



RIGA
GRADUATE
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LAW

Dublin-Riga Duo-Colloquium: Consumer Protection and Competition Policy in a Changing World



UCD Sutherland
School of Law

19th December 2016

UCD Sutherland School of Law

Welcome and Introduction	
10:30 -11:00	Prof. James Devenney , McCann FitzGerald Chair in International Law and Business, UCD Sutherland School of Law
	Prof. Joe McMahon , Dean, UCD Sutherland School of Law
	James Kingston , Department of Foreign Affairs, Legal Adviser, Legal Division
	His Excellency Gints Apals , Latvian Ambassador to Ireland
SESSION 1: CONSUMER LAW AND POLICY	
11:00-12:30	CHAIR: Professor Colin Scott , Principal, UCD College of Social Sciences and Law
	Professor Geraint Howells
	Professor Vanessa Mak
	Dr. Cliona Kelly
	Prof. Paula Giliker
Lunch 12:30-13:15	
SESSION 2: FINANCIAL SERVICES AND NEW FORMS OF CREDIT	
13:15-15:30	CHAIR: Professor Satoshi Nakaide , Waseda University
	Theis Klauberg , LL.M MBA
	Dr. Inese Druviete
	Prof. Rob Merkin QC
	Prof. Andrew Campbell
	Dr. Noel McGrath
	Dr. Joe McGrath
SESSION 3: CHANGING COMMERCIAL LAW: BREXIT AND OTHER DRIVERS OF CHANGE	
16:00-17:30	CHAIR: Professor Imelda Maher , UCD Sutherland School of Law
	Professor Mel Kenny
	Dr Marek Martyiszyn
	Laura Ratniece
	Dr. Mary Catherine Lucey
CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS: Dr Mary Catherine Lucey and Prof. Mel Kenny	

SESSION ONE: CONSUMER LAW AND POLICY

CHAIR: Professor Colin Scott, Principal, UCD College of Social Sciences and Law

Prof. Geraint Howells

City University of Hong Kong

IMPACT OF EUROPE ON UK CONSUMER CONTRACT LAW WORK

Prof. Vanessa Mak

Tilburg University

ONLINE PLATFORMS

Please see accompanying document.

Dr. Cliona Kelly

UCD Sutherland School of Law

THERE AND BACK AGAIN: A CONSUMER RIGHTS BILL TALE

This paper examines the fate of the Scheme of a Consumer Rights Bill 2015. If enacted this comprehensive piece of consumer legislation would introduce consolidation and reform of the law on contracts for the supply of goods, digital content and services, as well as the law on unfair terms and gift vouchers. While the equivalent consumer reforms in the UK came into force in October 2015, progress on the Irish Bill appears to have ground to a halt as a result of developments at a European level. This reveals an irony in the impetus for reform – while in recent years the European Union has been the driving force behind consumer protection measures in Ireland, on this occasion it appears to be an obstacle to much needed domestic reforms. The future shape and form of the Bill thus depends on how swiftly developments occur at a European level. The Scheme of the Bill is nonetheless still important, as it reflects the current Irish position on a number of important consumer protection issues.

Prof. Paula Giliker

British Association of Comparative Law

MODERNISING EU CONSUMER LAW - CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIGITAL CONTENT AND THE TENSION BETWEEN EU AND UK LAW

This paper will examine the 2015 proposal of the European Commission for a directive on contracts for the supply of digital content and compare the proposed measure with that already enacted in the United Kingdom in Part 1 of its Consumer Rights Act 2015. In drafting the directive, the European Commission was conscious of the fact that some Member States, such as the United Kingdom, had already started enacting their own legislation relating to contracts in this field. Nevertheless the proposal is for maximum harmonisation. This paper will examine the proposed directive and contrast it with the Consumer Rights Act 2015. It will also examine the implications of the UK's decision to leave the European Union and whether the Directive (if implemented) is likely nevertheless to have some influence on UK law.

