insurance Ombudsman (Journal of Laws No. 124, item 1153 with further changes<sup>7</sup>):

- 1) section 4(a) shall be added following section 4:  
"4a. The Ombudsman may bring forward an action for the consumers in cases relating with unfair commercial practices regarding insurance activities and, upon the plaintiff's consent, to participate in the proceedings already under way. In this case, the provisions regarding the prosecutor shall apply respectively.";
- 2) section 7 with the following content shall be added:  
"7. The provision of Article 63 of the Act of 17 November 1964 – The Civil Code (Journal of Laws No. 43, item 296 with further changes<sup>8</sup>) shall apply to the Insurance Ombudsman respectively.".

#### Article 20

The following amendments shall be introduced to the Act of 16 February 2007 on competition and consumer protection (Journal of Laws No. 50, item 331 and No. 99, item 660):

- 1) Article 24(2) shall be replaced by the following:  
"2. A practice violating collective consumer interests shall mean any unlawful activity of an undertaking prejudicial to these interests, in particular:
  - 1) application of provisions of standard form contracts that have been entered into the register of provisions of standard form contracts pronounced prohibited, referred to in Article 479<sup>45</sup> of the Act of 17 November 1964 – The Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws No. 43, item 296 with further changes<sup>9</sup>);
  - 2) breach of the duty to provide consumers with reliable, truthful and complete information;
  - 3) unfair commercial practices or acts of unfair competition.";
- 2) Article 25 shall be replaced by the following:  
"Article 25. The protection of collective consumer interests provided for in this Act shall be without prejudice to the protection under other acts, particularly under the provisions on combating unfair commercial practices and the

provisions on combating unfair competition. The provisions of this Act shall not apply in cases concerning pronouncing provisions of standard form contracts as prohibited".

## Article 21

The Act shall enter into force upon 3 months of the date of its publication.

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<sup>1</sup> This Act transposes, within its provisions, Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 11 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer in the internal market and amending the Directive 84/450/EC of the Council and Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC, 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and a Regulation (EC) No. 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ("Unfair Commercial Practices Directive") (OJ L 149 11. 6. 2005, p. 22). The Act herein amends the following acts: the Act of 16 April 1993 on combating unfair competition, the Act of 22 May 2003 on insurance and retirement policy control and on the Insurance Ombudsman and the Act of 16 February 2007 on competition and consumer protection.

<sup>2</sup> Journal of Laws of 1971 No. 27, item 252, of 1976 No. 19, item 122, of 1982 No. 11, item 81, No. 19, item 147 and No. 30, item 210, of 1984 No. 45, item 242, of 1985 No. 22, item 99, of 1989 No. 3, item 11, of 1990 No. 34, item 198, No. 55, item 321 and No. 79, item 464, of 1991 No. 107, item 464 and No. 115, item 496, of 1993 No. 17, item 78, of 1994 No. 27, item 96, No. 85, item 388 and No. 105, item 509, of 1995 No. 83, item 417, of 1996 No. 114, item 542, No. 139, item 646 and No. 149, item 703, of 1997 No. 43, item 272, No. 115, item 741, No. 117, item 751 and No. 157, item 1040, of 1998 No. 106, item 668 and No. 117, item 758, of 1999 No. 52, item 532, of 2000 No. 22, item 271, No. 74, item 855 and 857, No. 88, item 983 and No. 114, item 1191, of 2001 No. 11, item 91, No. 71, item 733, No. 130, item 1450 and No. 145, item 1638, of 2002 No. 113, item 984 and No. 141, item 1176, of 2003 No. 49, item 408, No. 60, item 535, No. 64, item 592 and No. 124, item 1151, of 2004 No. 91, item 870, No. 96, item 959, No. 162, item 1692, No. 172, item 1804 and No. 281, item 2783, of 2005 No. 48, item 462, No. 157, item 1316 and No. 172, item 1438, of 2006 No. 133, item 935 and No. 164, item 1166 and of 2007 No. 80, item 538 and No. 82, item 557.

