A&L Goodbody

Irish merger control

2024 lessons and 2025 trends

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2024 HIGHLIGHTS

- 82 transactions were notified to the CCPC in 2024. This is a 21% increase on the 68 notified in 2023.
- 71% of all notifications were under the simplified procedure.
- 1 transaction was prohibited and 1 notification was deemed invalid by the CCPC in 2024.
- The average clearance time for all cases concluded in 2024 was approximately 27 working days.
- The average clearance time was 13 working days in simplified cases.
- The average clearance time for non-simplified cases in 2024 was 35 working days
- There are an increasing number of complex Phase 2 cases with the CCPC issuing more “requirements for information” in recent years.

2025 LOOK-FORWARD

- Irish merger control will continue to be complex and involved for notifying parties with remedies being a key feature.
- The CCPC may exercise its new merger control powers including “calling-in” some below threshold transactions and imposing interim measures.
- The CCPC will likely publish new merger guidelines (or, at least, draft guidelines) in 2025
- Ireland’s FDI screening (i.e. national security) regime came into effect in January 2025 and will be a key regulatory factor for non-EU parties purchasing companies and assets in Ireland.
- The EU Foreign Subsidies Regulation and EU Digital Markets Act will also be a factor for merging parties in Ireland.

2024 AT A GLANCE

Irish merger control notifications are made to the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (**CCPC**) under Part 3 of the Competition Act 2002 (as amended) (**2002 Act**).

This review examines the merger control practice of the CCPC under Part 3 of the 2002 Act during 2024 and is based on information available at the date of publication.

- 82 transactions (meaning mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures) were notified to the CCPC in 2024. This is a 21% increase on the 68 transactions notified to the CCPC in 2023.
- 1 transaction was prohibited by the CCPC in 2024:
  - **M/23/011 – *DAA plc / Certain Assets of Mr Gerard Gannon***
- As in 2023, there were long and complex cases in 2024 including 5 cases that were subject to a full Phase 2 investigation:
  - **M/24/011 – *LloydsPharmacy/McCabes Pharmacy***
  - **M/24/014 – *Coca-Cola/BDS Vending***
  - **M/24/018 – *Phoenix/Cellnex***
  - **M/24/026 – *Formpress Publishing/D&D Media***
  - **M/24/042 – *Circle K/Pelco Holdings Ltd***
- 3 Phase 2 investigations were carried over from 2023:
  - **M/23/060 – *Kilsaran/Certain Assets of Kilmurray***
  - **M/23/011 – *DAA plc/Certain Assets of Mr Gerard Gannon***
  - **M/23/068 – *McMullan Bros./Naas Fuels Limited***
- Average clearance times for all cases concluded in 2024 was approximately 27 working days, down substantially from the average figure of 59 working days for 2023. This dramatic reduction was likely driven by a very significant increase in the proportion of mergers notified under the simplified procedure, which was up from 51% to 71% (58 of 82).
- The average duration of a review under the simplified merger notification procedure was 13 working days. The average duration of non-simplified Phase 1 investigation and full Phase 2 investigations was 35 working days and 137 working days respectively. These figures include the 8 reviews carried over from 2023 but do not include the 12 open reviews carried into 2025.
- 1 notification was deemed invalid because of non-compliance with CCPC questionnaires / Requirements for Further Information (RFIs). This decision came 99 days after notification and resulted in the parties having to re-notify the transaction and restart the notification process. The re-notified transaction was subject to a Phase 2 review by the CCPC and eventually cleared 184 days after the initial notification:
  - **M/23/056 – *Lloyds Pharmacy/McCabes Pharmacy***
- 2 cases were cleared subject to remedy commitments offered by the parties.
  - **M/24/011 – *LloydsPharmacy/McCabes Pharmacy***
  - **M/23/065 – *Phey Topco/Trasmore***

4 media mergers (which must be notified to both the CCPC and the Minister for Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media (***the Minister***)) were approved by the CCPC and the Minister. 3 were cleared at Phase 1 **(M/23/066 - *SSBL / Viaplay*, M/24/020 – *Bauer Media/WKW FM Limited (Beat 102 103), and* M/24/058 – *Bauer/Certain assets of Light Blue Media Cambridge) and 1 was cleared following a Phase 2 investigation by the CCPC* (M/24/026 –** *Formpress Publishing/D&D Media*).