SESSION TWO: FINANCIAL SERVICES AND NEW FORMS OF CREDIT

CHAIR: Professor Satoshi Nakaide, Waseda University

Theis Klauberg, LL.M. MBA

BNT Attorneys, RGSL

SMS LOANS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN LATVIA

Dr. Inese Druviete

Docent, Riga Graduate School of Law

LATVIAN SAGA OF LEGISLATING THE PAYDAY LOAN INDUSTRY

Prof. Rob Merkin QC

University of Exeter

CONSUMER INSURANCE AND NATURAL CATASTROPHES: A CASE STUDY FROM NEW ZEALAND

Consumer insurance rarely gives rise to difficulty. Most claims are small and, absent fraud or suspected fraud, will generally be paid quickly. The Consumer Insurance Act 2012 (UK) reflects the willingness of insurers not to stand on established rights. A natural (earthquake, eruption, tsunami) or man-made catastrophe (asbestos, 9/11) is, however, a game-changer. It has been six years since three major earthquakes rocked Canterbury, New Zealand. Living through the legal and practical developments has proved fascinating, and the event(s) have converted New Zealand into the common law hub of insurance law.

What legal issues arise from a catastrophic event? How have consumers fared? How has the industry coped? How has government coped? What lessons are there to be learned? Most importantly why are my motor insurance premiums helping to rebuild Christchurch?

Prof. Andrew Campbell

University of Leeds

RING FENCING BANKS TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS?

This presentation will consider how best to protect bank depositors and how best to ensure that public funds will not in future be required to bail out financially distressed banks. The banking crisis which commenced in 2007 caused considerable economic damage in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Although both countries have schemes to provide compensation to depositors of failed deposit taking situations it is arguable that something more is needed. Recent events in Cyprus and Greece (and perhaps now in Italy) have demonstrated that banking crises are still happening and that action needs to be taken to provide a greater level of protection for the deposit taking parts of financial institutions. In this respect the concept of ring-fencing of banks is examined.

Dr. Noel McGrath

UCD Sutherland School of Law

NEITHER BORROWER NOR LENDER BE - CONSUMER PROTECTION IN AN AGE OF BITCOIN

Recent years have witnessed the launch and significant growth of a number of virtual currency schemes. Of these, Bitcoin is the most well-known. Bitcoins are traded, lent and borrowed through a dizzying array of online platforms and on a global basis. Bitcoin transactions are largely self-executing and, in contrast to payments made through the conventional banking system, do not usually require third party involvement. The absence of third parties is touted by Bitcoin advocates as a significant, and indeed the significant advantage of using Bitcoin as a payment mechanism, with the absence of state intervention being presented as an opportunity for creative deregulated economic activity. This paper will consider these claims in the light of the recent hacking and subsequent collapse of the DAO and will argue that the claims of the Bitcoin/Blockchain community are unsustainable in a modern marketplace.

SESSION TWO: FINANCIAL SERVICES AND NEW FORMS OF CREDIT

CHAIR: Professor Satoshi Nakaide, Waseda University

Dr. Joe McGrath

UCD Sutherland School of Law

THE POLITICISATION OF FINANCIAL CRIMES AS A GENERATIVE FORCE FOR 'EXPRESSIVE' ENFORCEMENT

This paper teases out the interaction of social and legal forces, interpenetrating fields that inform each other in ways that are rarely acknowledged, let alone articulated. It is demonstrated there has been a transition from one contradictory model of corporate and financial regulation to another, as a result in changing social, political and economic conditions. Traditionally, the State invoked its most powerful weapon of state censure, the criminal law, but was remarkably lenient in practice because the law was not enforced. The contemporary model is much more reliant on cooperative measures and civil orders, but also contains remarkably punitive and instrumental measures to surmount the difficulties of proving guilt in criminal cases. In addition, the methodological framework of "governmentality" is employed in this paper as a broad conceptual tool for analysing how the State recognises problems and how it exercises power in response to these problems through institutions, procedures and knowledge to achieve certain goals, like the prosperity and the security of the State, by reassuring market players operating within the law that they would be safe from the deviant behaviour of other operating outside it. Policing corporate wrongdoing becomes more disaggregated, parcelled out among different regulatory institutions, private actors, and even the regulatees themselves who are educated, encouraged and therefore expected to internalise compliance with the law. All of this results in more "government at a distance" from centralised nation state power. While new initiatives have been introduced to address neglected issues, and surmount difficulties of proving guilt in white-collar crime cases, they also have ostentatiously political purposes. It is shown that they reflect the political desire to "tool up" executive power and "act out" for public approval, to "govern through crime". Instrumental justice has been colonised by the political establishment for expressive purposes.

