

ACT

of 23 August 2007

combating unfair commercial practices¹

(Journal of Laws of 20 September 2007)

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article 1. The Act defines unfair commercial practices in business and professional activities and lays down rules for combating these practices to protect consumers and defend the public interest.

Article 2. For the purposes of this Act the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) 'trader' means natural persons, legal persons and organisational bodies without legal personality which conduct business or professional activities, even if such activities are not structured and continuous, and persons acting on their behalf or for their benefit;
- 2) 'consumer' means consumers within the meaning of the Civil Code of 23 April 1964 (Journal of Laws No. 16, item 93, as amended)²;
- 3) 'product' means any goods or service, including immovable property, and civil-law rights and obligations;
- 4) 'commercial practice' means any act, omission, course of conduct, representation or commercial communication, in particular advertising and marketing, by a trader, directly connected with the promotion or purchase of a product by consumers;
- 5) 'code of good practice' means a set of rules of procedure and, in particular, ethical and professional standards, applicable to traders, who undertake to be bound by them in relation to one or more commercial practices;
- 6) 'offer to purchase a product' means commercial information indicating the characteristics and price of the product in a manner appropriate to the medium used to communicate with consumers, which directly influences or is likely to influence the consumer's transactional decision;
- 7) 'transactional decision' means any decision taken by a consumer concerning whether, how and on what terms to purchase, make payment in whole or in part for, retain or dispose of a product or to exercise a contractual right in relation to the product, whether the consumer decides to act or to refrain from acting;
- 8) 'the average consumer' means a consumer who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect; this assessment takes into account social, cultural and linguistic factors and whether the consumer in question belongs to a particular group of consumers, i.e. a clearly identifiable group of consumers which is especially

¹ This Act transposes into national law Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial 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') (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22).

This Act amends the following Acts: the Action to Combat Unfair Competition Act of 16 April 1993, the Insurance and Pension Supervision and Insurance Ombudsman Act of 22 May 2003 and the Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 16 February 2007.

² Amendments to this Act were published in Journal of Laws 1971/27, item 252, 1976/19, item 122, 1982/11, item 81, 1982/19, item 147 and 1982/30, item 210, 1984/45, item 242, 1985/22, item 99, 1989/3, item 11, 1990/34, item 198, 1990/55, item 321 and 1990/79, item 464, 1991/107, item 464 and 1991/115, item 496, 1993/17, item 78, 1994/27, item 96, 1994/85, item 388 and 1994/105, item 509, 1995/83, item 417, 1996/114, item 542, 1996/139, item 646 and 1996/149, item 703, 1997/43, item 272, 1997/115, item 741, 1997/117, item 751 and 1997/157, item 1040, 1998/106, item 668 and 1998/117, item 758, 1999/52, item 532, 2000/22, item 271, 2000/74, items 855 and 857, 2000/88, item 983 and 2000/114, item 1191, 2001/11, item 91, 2001/71, item 733, 2001/130, item 1450 and 2001/145, item 1638, 2002/113, item 984 and 2002/141, item 1176, 2003/49, item 408, 2003/60, item 535, 2003/64, item 592 and 2003/124, item 1151, 2004/91, item 870, 2004/96, item 959, 2004/162, item 1692, 2004/172, item 1804 and 2004/281, item 2783, 2005/48, item 462, 2005/157, item 1316 and 2005/172, item 1438, 2006/133, item 935 and 2006/164, item 1166 and 2007/80, item 538 and 2007/82, item 557.

vulnerable to a commercial practice or the product which it concerns because of particular characteristics such as age or physical or mental disability;

9) 'Member State' means a Member State of the European Union or a Member State of the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) which is a party to the agreement on the European Economic Area.

10) 'syndicated scheme' means business activities where the assets accumulated in the group, which was created to finance the purchase of the product for group members, are managed with consumer participation.

Chapter 2

Unfair commercial practices

Article 3. The use of unfair commercial practices is prohibited.

Article 4(1). A commercial practice by a trader in respect of consumers is unfair if it is contrary to good practice and materially distorts, or is likely to distort, the market behaviour of the average consumer before a transaction involving the product is concluded, while it is being concluded or after it is concluded.

2. In particular, misleading or aggressive commercial practice and the use of an illegal code of good practice shall be deemed to constitute unfair commercial practice if such measures meet the conditions laid down in Article 4(1).