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2025

We think that:

- Irish merger control will continue to be both complex and involved with perhaps a still further focus on procedural and substantive enforcement by the CCPC.
- The CCPC has indicated that it will provide guidelines to assist businesses in deciding whether their "sub-threshold" deal is at risk of being "called-in" for a compulsory notification by the CCPC (Ireland is one of the few Member States which currently has a "call-in" mechanism for sub-threshold deals and this is particularly relevant in light of the Court of Justice's decision in Illumina/GRAIL in 2024 in relation to the application of Article 22 of the EU Merger Regulation).
- In 2024, the CCPC started a consultation on its "merger guidelines" – to review and update the guidance which it uses to consider whether to approve (or not) a merger, acquisition and certain forms of joint venture. The consultation is now closed and the CCPC is considering the issues involved. It is likely that 2025 will see draft guidelines for consultation or even adoption.
- Ireland's Screening of Third Country Transactions Act 2023 (the **FDI Act**) came into force on 6 January 2025. The FDI Act will serve as an additional regulatory hurdle for transactions and is separate to Irish merger control. It enables the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment (the **Minister**) to review transactions involving third country (i.e. non-EEA and non-Swiss) acquirers of businesses in Ireland. The Minister will determine if such transactions would or would be likely to affect security or public order in Ireland. The Act, if applicable, will need to be factored into deal-timing and risk allocation.
- The new European Media Freedom Act (**EMFA**) (EU Regulation 2024/1083) is set to be formally incorporated into Irish law in 2025. The EMFA requires Member States to have a national regime for the assessment of deals which could have a "significant impact on media pluralism and editorial independence" (Article 22). It is anticipated that Ireland's existing media merger regime would be curtailed to comply with the EMFA and that responsibility for assessing media mergers would sit with the media regulator, Coimisiún na Meán.
- New rules which came into effect in September 2023 mean that the CCPC can now "call in" unnotified below-threshold transactions, impose interim measures on all notified transactions, and even reverse unnotified deals which the CCPC finds would substantially lessen competition in Ireland. There is no indication that the CCPC formally exercised these powers in 2024, however, the CCPC did confirm that it carried out a detailed review in respect of one non-notified transaction before deciding not to exercise the call-in power. However, we anticipate that the CCPC will apply those powers in 2025 and beyond in appropriate cases when the need arises.
- **EU Foreign Subsidies Regulation:** 2025 may see the first investigations launched by the European Commission into acquisitions of Irish businesses under the EU Foreign Subsidies Regulation (2022/2560). The Regulation came into effect at the end of 2023 and imposes notification obligations on parties to certain large M&A deals where one of the parties generates an EU turnover of at least €500m and the parties have been granted State financial contributions of more than €50m from governments outside the EEA in the most recent 3 years. This notification obligation is in addition to the CCPC or European Commission merger notification requirement.
- **Digital Markets Act:** Large tech "gatekeepers" with their EU headquarters in Ireland could also be under an obligation to notify certain acquisitions and mergers to the European Commission under the EU's Digital Markets Act. This notification obligation applies where a gatekeeper plans to merge with or acquire another digital company, even if the deal doesn't meet the usual thresholds for a merger review under EU Merger regulation.

KEY IRISH MERGER CONTROL STATISTICS FOR 2024

82
NOTIFICATIONS

This is an increase from the 68 notifications lodged in 2023 (a 21% increase).

77
DETERMINATIONS ISSUED

This is an increase from the 66 determinations issued in 2023. 8 of these determinations related to notifications lodged in 2023.

1
PROHIBITION

This is the first CCPC prohibition in its 10-year history. It is the fourth prohibition in the joint history of the Competition Authority / CCPC (one prohibition was appealed to and annulled by the High Court) .

1
NOTIFICATION DEEMED INVALID

The determination of invalidity was made because of non-compliance with RFIs – a very unusual development.

2
MERGERS CLEARED WITH REMEDIES

This is approximately 8% of the non-simplified notifications.
4 determinations were subject to remedies in 2023.

8
PHASE 2 INVESTIGATIONS

This includes some Phase 2 investigations carried over from 2023.

4
MEDIA MERGER NOTIFICATIONS

3 media notifications were cleared by the CCPC in Phase 1 and 1 was cleared following a Phase 2 investigation.

58 OF 82 NOTIFICATIONS MADE UNDER THE SIMPLIFIED MERGER PROCEDURE NOTIFICATIONS

71% of all notifications were made under the simplified procedure – a very significant increase on 2023. 24 notifications were not simplified.