SESSION THREE: CHANGING COMMERCIAL LAW: BREXIT AND OTHER DRIVERS OF CHANGE

CHAIR: Professor Imelda Maher, UCD Sutherland School of Law

Prof. Mel Kenny

Rector, Riga Graduate School of Law

POST-BREXIT COMPETITION LAW: DEMARCATING ABSOLUTE SOVEREIGNTY?

'Brexit' appears to be pulling UK competition law in opposite directions: simultaneously towards a more liberal idea of 'absolute competition' and an unfettered agenda of globalisation and an opposing, conservative agenda of 'absolute sovereignty' exemplified in the UK Government's 'assurances' to industry. This incoherence has been accentuated with developments in the United States; suggesting a renaissance of protectionism and a new trend towards national industrial policy. The EU has grappled with the demarcation of these absolutes in the past: cross-referencing public and private interests in European Economic law and fine-tuning the relationship between competition and industrial policy. Famously, the limits imposed on both the State and on Competition emerged in the context of the liberalisation of state monopolies. This paper considers whether post-Brexit UK competition law is likely to reinforce 'absolute sovereignty' or, rather, to reaffirm(?) commitment to 'absolute competition' and the implications of this on the EU, the UK and members States such as Ireland and Latvia. Time permitting, the paper considers the likelihood of continued consensus on competition goals, the future of extra-territorial application of EU Competition, the possible elaboration of new priorities, the future marginalisation of London(?) in competition litigation and the impact on Block Exemptions and competition investigations.

Dr. Marek Martyniszyn

Queen's University Belfast

BREXIT'S POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS IN THE AREA OF COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY

Over the course of the last few decades the European Union developed a robust system of competition law with a clear and workable division of competences between national enforcers, applying domestic and EU competition laws and the European Commission enforcing EU rules in cases affecting trade between Member States. Unsurprisingly, also in this area of law Brexit carries potentially significant consequences, which extent will depend on the terms of the future EU-UK relationship. This paper investigates the possible Brexit's implications in the area of competition law and policy. The tentative conclusions suggest that the weaker the post-Brexit ties, the greater the business compliance and enforcement duplication costs, especially on the UK's side, which will have to considerably boost its capacity. The possible lack of the UK's influence on the development of the EU competition law may lead to it becoming less market-focused and more interventionist. A similar temptation may present itself in the UK, which post-Brexit may be freed from the constraints of EU state aid rules. Regardless of the ultimate terms of Brexit, given its well-established extraterritorial reach the UK firms trading in the EU market will have to comply with EU competition laws. Hence, the scope for 'regaining sovereignty' in this area is modest and need not benefit the UK's consumers and tax payers.

SESSION THREE: CHANGING COMMERCIAL LAW: BREXIT AND OTHER DRIVERS OF CHANGE

CHAIR: Professor Imelda Maher, UCD Sutherland School of Law

Laura Ratniece

Copenhagen University/Riga Graduate School of Law

ANALYSING THE DRIVERS BEHIND REFORM OF THE UNIDROIT PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL COURTS

In May 2016 the UNIDROIT Governing Council adopted the proposed amendments to the 2010 UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts. As a result by the end of this year a new version of the principles will be published. The amendments address issues related to long-term contracts, and seek to provide rules that would fit the characteristics and needs of long-term cross-border transactions.

Long-term contracts are particularly important to economics. Therefore, one could assume that the main driving forces behind the amendments are efficiency and need to promote and facilitate cross-border commercial transactions. However, at the same time the amendments need to provide legal certainty and ensure flexibility when applying the principles. Thus, legal certainty and flexibility could be considered as the driving forces as well.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the driving force behind the proposed amendments to the UNIDROIT Principles. It will be done inter alia by analysing the correlation between legal certainty, flexibility and efficiency. Furthermore, as the modern business world is fast, dynamic and ever-changing (perhaps what is the right driving force today will not be relevant tomorrow), this paper also seeks to find answers how to ensure that legal rules stay up-to-date and comply with the needs of contemporary cross-border transactions. Last but not least, the author seeks to find out if and how the new version of the UNIDROIT Principles reflects the current needs of contemporary long-term cross-border transactions. The author applies the normative economic analysis of law, thus giving the research a new and interdisciplinary approach.