3. Business activities carried out in the form of a syndicated scheme or the organisation of a group with consumer participation for the purpose of financing purchases within a syndicated framework shall be deemed to constitute unfair commercial practice. These practices shall not be assessed in the light of the conditions laid down in Article 4(1).

Article 5(1). A commercial practice shall be regarded as misleading if it in any way causes, or is likely to cause, the average consumer to take a transactional decision that (s)he would not have taken otherwise.

2. In particular, the following practices may be misleading:

1) disseminating untrue information;

2) disseminating true information in a way that may mislead;

3) product launch activities which may be misleading in terms of the products or their packaging, trademarks, trade names or other designations individualising the business or its products, in particular comparative advertising within the meaning of Article 16(3) of the Action to Combat Unfair Competition Act of 16 April 1993 (Journal of Laws 2003/153, item 1503, as amended³);

4) failure to comply with a code of good practice which the trader endorsed voluntarily, if the business has indicated within the framework of commercial practice that is bound by this code.

3. In particular, misleading practices may concern:

1) the product's existence, nature or availability;

2) the product's characteristics, in particular its geographical or commercial origin, quantity, quality, manufacturing process, components, date of manufacture, fitness for purpose, capabilities and expected results of its use, additional equipment, tests and the results of tests or checks carried out on the product, licences, awards or honours obtained by the product, and the risks and benefits associated with the product;

3) the trader's obligations in connection with the product, including service and complaint procedures, supplies, essential services and parts;

4) consumer rights, in particular the right to have the product repaired or replaced with a new one or the right to a price reduction or to withdraw from the contract;

5) the price or the manner in which the price is calculated, or the existence of a specific price advantage;

6) the nature of the sale, the reasons why the trader applied commercial practices, declarations or symbols in relation to direct or indirect sponsorship, information on the economic situation or legal status of the trader or of its representative, including its name(s) and assets, qualifications, status, licences held, membership or relationships, intellectual and industrial property rights and awards or honours.

4. When assessing whether a commercial practice is actively misleading, all of its elements and the circumstances of the product launch, including the way in which it was presented, should be taken into account.

Article 6(1). A commercial practice shall be regarded as tacitly misleading if it fails to provide material information that the average consumer needs to take an informed transactional decision and thereby causes or is likely to cause the average consumer to take a transactional decision that (s)he would not have taken otherwise.

³ Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 2004/96, item 959, 2004/162, item 1693, 2004/172, item 1804 and 2005/10, item 68.

2. In cases of doubt the material information referred to in Article 6(1) is deemed to be information that a trader applying a commercial practice is required to give consumers on the basis of separate provisions.
3. In particular, the following practices may be misleading:
 - 1) withholding material information on the product or failing to provide such information in a clear, unambiguous or timely manner;
 - 2) failing to disclose the commercial purpose of the practice if this is not clearly apparent from the circumstances and if this causes or may cause the average consumer to take a contractual decision which (s)he otherwise would not have taken.
4. In the case of an offer to purchase a product, material information within the meaning of Article 6(1) shall be constituted by the following in particular:
 - 1) the main characteristics of the product, to an extent appropriate to the medium used to communicate with consumers and the product;
 - 2) forename, surname (corporate name) and address of the trader (registered office) and of the trader on whose behalf it is acting;
 - 3) the price inclusive of taxes, or, where the nature of the product means that the price cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the manner in which the price is calculated, as well as all additional freight, delivery or postal charges or, where these charges cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, information to the effect that such additional charges may be payable;
 - 4) the arrangements for payment, delivery, performance and the complaint handling policy;
 - 5) information on the right to withdraw from or annul the contract, if such a right is enshrined in the Act or in the contract.
5. When assessing whether a commercial practice is tacitly misleading, all of its elements and the circumstances of the product launch, including the way in which it was presented, should be taken into account.
6. Where the medium used to communicate with consumers for the commercial practice imposes limitations of space or time, these limitations and any measures taken by the trader to make the information available to consumers by other means shall be taken into account when deciding whether information has been omitted.