MOST PROMINENT SECTORS

SECTOR	Professional services	Healthcare	Energy and utilities
2024 NOTIFICATIONS	13	8	6

NUMBER OF DEALS NOTIFIED TO THE CCPC IN 2024

The current Irish merger control regime has been in place, with some modifications, since 1 January 2003. As can be seen in the chart below, the number of notifications made to the CCPC can fluctuate significantly from year to year due to a number of factors.

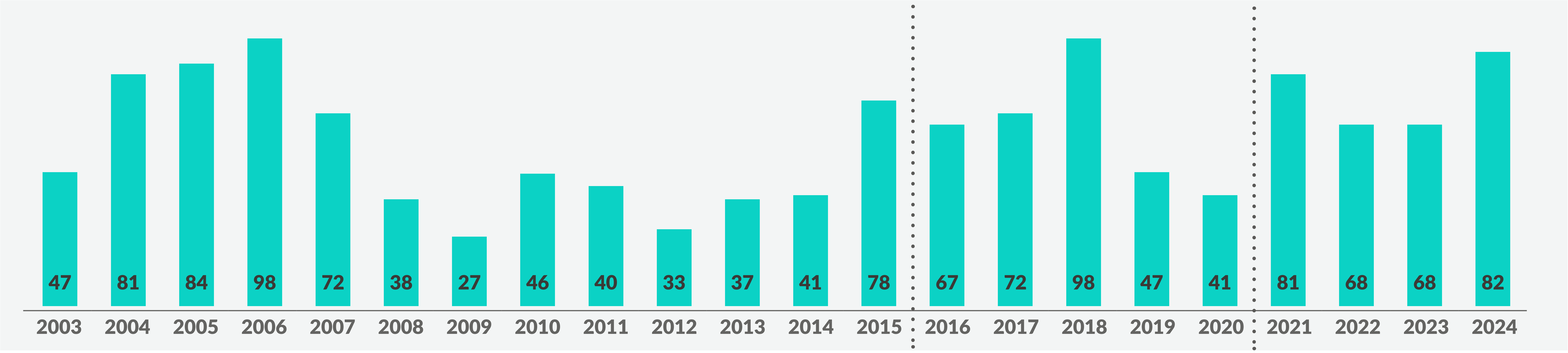
The number of notifications made is periodically affected by changes to the rules on notifiability (such as the changes to the applicable financial thresholds in 2014 and in 2019). For example, there was a dramatic increase in the number of notifications in the period 2015 – 2019 due to a lowering of the applicable financial turnover thresholds.

Changes in economic and market conditions can also trigger changes year-on-year, such as the effect of recessions, economic growth and other unexpected societal disturbances.

2024 saw a significant increase in the number of transactions notified to the CCPC. The total of 82 transactions notified in 2024 marks a significant increase (21%) on the 68 notifications made in each of 2023 and 2022 and surpasses the 81 notifications made in 2021. This is the highest number of mergers reviewed by the CCPC under the current financial thresholds.

The graphic below illustrates notification activity over the course of the 3 different eras of financial thresholds which trigger a mandatory notification.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS - THREE TURNOVER REGIMES