SESSION THREE: CHANGING COMMERCIAL LAW: BREXIT AND OTHER DRIVERS OF CHANGE

CHAIR: Professor Imelda Maher, UCD Sutherland School of Law

Dr. Mary Catherine Lucey

UCD Sutherland School of Law

CHANGING ENFORCEMENT OF COMPETITION LAW IN IRELAND

The primary substantive provisions of EU competition law's Art 101 and 102 TFEU have been unchanged since their inception in Treaty of Rome 1957. However, the rules on their enforcement have undergone seismic shifts in recent years, especially following Reg. 1/2003. This 'Modernisation Regulation' inter alia, enabled and insisted upon the decentralised enforcement of EU competition law by national entities. Specifically, it obliged each Member State to designate a national competition authority (NCA) with responsibility for effectively enforcing EU Competition Law. Art 5 lists the type of enforcement decisions which NCAs may take and this list includes competence to impose fines. Many NCAs, like the European Commission, are administrative institutions with significant enforcement competences which often include the power to impose civil/administrative fines. The NCA in Ireland has an atypical format and comprises the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC) and the courts. Notably, in Ireland, unlike most other EU Member States, administrative/civil fines cannot be imposed for infringements of (EU or Irish) competition law.

In recent years, there has been a sustained focus on the decentralised enforcement, which is motivated by the desire to see a 'level playing field' in terms of the enforcement of EU Competition Law throughout the EU. By paying particular attention to the Irish scene, this paper highlights a variety of drivers which sought changes in the national enforcement architecture. It examines initiatives at EU level, national level and international level which sought the amendment of Irish legislation. This story throws light on the tensions between achieving convergence of NCAs' enforcement toolkit and respecting MS divergence based on Constitutional concerns, such as non-judicial bodies exercising 'judicial power'.

Speakers and Session Chairs:



Prof. Joe McMahon joined the UCD Sutherland School of Law in 2004 from the Queen's University of Belfast. He was previously Professor of International Trade Law at the Queen's University of Belfast and has also been a member of staff at the University of Leicester and Victoria University Wellington, New Zealand. He studied Law at the Queen's University of Belfast before undertaking his doctoral studies at the University of Edinburgh. He was awarded his PhD in 1988 for his thesis on European Trade Policy in Agricultural Products, which was subsequently published by Martinus Nijhoff. His primary research interest is agriculture at the European level (the Common Agricultural Policy) and the World Trade Organization (the Agreement on Agriculture) and has published a number of works in this area. He is currently working on the relationship between agriculture and the EU's Development Cooperation Policy with particular reference to policy coherence for development.



Prof. James Devenney is the McCann FitzGerald Chair of International Law and Business at UCD. He was a Visiting Professor at City University, Hong Kong; a member of a working group on the Secured Transactions Law Reform Project (under the chairmanship of Lord Saville and the directorship of Professor Sir Roy Goode QC); a member of a three year research project on the European Common Frame of Reference with the IECL at Oxford University and Humboldt Universität, Germany (funded by the AHRC and the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*); and a member of a Common Core of European Law (Trento) Project on Contractual Remedies. His work has been cited by the High Court of Singapore (*Chwee Kin Keong v. Digilandmall.com* [2004] SGHC 71), the High Court of England and Wales (*Parabola Investments Ltd v. Browallia Cal Ltd* [2009] EWHC 901 (Comm) at [130]) and the English Law Commission (Law Commission of England and Wales: Ninth Programme of Reform (Law Com No 293), para 4.18). He has provided assistance to the Law Commission on Consumer Law, misrepresentation and unfair commercial practices; and more recently was invited to discuss the proposal for the codification of Australian Contract Law with the Australian Attorney-General's Department, and to discuss harmonisation with the Singapore Ministry of Law.



Prof. Colin Scott is Principal of the College of Social Sciences and Law and Professor of EU Regulation & Governance. He was Dean of UCD Sutherland School of Law between 2011 and 2014. He is the Convenor of the European Consortium for Political Research Standing Group on Regulatory Governance and a co-author of the Irish State Administration Database (2010-). He has held editorial responsibilities with *Legal Studies*, *Law & Policy* and the *Modern Law Review*. He has undertaken research projects on telecommunications regulation, regulation of government and meta-regulation, funded by, amongst others, the UK Economic and Social Research Council, the Australian Research Council, The Leverhulme Trust, & the European Commission (FP 6).