<sup>3</sup> The amendments to the consolidated text of the cited Act have been published in Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 96, item 959, No. 162, item 1693 and No. 172, item 1804 and of 2005 No. 10, item 68.

<sup>4</sup> The amendments to the cited Act have been published in the Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 144, item 1204, of 2003 No. 84, item 774 and No. 188, item 1837, of 2004 No. 98, item 959 and No. 116, item 1204 and of 2005 No. 122, item 1021.

<sup>5</sup> The amendments to the cited Act have been published in the Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 109, item 1031 and No. 213, item 2081, of 2004, No. 128, item 1351, of 2005 No. 132, item 1103 and No. 143, item 1203, of 2006 No. 226, item 1648 and of 2007 no 89, item 589 and No. 99, item 664.

<sup>6</sup> The amendments to the consolidated text of the cited Act have been published in Journal of Laws of 2004, No. 96, item 959, No. 162, item 1693 and No. 172, item 1804 and of 2005, No. 10, item 68.

<sup>7</sup> The amendments to the cited Act have been published in Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 170, item 1651, of 2004 No. 93, item 891 and No. 96, item 959, of 2005 No. 48, item 447, No. 83, item 719, No. 143, item 1204 and No. 163, item 1362, of 2006 No. 157, item 1119, No. 170, item 1217 and No. 249, item 1832 and of 2007 No. 82, item 557.

<sup>8</sup> The amendments to the cited Act have been published in the Journal of Laws of 1965 No. 15, item 113, of 1974 No. 27, item 157 and No. 39, item 231, of 1975 No. 45, item 234, of 1982 No. 11, item 82 and No. 30, item 210, of 1983 No. 5, item 33, of 1984 No. 45, item 241 and 242, of 1985 No. 20, item 86, of 1987 No. 21, item 123, of 1988 No. 41, item 324, of 1989 No. 4, item 21 and No. 33, item 175, of 1990 No. 14, item 88, No. 34, item 198, No. 53, item 306, No. 55, item 318 and No. 79, item 464, of 1991 No. 7, item 24, No. 22, item 92 and No. 115, item 496, of 1993 No. 12, item 53, of 1994 No. 105, item 509, of 1995 No. 83, item 417, of 1996 No. 24, item 110, No. 43, item 189, No. 73, item 350 and No. 149, item 703, of 1997 No. 43, item 270, No. 54, item 348, No. 75, item 471, No. 102, item 643, No. 117, item 752, No. 121, item 769 and 770, No. 133, item 882, No. 139, item 934, No. 140, item 940 and No. 141, item 944, of 1998 No. 106, item 668 and No. 117, item 757, of 1999 No. 52, item 532, of 2000 No. 22, item 269 and 271, No. 48, item 552 and 554, No. 55, item 665, No. 73, item 852, No. 94, item 1037, No. 114, item 1191 and 1193 and No. 122, item 1314, 1319 and 1322, of 2001 No. 4, item 27, No. 49, item 508, No. 63, item 635, No. 98, item 1069, 1070 and 1071, No. 123, item 1353, No. 125, item 1368 and No. 138, item 1546, of 2002 No. 25, item 253, No. 26, item 265, No. 74, item 676, No. 84, item 764, No. 126, item 1069 and 1070, No. 129, item 1102, No. 153, item 1271, No. 219, item 1849 and No. 240, item 2058, of 2003 No. 41, item 360, No. 42, item 363, No. 60, item 535, No. 109, item 1035, No. 119, item 1121, No. 130, item 1188, No. 139, item 1323, No. 199, item 1939 and No. 228, item 2255, of 2004 No. 9, item 75, No. 11, item 101, No. 68, item 623, No. 91, item 871, No. 93, item 891, No. 121, item 1264, No. 162, item 1691, No. 169, item 1783, No. 172, item 1804, No. 204, item 2091, No. 210, item 2135, No. 236, item 2356 and No. 237, item 2384, of 2005 No. 13, item 98, No. 22, item 185, No. 86, item 732, No. 122, item 1024, No. 143, item 1199, No. 150, item 1239, No. 167, item 1398, No. 169, item 1413 and 1417, No. 172, item 1438, No. 178, item 1478, No. 183, item 1538, No. 264, item 2205 and No. 267, item 2258, of 2006 No. 12, item 66, No. 66, item 466, No. 104, item 708 and 711, No. 186, item 1379, No. 208, item 1537 and 1540, No. 226, item 1656 and No. 235, item 1699 and of 2007 No. 7, item 58, No. 47, item 319, No. 50, item 331, No. 99, item 662, No. 106, item 731, No. 112, item 766 and 769, No. 115, item 794, No. 121, item 831 and No. 123, item 849.