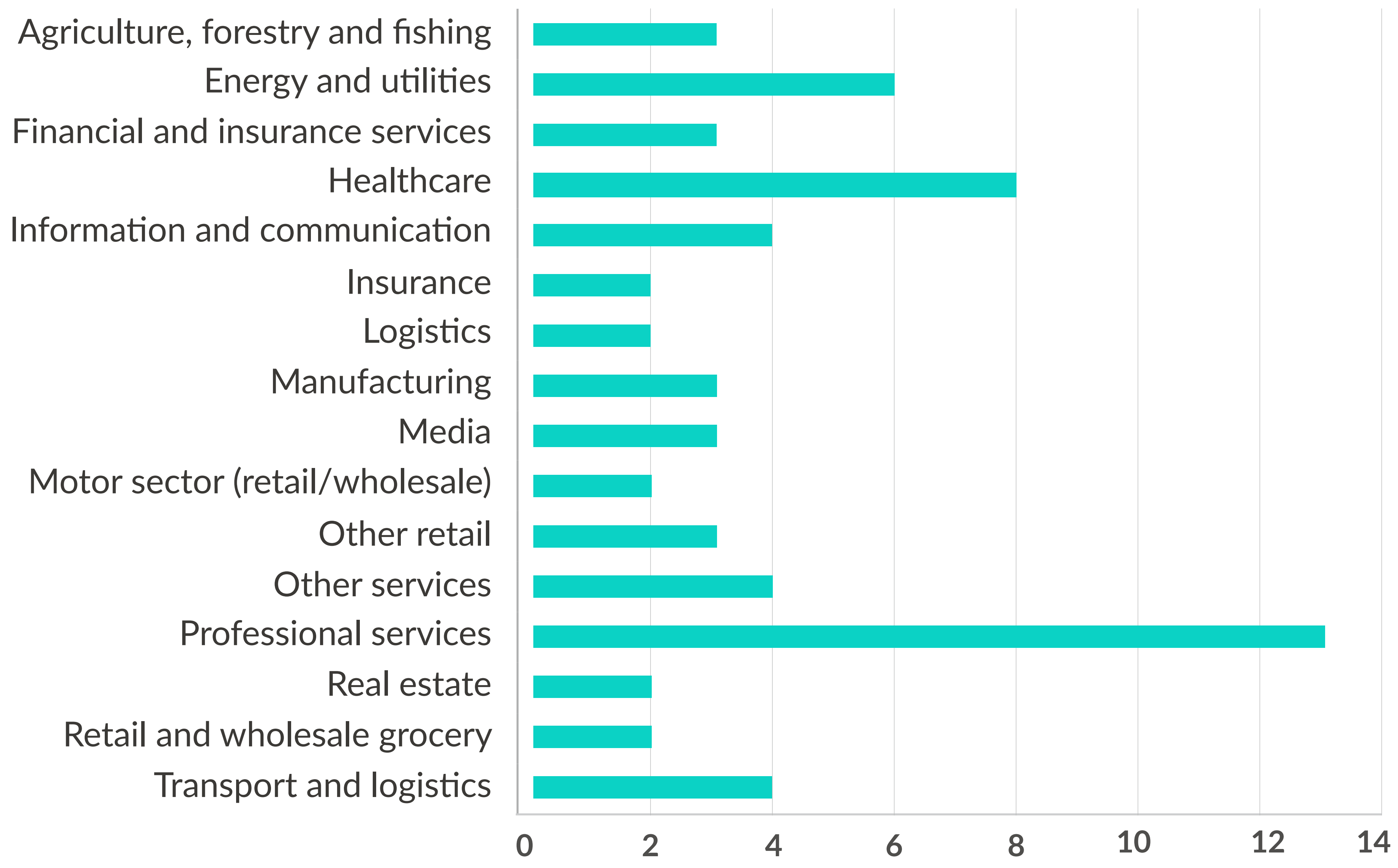
SECTORS INVOLVED IN DEALS NOTIFIED TO THE CCPC

The high number of merger notifications during 2024 is symptomatic of strong economic activity and increased consolidation in certain sectors. Some of the most active sectors in 2024 were in the retail grocery and professional services sectors. In 2024, there was also a relatively high number of acquisitions notified involving private equity investments, which is partially reflected in the number of simplified merger notifications, as in many cases, deals involving private equity investments do not involve much overlap between the acquirer and the target entity.

The top three most active sectors for deals notified to the CCPC in 2024 included Professional Services (veterinary services, IT services etc) (13), Healthcare (8) and Energy and Utilities (6).

This is by contrast to the top three most active sectors in 2023: Professional Services (veterinary services, IT services etc) (8), Retail and Wholesale Grocery (7), Financial and Insurance Services (6) and Information and Communication (6).

SECTORS IN 2024



AVERAGE TIME PERIODS FOR CCPC INVESTIGATIONS OF DEALS CONCLUDED IN 2024

Simplified procedure investigations:
20 calendar days (13 workings days)

Phase 1 investigations (excl. simplified):
50 calendar days (35 workings days)

Phase 2 investigations
199 calendar days
(137 workings days)

MERGER TRENDS IN 2024

- Overall, the number of merger notifications made in 2024 was higher than any recent year (82 notifications).
- The increase in numbers was entirely in the first half of the year, as a total of 39 notifications were made in H1 2024 (vs. only 26 notifications in H1 2023), while the 42 notifications made in H2 2024 matched the number in H2 2023.
- Assessments (similar to a Statement of Objections under the EU Merger Regulation) and oral submissions are increasingly a feature of the CCPC's Phase 2 investigations. Assessments were a feature in 2 Phase 2 transactions in 2024:
  - **M/23/011** – *DAA plc / Certain Assets of Mr Gerard Gannon*
  - **M/24/018 - *Phoenix/Cellnex***
- At time of publication there were 9 transactions still active which were notified in 2024. 3 of these cases are currently in Phase 2, while 1 case is in an extended Phase 1.
- We see a continuation of the trend of complex and lengthy merger control review in Ireland with use of RFIs and remedies in both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the CCPC's review process. We also see the evolving theories of harm in merger control internationally being applied where appropriate in Irish merger control.
- Private Equity (PE) and alternative asset buyers were involved in 29 of the 82 notified transactions (35%).