Article 7. The following misleading commercial practices constitute unfair commercial practices in all circumstances:

- 1) provision of information by a trader to the effect that (s)he has undertaken to respect a code of good practice, if this is not true;
- 2) using a certificate, quality mark or equivalent without being authorised to do so;
- 3) claiming that a code of good practice has an endorsement from a public or other body which it does not have;
- 4) claiming that:
 - a) the trader has been authorised by a public authority or private entity
 - b) the commercial practices or product have been endorsed, approved or otherwise authorised by a public authority or private entity
 - when it does not meet the necessary conditions to receive such endorsement, approval or other authorisation;
 - 5) bait advertising, which involves making an invitation to purchase products at a specified price without disclosing the existence of any reasonable grounds the trader may have for believing that (s)he will not be able to offer for supply or to procure another trader to supply, those products or equivalent products at that price for a period that is, and in quantities that are, reasonable having regard to the product, the scale of advertising of the product and the price offered;
 - 6) bait and switch advertising, which involves making an invitation to purchase products at a specified price, and then refusing to show the advertised item to consumers or refusing to take orders for the product or to deliver it within a reasonable time, or demonstrating a defective sample, 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, in order to elicit an immediate decision and deprive consumers of sufficient opportunity to take 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 is committed to the transaction;
 - 9) stating or otherwise creating the impression that a product can legally be sold when it cannot;
 - 10) presenting rights given to consumers in law as a distinctive feature of the trader's offer;
 - 11) advertorial, which involves 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 incorrect information concerning the nature and extent of the risk to the personal security of the consumer or his/her family if the consumer does not purchase the product;

- 13) promoting a product similar to a product made by another 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 material benefits that are 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 (s)he is not.;
- 16) claiming that purchasing the product can 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 incorrect information on 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) describing a product as 'gratis', 'free', 'without charge' or similar if the consumer has to pay anything other than the direct costs 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 to pay which gives the consumer the impression that (s)he has already ordered the marketed product when (s)he has not;
- 22) claiming or creating the impression that the trader is not acting for purposes relating to his/her business or profession, or representing oneself as a consumer when this is not the case;
- 23) Creating the false 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.

Article 8(1). A commercial practice shall be regarded as aggressive if inadmissible influence significantly impairs or is likely to impair the average consumer's freedom of choice or conduct with regard to the product and thereby causes, or is likely to cause, him or her to take a transactional decision that (s)he would not have taken otherwise.

2. Inadmissible influence shall be deemed to be any form of exploitation of a position of power in relation to the consumer, in particular the use or threat of use of physical or mental force in a way which significantly limits the average consumer's ability to take an informed transactional decision.

3. When assessing whether a commercial practice is aggressive, all of its elements and the circumstances of the product launch should be taken into account, and in particular:

- 1) the time, place, nature or nuisance value of the practice;
- 2) deliberate exploitation by the trader of *force majeure* affecting a consumer or of other circumstances of such gravity as to impair the consumer's ability to take an informed transactional decision;
- 3) any onerous or disproportionate non-contractual barriers imposed by the trader where a consumer wishes to exercise rights under the contract, including rights to terminate a contract or to switch to another product or another trader;
- 4) any threat to take any action that cannot legally be taken or the use of abusive language or behaviour.

Article 9. The following aggressive commercial practices shall constitute unfair commercial practices in all circumstances:

- 1) creating the impression that the consumer cannot leave the premises without concluding a contract;
- 2) conducting visits to the consumer's home, even if (s)he is not permanently resident there, ignoring the consumer's request to leave or not to return, except, in circumstances and to the extent justified under the law, to enforce a contractual obligation;
- 3) making persistent and unwanted active or tacit solicitations by telephone, fax, email or other remote media to persuade consumers to purchase goods, except, in circumstances and to the extent justified under the 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 to the validity of the claim, or failing to respond to pertinent correspondence, in order to dissuade a consumer from exercising his/her rights under the insurance policy;
- 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 on the protection of certain consumer rights and on liability for damage caused by dangerous products (Journal of Laws No 22, item 271, as amended⁴);

⁴ Amendments to this Act were published in Journal of Laws 2002/144, item 1204, 2003/84, item 774 and 2003/188, item 1837, 2004/96, item 959, 2004/116, item 1204 and 2005/122, item 1021.

- 7) informing a consumer that if (s)he does not buy the product, the trader's job or livelihood will be in jeopardy;
- 8) creating the impression that the consumer has already won, will win unconditionally, or will win on taking a particular course of action, a prize or other equivalent benefit, when in fact claiming the prize or other equivalent benefit is subject to the consumer paying money or incurring other costs.