<sup>9</sup> The amendments to the cited Act been published in the Journal of Laws of 1965 No. 15, item 113, of 1974 No. 27, item 157 and No. 39, item 231, of 1975 No. 45, item 234, of 1982 No. 11, item 82 and No. 30, item 210, of 1983 No. 5, item 33, of 1984 No. 45, item 241 and 242, of 1985 No. 20, item 86, of 1987 No. 21, item 123, of 1988 No. 41, item 324, of 1989 No. 4, item 21 and No. 33, item 175, of 1990 No. 14, item 88, No. 34, item 198, No. 53, item 306, No. 55, item 318 and No. 79, item 464, of 1991 No. 7, item 24, No. 22, item 92 and No. 115, item 496, of 1993 No. 12, item 53, of 1994 No. 105, item 509, of 1995 No. 83, item 417, of 1996 No. 24, item 110, No. 43, item 189, No. 73, item 350 and No. 149, item 703, of 1997 No. 43, item 270, No. 54, item 348, No. 75, item 471, No. 102, item 643, No. 117, item 752, No. 121, item 769 and 770, No. 133, item 882, No. 139, item 934, No. 140, item 940 and No. 141, item 944, of 1998 No. 106, item 668 and No. 117, item 757, of 1999 No. 52, item 532, of 2000 No. 22, item 269 and 271, No. 48, item 552 and 554, No. 55, item 665, No. 73, item 852, No. 94, item 1037, No.

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114, item 1191 and 1193 and No. 122, item 1314, 1319 and 1322, of 2001 No. 4, item 27, No. 49, item 508, No. 63, item 635, No. 98, item 1069, 1070 and 1071, No. 123, item 1353, No. 125, item 1368 and No. 138, item 1546, of 2002 No. 25, item 253, No. 26, item 265, No. 74, item 676, No. 84, item 764, No. 126, item 1069 and 1070, No. 129, item 1102, No. 153, item 1271, No. 219, item 1849 and No. 240, item 2058, of 2003 No. 41, item 360, No. 42, item 363, No. 60, item 535, No. 109, item 1035, No. 119, item 1121, No. 130, item 1188, No. 139, item 1323, No. 199, item 1939 and No. 228, item 2255, of 2004 No. 9, item 75, No. 11, item 101, No. 68, item 623, No. 91, item 871, No. 93, item 891, No. 121, item 1264, No. 162, item 1691, No. 169, item 1783, No. 172, item 1804, No. 204, item 2091, No. 210, item 2135, No. 236, item 2356 and No. 237, item 2384, of 2005 No. 13, item 98, No. 22, item 185, No. 86, item 732, No. 122, item 1024, No. 143, item 1199, No. 150, item 1239, No. 167, item 1398, No. 169, item 1413 and 1417, No. 172, item 1438, No. 178, item 1478, No. 183, item 1538, No. 264, item 2205 and No. 267, item 2258, of 2006 No. 12, item 66, No. 66, item 466, No. 104, item 708 and 711, No. 186, item 1379, No. 208, item 1537 and 1540, No. 226, item 1656 and No. 235, item 1699 and of 2007 No. 7, item 58, No. 47, item 319, No. 50, item 331, No. 99, item 662, No. 106, item 731, No. 112, item 766 and 769, No. 115, item 794, No. 121, item 831 and No. 123, item 849.