Phase 2 investigations

The number of Phase 2 cases has steadily increased over the past several years. There were 4 merger notifications carried over from 2023 into 2024 which involved "full" Phase 2 investigations, and a further 5 Phase 2 investigations were opened for mergers notified in 2024. This means that a record total of 9 different Phase 2 investigations were open during the course of 2024.

MERGER TRENDS IN 2024

Phase 2 investigations tend to be more in depth, and often involve the CCPC identifying particular competition issues with a transaction. These cases can sometimes involve the imposition of remedy commitments or even (exceptionally) the prohibition of a transaction.

The frequency of formal Requirements for Information (**RFIs**) and formal Assessments has also increased. The merger review process in Ireland has become more intensive and exacting on notifying parties in non-simplified cases, with the CCPC scrutinising transactions and the internal documents of parties more frequently and more in depth.

daa

Last year saw the CCPC prohibit a transaction for the first time in its 10-year history. The CCPC's pre-2014 predecessor, the Competition Authority did prohibit three transactions since the current merger control regime came into effect in 2003, albeit that one of those prohibitions (the only to be appealed to the courts) was overturned by the High Court. The CCPC's 2024 prohibition was of daa's proposed acquisition of a disused car park site next to Dublin Airport. One of the main reasons cited by the CCPC for the prohibition is that daa would have controlled over 90% of the car parking in the vicinity of Dublin airport. The CCPC believed that others could open the disused site quickly and easily.

There were several other notable cases carried over from 2023 to 2024. *M/23/060 – Kilsaran/Certain Assets of Kilmurray* concerned the construction sector and was cleared after a phase 2 investigation by the CCPC. The CCPC initially had concerns about how the transaction would impact the supply of sand and gravel in Ireland, but it ultimately concluded that there would be no SLC as a result of the transaction and cleared it without the need for remedy commitments.

Similarly, *M/23/068 – McMullan Bros./Naas Fuels Limited*, which involved Maxol's acquisition of 7 motor fuel service stations in the Kildare region was cleared following a phase 2 investigation. Again, the CCPC concluded that there would be no SLC in any local market, primarily because there would be adequate competition from other operators post-transaction.

In *M/23/065 – Phey Topco/Trasmore*, the CCPC cleared a dental supply transaction subject to commitments whereby the purchaser would divest one aspect of the Target business, while retaining activities relating to the supply of beauty products and medical products. Interesting features of this case were the speed at which the remedies could be tested and approved and also the fact that the business to be divested was in Northern Ireland (i.e. outside the State), which is possible when the geographic market is wide enough.

An unusual procedural development in 2024 was the CCPC's announcement that a merger notification relating to LloydsPharmacy takeover of McCabes Pharmacy was invalid. The CCPC issued formal RFIs to each the parties in December 2023, but in February 2024 the CCPC announced it was not satisfied that those RFIs were satisfactorily complied with. The CCPC has the power to declare a notification as invalid under section 18(12) of the 2002 Act

MERGER TRENDS IN 2024

where a party fails to provide it with all the information specified in an RFI. The transaction was quickly re-notified and cleared by the CCPC in *M/24/011 – LloydsPharmacy/McCabes Pharmacy* after a Phase 2 investigation. This is the first time a notification has been declared invalid by the CCPC under the current regime.

Several cases notified in 2024 have also been moved to a Phase 2 investigation, some of which have been carried over to 2025.

Following a Phase 2 investigation in *M/24/026 – Formpress Publishing/D&D Media*, the CCPC cleared a media merger involving the purchase by Formpress Publishing of D&D Media (the owners of the Inishowen Independent newspaper in Donegal and its website inishowenindo.ie). This transaction, although relatively small in scale, was reviewed by the CCPC as it was a media merger and it required subsequent approval from the Minister for Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sports and Media. It is likely that the CCPC opened a Phase 2 investigation given that the purchaser already owned two Donegal-based newspapers, the Donegal Democrat and Donegal Post.

The CCPC has issued a formal Assessment to the parties in *M/24/018 – Phoenix/Cellnex*, which involves independent telecoms tower companies which host active network equipment on their passive infrastructure sites (e.g. towers or masts that support antennae and dishes). The assessment sets out the CCPC's preliminary concerns about how the proposed acquisition could reduce competition in the passive infrastructure sector. At the time of writing, the parties have submitted remedy proposals to the CCPC, and a final decision on this case is expected shortly.