Article 10(1). Business activities carried out in the form of a syndicated scheme shall be deemed to constitute unfair commercial practice.

2. The organisation of a group with consumer participation for the purpose of financing purchases within a syndicated framework shall also be deemed to constitute unfair commercial practice.

Article 11(1). The application of a code of good practice containing unlawful provisions shall be deemed to constitute unfair commercial practice.

2. The owner of a code of good practice containing unlawful provisions shall be deemed to have carried out an unfair commercial practice.

3. In cases of doubt, any entity, in particular a trader or group of traders, which is responsible for preparing and introducing and/or monitoring compliance with a code of good practice shall be regarded as a code owner.

Chapter 3

Civil liability

Article 12(1). In the event of unfair commercial practice, the consumer whose interests have been threatened or infringed may demand:

- 1) an end to this practice;
- 2) that the consequences of this practice are remedied;
- 3) that one or more declarations of appropriate content and form are made;
- 4) that the damage caused is repaired in accordance with general rules, in particular, the cancellation of the contract with a mutual obligation to return benefits and for the trader to reimburse the costs of purchasing the product;
- 5) that an appropriate amount of money is adjudicated for a specific social purpose relating to the promotion of Polish culture, heritage protection or consumer protection.

2. The claims referred to in Article 12(1)(1), (3) and (5) may be lodged by the following parties:

- 1) the Ombudsman;
- 2) the Insurance Ombudsman;
- 3) a national or regional consumer protection organisation;
- 4) a district (municipal) consumer ombudsman.

Article 13. The burden of proof that a market practice does not constitute unfair and misleading practice lies with the trader accused of engaging in unfair commercial practice.

Article 14. The claims relating to unfair commercial practice referred to in Article 12(1)(1)-(3) and (5) shall be time-barred after three years. The limitation period shall begin separately for each infringement.

Chapter 4

Penalties

Article 15(1). Anyone engaging in aggressive market practice shall be liable to a fine.

2. Decisions on the cases referred to in Article 15(1) shall be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code of Procedure for Offences of 24 August 2001 (Journal of Laws No 106, item 1148, as amended)⁵.

⁵ Amendments to the text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 2003/109, item 1031 and 2003/213, item 2081, 2004/128, item 1351, 2005/132, item 1103 and 2005/143, item 1203, 2006/226, item 1648 and 2007/89, item 589 and 2007/99, item 664.

Article 16(1). Anyone engaging in unfair commercial practice involving the management of assets accumulated within a syndicated framework for the purpose of financing purchases with consumer participation shall be liable to imprisonment ranging from 3 months to 5 years.

2. Anyone engaging in unfair commercial practice involving the organisation of the consumer syndicate referred to in Article 16(1) shall be liable to the same penalty.

3. If the value of the assets accumulated within a syndicated framework for the purpose of financing purchases is large, the party who commits the offence referred to in Article 16(1) or (2) shall be liable to imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 8 years.

4. Anyone who commits the offences defined in Article 16(1)-(3) on behalf of or in the interest of a trader engaged in the business activity referred to in Article 10(1) or (2) shall also be liable to the penalties referred to in Article 16(1)-(3).

Article 17(1). Prosecution for the crimes and offences referred to in the Act shall take place at the request of the victim.

2. The entities referred to in Article 12(2) may also lodge a request for prosecution for the crimes indicated in Article 16.

2. The entities referred to in Article 12(2) may also lodge a request for prosecution for the offences indicated in Article 15.

Chapter 5

Amendments to legislation in force, transitional and final provisions

Article 18(1). The Action to Combat Unfair Competition Act of 16 April 1993 (Journal of Laws 2003/153, item 1503, as amended⁶) is amended as follows:

1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

'Article 1. The Act governs the prevention and combating of unfair competition in business, in particular industrial and agricultural production, construction, trade and services - in the interest of the general public, traders and customers.');

2) Article 17b is repealed;

3) Article 17e is repealed;

4) in Article 19(1), subparagraph 3 is repealed;

5) Article 24b is repealed;

6) Article 25(2) is replaced by the following:

'2. Anyone engaging in unfair commercial practice involving advertising or the sales referred to in Article 17a shall be liable to the same penalty.'

7) Article 27(1a) is repealed.