Prof. Geraint Howells is Chair of Commercial Law and Dean of the Law School at City University of Hong Kong; barrister at Gough Square Chambers, London and former President of the International Association of Consumer Law. He previously held chairs at Sheffield, Lancaster and Manchester and has been head of law schools at Lancaster and Manchester. His books include *Comparative Product Liability*, *Consumer Product Safety*, *Consumer Protection Law*, *EC Consumer Law*, *Product Liability*, *European Fair Trading Law*, *Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law* and *The Tobacco Challenge*. He has undertaken extensive consultancy work for the EU and UK government as well as for NGOs.



Prof. Vanessa Mak is Director of the Tilburg Institute for Private Law. Her research focuses on the role of private law in the economic regulation of the European (consumer) market, with particular focus on consumer contract law, and credit and investment law. Vanessa has held positions at Oriel College, Oxford and at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law in Hamburg. She has degrees from Erasmus University (LL.M 2001) and Oxford University (M.Jur 2002; M.Phil 2003), where she obtained her D.Phil on Performance-Oriented Remedies in European Sale of Goods Law (Hart, 2009). She is chief-editor of the Dutch *Tijdschrift voor Consumentenrecht* and co-editor of the international *Journal of European Consumer and Market Law* (EuCML).



Dr. Cliona Kelly graduated with a first class honours degree and completed her PhD in UCD. Cliona was a lecturer at the NUIG and Senior Lecturer in Cardiff. She has also lectured in TCD (2006-07) and worked in the Irish Law Reform Commission where she wrote the *Report on Privity of Contract and Third Party Rights*. Cliona has worked as a member of an Advisory Group which advised the Irish government on the Consumer Rights Bill 2015. She has worked as an ad hoc consultant to the Law Society of Ireland, advising on issues relating to European contract and consumer law, and in 2011 she was appointed as Internal Examiner in Contract Law for the Law Society of Ireland.



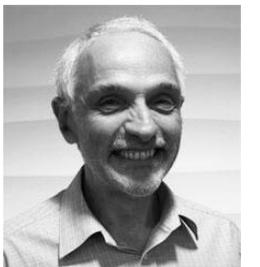
Prof. Paula Giliker is Chair of Comparative Law at the University of Bristol. She previously taught at the University of London and the University of Oxford where she was the Senior Law Fellow at St Hilda's College. She publishes extensively in the field of contract, tort and European private law and recent publications include *The Europeanisation of English Tort Law* (Hart, 2014) and 'The Consumer Rights Act 2015 - A bastion of European consumer rights?' (Legal Studies, 2016). She is currently editing a Research Handbook on EU Tort Law and the 6th edition of her tort textbook is due in May 2017.



Theis Klauberg, LL.M MBA is a practising lawyer and a member of the bar associations of Hamburg, Latvia and Lithuania. After completing his law studies at Hamburg, Humboldt (Berlin) and Heidelberg Universities, he received a Masters Degree from the University of the Western Cape (South Africa) and an MBA from the Baltic Management Institute. He worked at several international NGOs before joining a Tallinn law firm in 2000. A founding partner of the law firm BNT Attorneys-at-law, his fields of professional specialisation include commercial, intellectual property and financial services law in the Baltic States region. He lectures intellectual property law at RGSL since 2001.



Dr. Inese Druviete Inese Druviete is a Docent in the Riga Graduate School of Law with more than ten years experience in teaching European and private law. She was the Legal Adviser for the Minister of Economics heading the legal drafting and subsequent law amendments regulating loan sharks in Latvia.



Prof. Rob Merkin QC is Lloyd's Professor of Commercial Law at the University of Exeter, honorary professor at the Universities of Queensland and Chinese University of Hong Kong and Special Counsel to DLA Piper. He has written widely on insurance and reinsurance matters. Rob was consultant to the Law Commission for its review of insurance law 2006 to 2016, Parliamentary adviser on the Insurance Bill 2014-15. In 2015 he was awarded an higher doctorate and was appointed an honorary Queen's Counsel



Prof. Andrew Campbell is Emeritus Professor of International Banking & Finance Law at the School of Law at the University of Leeds in the United Kingdom. For many years he has been researching publishing in the area of banking regulation, bank insolvency and the protection of bank depositors. He is currently working, with Paula Moffat of Nottingham Trent University, on the proposals for introducing 'ring-fencing' for banks which would have the effect of separating the riskier, investment related activities of banks from the deposit taking activities. This, at least in theory, should provide additional protection for bank depositors. In the recent past, particularly in Cyprus and Greece, concerns have been expressed about whether the depositing public actually believes that the authorities could actually meet the amount of cover provided by the deposit guarantee schemes in those countries."