M/24/042 – Circle K/Pelco Holdings Ltd involves an acquisition of 13 motor fuel service stations in the greater Dublin region by the largest operator in the State. Another transaction notified in 2024 (in March) which is still ongoing at the time of writing (January 2025) is *M/24/014 - Coca-Cola HBC/BDS Vending Solutions Limited*, which involves another Phase 2 investigation: in this case, of the proposed acquisition of a vending machine business.

WHAT ELSE TO WATCH FOR IN 2025?

- In 2024, the CCPC started a consultation on its "merger guidelines" – to review and update the guidance which it uses to consider whether to approve (or not) a merger, acquisition and certain forms of joint venture. The consultation is now closed and the CCPC is considering the submissions received. It is likely that 2025 will see draft guidelines for consultation or even adoption.
- Ireland's Screening of Third Country Transactions Act 2023 (the **FDI Act**) came into force on 6 January 2025. The FDI Act will serve as an additional regulatory hurdle for transactions and is separate to Irish merger control. It enables the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment to review transactions involving third country (i.e. non-EEA / non-Swiss) acquirers of businesses in Ireland. The Minister will determine if such transactions would adversely affect security or public order in Ireland. The Act, if applicable, will need to be factored into deal-timing and risk allocation.
- The new European Media Freedom Act (**the EMFA**) (EU Regulation 2024/1083) is set to be formally incorporated into Irish law in 2025. The EMFA requires Member States to have a national regime for assessment of concentrations which could have a "significant impact on media pluralism and editorial independence" (Article 22). It is anticipated that Ireland's existing media merger regime would be curtailed to comply with the EMFA and that responsibility for assessing media mergers would sit with the media regulator, Coimisiún na Meán.

MERGER CONTROL IN NORTHERN IRELAND

In Northern Ireland, the competition regime continues to align with the rest of the UK post-Brexit and is governed by the Competition and Markets Authority (**CMA**). As a result of Brexit and changes introduced by the Windsor Framework, the market in Northern Ireland continues to evolve, with increased interest from competitors in Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland and internationally due to Northern Ireland's unique geographic and economic integration with both the UK and the EU. There is a particular focus on competition compliance across Northern Irish companies as the CMA settles into its new base in Belfast outside of its London headquarters.

As of 1 January 2025, the UK's merger control regime has been significantly reformed by the introduction of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (the DMCC). Whilst the merger control regime remains voluntary in the UK, the thresholds triggering the CMA's jurisdiction have changed. Up until 1 January 2025, the CMA had jurisdiction to review mergers if either of the following two tests were met: (i) The Turnover Test, which relates to the level of turnover a target generates, must be greater than £70m; or (ii) The Share of Supply Test, which concerns the market share of the relevant companies, applies where Parties' share of supply of any overlapping goods or services in the UK must be greater than 25%. Since 1 January 2025 the following new thresholds apply:

The New Thresholds under the DMCC

- The Turnover Test – the turnover thresholds are increased under the DMCC to £100m.
- The Share of Supply Test – The DMCC adds a new basis for establishing jurisdiction over deals where at least one of the parties to the merger or acquisition has: (i) an existing share of supply of 33% in the UK; and (ii) a UK turnover of at least GBP350m – provided the target has a UK nexus (which is a relatively low bar). This means transactions in which there is no horizontal overlap in the UK may still be subject to a merger control review (i.e. purely vertical or conglomerate mergers can be caught by this threshold). Given how the share of supply test operates it is expected that the 33% share of supply test will be extremely broad and in many cases it will be hard to confirm that an acquirer does not have a 33% share of supply on some plausible segment of the relevant market.

FUTURE TRENDS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

This expands the CMA's powers as the test means that one party alone can meet the threshold and therefore means more transactions will be affected. This may mean that purchases of smaller, perhaps start-up businesses, will be within scope as the larger buyer may meet the thresholds by itself.

In 2024, there was a continued upward trend in deals from Northern Ireland being notified to the CMA. Due to expanded powers of the CMA and changed thresholds under the DMCC, we envisage that there will be increased activity by the CMA in the coming years. In particular, we can expect a significant focus on digital markets. Indeed, the CMA has recently created a Digital Markets Unit which may intervene more readily if it considers consumers are subject to unfair practices in online transactions.

Introduction of Strategic Market Status

The CMA may designate a business, after an investigation, as having Strategic Market Status (SMS) in respect of digital activity where the CMA considers that –

- The digital activity is linked to the United Kingdom,
- The undertaking meets the SMS conditions in respect of the digital activity.