Article 19. In Article 26 of the Insurance and Pension Supervision and Insurance Ombudsman Act of 22 May 2003 (Journal of Laws No 124, item 1153, as amended⁷):

1) the following paragraph 4a is inserted after paragraph 4:

'4a. The Ombudsman may bring an action on behalf of consumers in matters involving unfair commercial practice regarding insurance activities and may participate in proceedings that are already under way with the plaintiff's consent. In such cases the rules governing the office of the public prosecutor shall apply as appropriate.');

2) the following paragraph 7 is added:

'7) Article 63 of the Code of Civil Procedure of 17 November 1964 (Journal of Laws No 43, item 296, as amended⁸) shall apply to the Insurance Ombudsman as appropriate.'

⁶ Amendments to the consolidated text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 2004/96, item 959, 2004/162, item 1693, 2004/172, item 1804, and 2005/10, item 68.

⁷ Amendments to the text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 2003/170, item 1651, 2004/93, item 891, 2004/96, item 959, 2005/48, item 447, 2005/83, item 719, 2005/143, item 1204 and 2005/163, item 1362, 2006/157, item 1119, 2006/170, item 1217 and 2006/249, item 1832 and 2007/82, item 557.

⁸ Amendments to the text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 1965/15, item 113, 1974/27, item 157 and 1974/39, item 231, 1975/45, item 234, 1982/11, item 82 and 1982/30, item 210, 1983/5, item 33, 1984/45, item 241 and 242, 1985/20, item 86, 1987/21, item 123, 1988/41, item 324, 1989/4, item 21 and 1989/33, item 175, 1990/14, item 88, 1990/34, item 198, 1990/53, item 306, 1990/55, item 318 and 1990/79, item 464, 1991/7, item 24, 1991/22, item 92 and 1991/115, item 496, 1993/12, item 53, 1994/105, item 509, 1995/83, item 417, 1996/24, item 110, 1996/43, item 189, 1996/73, item 350 and 1996/149, item 703, 1997/43, item 270, 1997/54, item 348, 1997/75, item 471, 1997/102, item 643, 1997/117, item 752,

Article 20. The Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 16 February 2007 (Journal of Laws No 50, item 331 and No 99, item 660) is amended as follows:

1) Article 24(2) is replaced by the following:

2) A practice infringing collective consumer interests shall mean unlawful action on the part of traders which undermine these interests, in particular:

- 1) the application of standard contractual provisions which were entered to the register of standard contractual provisions deemed unlawful referred to in Article 479⁴⁵ of the Code of Civil Procedure of 17 November 1964 (Journal of Laws No 43, item 296, as amended⁹.);
- 2) failure to discharge the obligation to provide consumers with reliable, truthful and comprehensive information;
- 3) unfair commercial practices or unfair competition.;

2) Article 25 is replaced by the following:

Art. 25. The protection of collective consumer interests provided for in the Act does not preclude protection under other laws, in particular on combating unfair commercial practices and on unfair competition. The Act shall not apply to legal actions for recognition of the inadmissibility of stipulations in a standard form of contract.'

Art. 21. This Act shall enter into force three months after the date of publication.

1997/121, items 769 and 770, 1997/133, item 882, 1997/139, item 934, 1997/140, item 940 and 1997/141, item 944, 1998/106, item 668 and 1998/117, item 757, 1999/52, item 532, 2000/22, items 269 and 271, 1999/48, items 552 and 554, 1999/55, item 665, 1999/73, item 852, 1999/94, item 1037, 1999/114, items 1191 and 1193 and 1999/122, items 1314, 1319 and 1322, 2001/4, item 27, 2001/49, item 508, 2001/63, item 635, 2001/98, items 1069, 1070 and 1071, 2001/123, item 1353, 2001/125, item 1368 and 2001/138, item 1546, 2002/25, item 253, 2002/26, item 265, 2002/74, item 676, 2002/84, item 764, 2002/126, items 1069 and 1070, 2002/129, item 1102, 2002/153, item 1271, 2002/219, item 1849 and 2002/240, item 2058, 2003/41, item 360, 2003/42, item 363, 2003/60, item 535, 2003/109, item 1035, 2003/119, item 1121, 2003/130, item 1188, 2003/139, item 1323, 2003/199, item 1939 and 2003/228, item 2255, 2004/9, item 75, 2004/11, item 101, 2004/68, item 623, 2004/91, item 871, 2004/93, item 891, 2004/121, item 1264, 2004/162, item 1691, 2004/169, item 1783, 2004/172, item 1804, 2004/204, item 2091, 2004/210, item 2135, 2004/236, item 2356 and 2004/237, item 2384, 2005/13, item 98, 2005/22, item 185, 2005/86, item 732, 2005/122, item 1024, 2005/143, item 1199, 2005/150, item 1239, 2005/167, item 1398, 2005/169, items 1413 and 1417, 2005/172, item 1438, 2005/178, item 1478, 2005/183, item 1538, 2005/264, item 2205 and 2005/267, item 2258, 2006/12, item 66, 2006/66, item 466, 2006/104, item 708 and 711, 2006/186, item 1379, 2006/208, items 1537 and 1540, 2006/226, item 1656 and 2006/235, item 1699 and 2007/7, item 58, 2007/47, item 319, 2007/50, item 331, 2007/99, item 662, 2007/106, item 731, 2007/112, items 766 and 769, 2007/115, item 794, 2007/121, item 831 and 2007/123, item 849.

