

Litigation & Arbitration

Class Actions across various jurisdictions



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Introduction

The modern economy, based on an international network of producers and global sales of goods and services, increases the risk of harm to a large number of contractors, especially consumers. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that administrative decisions can give rise to claims by a large number of businesses, such as gym operators. In many European countries, laws have come into force that allow class actions: on the one hand, we have a large number of plaintiffs, and on the other hand, the defendant, which can be another entrepreneur or a public authority. Below, I will describe the specific or general rules for class actions in various European jurisdictions.

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Malta

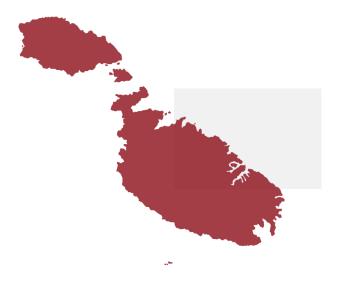
Definition and in which areas it is possible

Maltese law defines a "class" as a group of individuals who are or have been injured and whose claims arise out of common issues. Maltese law draws a distinction between group actions and representative actions. In a group action, the representative claimant must have a personal claim that falls within the class of claims in the proposed collective action. In a representative action, on the other hand, the claimant is a representative entity that does not necessarily have a personal legal interest in the case.

Such actions may be brought in certain areas, in particular consumer law. Thus, a class action is possible where the claimants bring an action against the defendant for allegedly infringing the Consumer Affairs Act, the Product Safety Act and/or the Competition Act, as well as other EU directives and regulations in this field. However, cumulative actions, not necessarily related to consumer law, are also available to claimants in Malta under the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure (Chapter 12 of the Laws of Malta).

Legal regulation, competent forums and approximate duration of the procedure

Before June 2023, class actions in Malta were exclusively regulated by the Collective Proceedings Act (apart from cumulative actions regulated by Chapter 12 of the Laws of Malta, as mentioned above). In June 2023, Malta implemented the EU Directive on representative actions for the protection



of the collective interests of consumers (the "Representative Actions Directive") by passing the Representative Actions Act. This Act broadens the scope of class actions and creates a more orderly procedural regime for such actions in Malta.

The Representative Actions Act applies to representative actions and therefore to actions filed by qualified entities. To be eligible to bring such an action, an entity must be an organization or public body representing the interests of consumers that has been designated by the Consumer Affairs Council of Malta.

To commence a representative action in Malta, a sworn application must be lodged with the Civil Court (Commercial Section) of Malta. In such a case, the action is filed by the qualified entity on behalf of consumers. Upon filing the application, the court will hold a pre-trial hearing, at which the court will rule whether the action:

 falls under a representative action, and therefore orders the continuation of the proceedings;

OR

 The action does not fall under the category of a representative action, thereby ordering the dismissal of the proceedings. If the court decides to proceed with the case, the proceedings will be conducted in the same manner as other ordinary proceedings. Therefore, the expected timeframe will be the same as in other cases. It is important to note, however, that because there are many people involved in the case, the amount of evidence to be presented may be substantial, which could result in certain delays.

Litigation Funding

The Representative Actions Act allows for third party funding of litigation, provided that:

- conflicts of interest are prevented; and
- funding by third parties that have an economic interest in bringing or in the outcome of the representative actions, do not divert the representative action away from the protection of the collective interests of the consumers.

The law puts safeguards in place to ensure that, in the case of third-party funding, the common interest of the class is safeguarded. Amongst other measures, Maltese law establishes that in case of third-party funding:

- an action cannot be brought against a defendant who is a competitor of the third party who is funding the representative action;
- the qualified entity is to submit to the court a financial overview that lists sources of funds used to support the representative action.

If the court considers that these safeguards have been disregarded, it has the power to order the qualified entity to refuse or vary the funding. The court may also decide that the qualified entity does not have legal standing, which does not affect the rights of the consumers involved in the representative action.

Case law

At the time of writing, class actions are not widely used in Malta. This may be due to the lack of a proper legal framework providing a structured procedure for such actions. Since the Representative Actions Act has only recently come into force in Malta, it remains to be seen whether Malta will see an increase in such actions as a result of the introduction of such legislation.



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