The SMS conditions are that the undertaking has, in respect of digital activity:

- Substantial and entrenched market power, and
- A position of strategic significance.

The first investigation by the CMA under the regime will be Google, which accounts for more than 90% of all general search queries in the UK. The investigation will include an assessment of whether barriers to entry are preventing other competitors from entering the search market. If found to have SMS, conduct requirements may be placed on Google's operations.

In a move away from the UK's voluntary notification regime, firms with SMS will be obliged to report transactions that meet lower thresholds than the general merger control regime. SMS mergers cannot be closed without CMA review.

FUTURE TRENDS FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

Other key changes

Parties also have the ability to request an automatic reference to a Phase 2 at any stage or during the Phase 1 review, which will assist in shortening time periods.

Parties also have the ability to extend the time-limits for CMA investigation upon mutual agreement with the CMA in accordance with section 131 of the DMCC. This may give Parties more time to consider remedies.

The expanded powers of the CMA may result in added complexity to the competition regime in the UK. Due to investor interest from Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, and internationally post-Brexit, the new Share of Supply Test, which means that one party can meet the threshold, will also be interesting to watch play out and may result in increased deals being within scope of the CMA in Northern Ireland.

The DMCC has also introduced a new safe harbour principle which will exempt mergers where both party's turnover is less than £10m meaning a significant number of deals may proceed without CMA intervention. This will be beneficial to smaller businesses in Northern Ireland and may drive increased merger activity in the market.

Section 111 expands the CMA's territorial jurisdiction. The CMA can now compel information for anti-competitive arrangements that are not intended to be implemented in the UK but may affect trade in the UK. This may increase CMA activity in Northern Ireland, given the unique position of Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland and the cross-border nature of business on the island of Ireland.

Conclusion

Complex merger control work: very few competition teams advise on Northern Irish transactions that result in notifications to the CMA. A&L Goodbody is the only firm in Northern Ireland which does so. This year has been another busy year for Northern Irish deals which have been investigated by the CMA. The A&L Goodbody team has provided practical, and comprehensive legal advice to a range of clients at several different stages of mergers and assistance in CMA investigations.

There is no doubt that we will continue to see a strong focus on the Northern Irish business sector from the CMA in 2025 with the revolutionising of the regime under the DMCC and ever increasing awareness of competition issues amongst consumers.

2024 NOTIFICATIONS – BASED ON CCPC WEBSITE DATA

CCPC SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION

PARTIES TO THE NOTIFICATION

Accommodation and food service activities	Agriculture	Aviation finance	Bread manufacturing and distribution	Construction	Electrical and mechanical engineering	Energy and utilities	Entertainment and recreation	Financial and insurance services	Foodservice sector	Healthcare
M/24/075 - Dalata Hotel Group/CG Hotels (Radisson Blu Hotel Dublin Airport)	M/24/004 - Intermediate Capital Group/ Merrain& Compagnie/Oak Nation	M/24/050 - HPS/ Chorus Aviation	M/24/081 - Mayfair Equity Partners/Pat the Baker and Irish Pride	M/24/012 - Woolpert Inc. / Murphy Geospatial Group Limited	M/24/007 - SSE Contracting Group/ Enerveo	M/24/005 - KKR/ Greenvolt	M/24/076 - Tencent Music/ GMM Music (JV)	M/24/029 - Apax Partners/Zellis - CCPC Business	M/24/006 - Musgrave / Febvre	M/24/001 - EQT/ Zeus
	M/24/068 - Kerry Co-Operative Creameries /Kerry Dairy Holding					M/24/032 - ESB/ Pallas Windfarm - CCPC Business		M/24/033 - Warburg Pincus/ Specialist Risk Group - CCPC Business		M/24/010 - Exponent/Chanelle HoldCo 3 Limited
	M/24/070 - Arrabawn Co-Operative Society / Tipperary Co-Operative Creamery					M/24/036 - Brookfield / Neoen		M/24/044 - Apex Group/GAM		M/24/009 - Macquarie/Beacon Medical Group
						M/24/054 - MML Capital/Southern Control Systems				M/24/011 - LloydsPharmacy/ McCabes Pharmacy
						M/24/071 - Bord Gáis Energy/Swyft Energy				M/23/034 - PCI/ Certain Assets of Wasdell
						M/24/077 – Sojitz Corporation/New Measured Power Limited				M/24/043 - LDC/ Medray
										M/24/055 - Bain Capital/Fiducia Healthcare
										M/24/057 - DCC/ Iskus Health