⁹ Amendments to the text of this Act were published in Journal of Laws 1965/15, item 113, 1974/27, item 157 and 1974/39, item 231, 1975/45, item 234, 1982/11, item 82 and 1982/30, item 210, 1983/5, item 33, 1984/45, item 241 and 242, 1985/20, item 86, 1987/21, item 123, 1988/41, item 324, 1989/4, item 21 and 1989/33, item 175, 1990/14, item 88, 1990/34, item 198, 1990/53, item 306, 1990/55, item 318 and 1990/79, item 464, 1991/7, item 24, 1991/22, item 92 and 1991/115, item 496, 1993/12, item 53, 1994/105, item 509, 1995/83, item 417, 1996/24, item 110, 1996/43, item 189, 1996/73, item 350 and 1996/149, item 703, 1997/43, item 270, 1997/54, item 348, 1997/75, item 471, 1997/102, item 643, 1997/117, item 752, 1997/121, items 769 and 770, 1997/133, item 882, 1997/139, item 934, 1997/140, item 940 and 1997/141, item 944, 1998/106, item 668 and 1998/117, item 757, 1999/52, item 532, 2000/22, items 269 and 271, 1999/48, items 552 and 554, 1999/55, item 665, 1999/73, item 852, 1999/94, item 1037, 1999/114, items 1191 and 1193 and 1999/122, items 1314, 1319 and 1322, 2001/4, item 27, 2001/49, item 508, 2001/63, item 635, 2001/98, items 1069, 1070 and 1071, 2001/123, item 1353, 2001/125, item 1368 and 2001/138, item 1546, 2002/25, item 253, 2002/26, item 265, 2002/74, item 676, 2002/84, item 764, 2002/126, items 1069 and 1070, 2002/129, item 1102, 2002/153, item 1271, 2002/219, item 1849 and 2002/240, item 2058, 2003/41, item 360, 2003/42, item 363, 2003/60, item 535, 2003/109, item 1035, 2003/119, item 1121, 2003/130, item 1188, 2003/139, item 1323, 2003/199, item 1939 and 2003/228, item 2255, 2004/9, item 75, 2004/11, item 101, 2004/68, item 623, 2004/91, item 871, 2004/93, item 891, 2004/121, item 1264, 2004/162, item 1691, 2004/169, item 1783, 2004/172, item 1804, 2004/204, item 2091, 2004/210, item 2135, 2004/236, item 2356 and 2004/237, item 2384, 2005/13, item 98, 2005/22, item 185, 2005/86, item 732, 2005/122, item 1024, 2005/143, item 1199, 2005/150, item 1239, 2005/167, item 1398, 2005/169, items 1413 and 1417, 2005/172, item 1438, 2005/178, item 1478, 2005/183, item 1538, 2005/264, item 2205 and 2005/267, item 2258, 2006/12, item 66, 2006/66, item 466, 2006/104, item 708 and 711, 2006/186, item 1379, 2006/208, items 1537 and 1540, 2006/226, item 1656 and 2006/235, item 1699 and 2007/7, item 58, 2007/47, item 319, 2007/50, item 331, 2007/99, item 662, 2007/106, item 731, 2007/112, items 766 and 769, 2007/115, item 794, 2007/121, item 831 and 2007/123, item 849.