Dr. Noel McGrath is a lecturer in law at the UCD Sutherland School of Law. His research background is in the law of secured credit with a particular emphasis on the perfection and priority of secured transactions. His more recent work has examined the interaction between English and Irish property law and emerging technologies including Bitcoin and Blockchains.



Dr. Joe MacGrath graduated with a BCL in 2007 and completed his PhD at UCC in 2011. He has lectured at the NUIG and has held visiting fellowships at Harvard, the University of California and New York University. Joe has been awarded scholarships by the IRCHSS, the Law and Society Association, the Faculty of Law at UCC, and the Millennium Fund at NUIG. Joe currently lectures on banking law, corporate governance, white-collar crime, insolvency and company law across a variety of programmes at the Sutherland School of Law, University College Dublin.



Prof. Imelda Maher is Sutherland Full Professor of European Law at UCD. Her research addresses the relationship between law and governance in the EU with a particular focus on competition and fiscal governance. She has published extensively in these fields and is currently co-authoring a book with her long time collaborator, Dermot Hodson, on two-level legitimacy and the challenge of treaty reform in Europe. She is a member of the Royal Irish Academy and is currently its Polite Literature and Humanities Secretary (responsible for Humanities and Social Sciences). She is President of the Society of Legal Scholars of the UK and Ireland for the 2016-2017 session.



Prof. Mel Kenny is Pro-Rector of the RGSL. Mel has co-edited a series of books for CUP with Prof. Devenney and has authored articles *inter alia* 'Standing Surety in Europe: Common Core or Tower of Babel?' [2007] 70 *MLR* 175, 'The 2004 Communication on European Contract Law: those magnificent men in their unifying machines', [2005] 30 *ELRev*, 'Brexit: miljons dažādu jautājumu?' (2016) 45 *Jurista Vārds* 948; 10 and, most recently, 'The UK and the EU: The Whinge in (and out of) the Willows?' (2016) 27 *NZULR*.



Laura Ratniece: is currently PhD candidate at Riga Graduate School of Law on the joint Copenhagen University/RGSL PhD Programme. Her specialist areas are private law, in particular contract and commercial law, and a critical reflection on the economic analysis of law.



Dr. Marek Martyniszyn is a Lecturer in Law at Queen's University Belfast. He holds a PhD from UCD (Ad Astra Scholarship) and an LLM awarded by Saarland University's European Institute. His research focuses on various aspects of competition law and policy in international and transnational contexts. His most recent publications investigate foreign states' amicus curiae submissions in U.S. Antitrust Cases (published in the Antitrust Bulletin) and foreign states' entanglement in anticompetitive conduct (World Competition). Marek is a Non-Governmental Advisor to the International Competition Network and a Member of the UNCTAD Research Partnership Platform. He teaches and coordinates Contract Law and Competition Law at Queen's.



Dr. Mary Catherine Lucey BCL, LLM, BL is Chair of The Business, Law and Regulation Research Group (BLREG) and Head of Global Engagement in the UCD Sutherland School of Law where she teaches EU Competition Law. She was a Visiting Professor at Fordham University, New York. Currently, she is a Non-Governmental Advisor to the Irish Competition and Consumer Protection Commission. Her PhD thesis, awarded by the London School of Economics and Political Science, examined the interface between EU Competition Law and the Common Law Restraint of Trade Doctrine. Her research has been published in journals including Legal Studies, Irish Jurist and Journal of Antitrust Enforcement.



Professor Dr. Satoshi Nakaide, LLM (Waseda University, Japan) is currently visiting the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law in Hamburg, after having visited at Exeter Law School as its Honorary Guest Professor. Satoshi's main interest is insurance law including law on the regulation of insurance business. He has acted as the member of various projects in Japan including a project of Japanese government of creating new regime for fishery insurance and fishing boats insurance. He is the Vice-Chairman of Marine Insurance Working Group of the International Association of Insurance Law (AIDA, Head office is London) and the Executive Director of the International Academy of Financial Consumers (IAFICO, Seoul)

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