2024 NOTIFICATIONS – BASED ON CCPC WEBSITE DATA

CCPC SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION

PARTIES TO THE NOTIFICATION

Hospitality	Information and communication	Insurance	IT	Life sciences engineering	Logistics	Management of waste	Manufacturing	Mechanical and electrical engineering services	Media	Motor fuel (retail/wholesale)
M/24/025 - Attestor/Reardens and the Oliver Plunkett and Chambers - CCPC Business	M/24/018 - Phoenix/Cellnex	M/24/003 - AON/NFP	M/24/023 - Fortress Ultimate/Port Holdco (Presidio) - CCPC Business	M/24/012 - Woolpert Inc. / Murphy Geospatial Group Limited	M/24/002 - CEVA/Wincanton	M/24/035 - Heygaz/Ormonde	M/24/031 - Arkil/Certain assets of Falconhurst - CCPC Business	M/24/007 SSE - Contracting Group/Enerveo	M/24/020 - Bauer Media/WKW FM Limited (Beat 102 103) - CCPC Business	M/24/069 - Garvey Group/Blarney Filling Station
	M/24/027 - Viatel/MJ Flood - CCPC Business	M/24/021 - Aviva/Probitas - CCPC Business			M/24/039 - Masterlink/Certain Companies of Securispeed		M/24/052 - Viant Medical/Knightsbridge Plastics	M/24/017 - Exponent/Ethos	M/24/026 - Formpress Publishing/D&D Media - CCPC Business	
	M/24/045 - EQT/Keywords Studios PLC						M/24/065 - Oaktree Capital/LED Enterprises (ROBUS)		M/24/058 - Bauer/Certain assets of Light Blue Media Cambridge	
	M/24/074 - Cordiant Digital /DCU Invest/Datacenter United									

2024 NOTIFICATIONS – BASED ON CCPC WEBSITE DATA

CCPC SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION

PARTIES TO THE NOTIFICATION

Motor sector (retail/ wholesale)
- M/24/053 - European Tyre Enterprise Limited/ Tractamotors Tyres Limited
- M/24/066 - Frank Keane Group/Pavla Unlimited Company

Other retail
- M/24/013 - Sanbra/MVI Hazel
- M/24/079 - The Range Limited/ Certain Assets of Homebase
- M/24/082 - B&Q/ Certain assets of Homebase

Other services
- M/24/008 - Compass/CH&Co
- M/24/016 - Domino's/Shorecal
- M/24/022 - Bunzl/ Nisbets - CCPC Business
- M/24/024 - Apleona/Neylons - CCPC Business

Professional services
- M/24/015 - BPVA/ Sabeo
- M/24/028 - IVC Evidensia (Independent Vetcare)/Tullamore Pet Hospital - CCPC Business
- M/24/030 - Waterland/Bellew - CCPC Business
- M/24/037 - IVC Evidensia (Independent Vetcare)/Well Pet Hospital
- M/24/046 - VetPartners/ Midleton Veterinary Hospital
- M/24/047 - Waterland/Wesco - CCPC Business
- M/24/050 - HPS/ Chorus Aviation
- M/24/051 - Waterland/ Envirobead
- M/24/060 - VetPartners/ Johnstown Veterinary Services Limited - CCPC Business
- M/24/061 - EPAM/ First Derivative
- M/24/064 - Conscia/Barr Madra
- M/24/078 - Apax Partners/ Evelyn Partners Professional Services Group
- M/24/080 - VetPartners/ Greystones Veterinary Company

Real estate
- M/24/040 - TPG Real Estate Partners/Certain Assets of Quintain Developments Ireland
- M/24/063 - Tipberry/Certain Assets of Mount Juliet
- M/24/067 - Strategic Value Partners/ Blanchardstown Centre

Retail and wholesale grocery
- M/24/019 - Dunnes Stores / BA Trading - CCPC Business
- M/24/062 - Musgrave/Healy Supermarkets

Retail motor fuel
- M/24/042 - Circle K/Pelco Holdings Ltd

Transport and logistics
- M/24/041 - EQT/ Constellation Cold Logistics - CCPC Business
- M/24/049 - MML Group/All Med European Freight
- M/24/072 - Marubeni/Banpui/ FGL Holdings/Siam Marubeni (JV)
- M/24/073 - Reinhard Mohn/ Airtraks

Vending services
- M/24/014 - Coca-Cola/BDS Vending

Waste and recycling
- M/24/059 - BlackRock Global Infrastructure Fund/Lanes Group Ireland Limited

A&L Goodbody

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