Appeals 2021

Contributing editors
Mark A Perry and Perlette Michèle Jura

LEXOLOGY®
Getting The Deal Through

Publisher
Tom Barnes
tom.barnes@lbresearch.com

Subscriptions
Claire Bagnall
claire.bagnall@lbresearch.com

Senior business development manager
Adam Sargent
adam.sargent@gettingthedealthrough.com

Published by
Law Business Research Ltd
Meridian House, 34-35 Farringdon Street
London, EC4A 4HL, UK

First published 2017
Fifth edition
ISBN 978-1-83862-623-5

Printed and distributed by
Encompass Print Solutions
Tel: 0844 2480 112

Appeals
2021

Contributing editors
Mark A Perry and Perlette Michèle Jura
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

Lexology Getting The Deal Through is delighted to publish the fifth edition of *Appeals*, which is available in print and online at www.lexology.com/gtdt.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through provides international expert analysis in key areas of law, practice and regulation for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners, and company directors and officers.

Throughout this edition, and following the unique Lexology Getting The Deal Through format, the same key questions are answered by leading practitioners in each of the jurisdictions featured.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through titles are published annually in print. Please ensure you are referring to the latest edition or to the online version at www.lexology.com/gtdt.

Every effort has been made to cover all matters of concern to readers. However, specific legal advice should always be sought from experienced local advisers.

Lexology Getting The Deal Through gratefully acknowledges the efforts of all the contributors to this volume, who were chosen for their recognised expertise. We also extend special thanks to the contributing editors, Mark A Perry and Perlette Michèle Jura of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, for their continued assistance with this volume.

LEXOLOGY
Getting The Deal Through

London
April 2021

Reproduced with permission from Law Business Research Ltd
This article was first published in May 2021
For further information please contact editorial@gettingthedealthrough.com

Contents

Spain

Ángel Pérez Pardo de Vera and Francisco Javier Rodríguez Ramos

Uría Menéndez

JURISDICTION

Court system

1 | Outline and explain the general structure of your country's court system as it relates to the commercial appellate process.

The Spanish court system is formed of five subject-matter jurisdictions:

- civil (including commercial);
- criminal;
- administrative;
- labour; and
- military.

Territorially, the judicial system is divided into judicial districts (covering one or more municipalities), provinces and autonomous regions. Civil courts have jurisdiction over contractual claims, tort law and, in general, any matter that does not fall under other areas of law. Every provincial capital (as well as other large Spanish cities) also has specialised commercial courts that hear claims relating to:

- insolvency of companies and businesspersons;
- unfair competition;
- antitrust;
- industrial property;
- intellectual property and advertising matters;
- corporate law;
- international or national transport regulations;
- maritime law;
- collective actions regarding general contracting conditions; and
- appeals against specific decisions issued by the Directorate-General for Registries and Notaries.

If a judicial district lacks a specialised commercial court, the courts of first instance will have jurisdiction over the corresponding matters.

Appeals against final rulings handed down by courts of first instance or commercial courts are heard by the civil chamber of the relevant provincial court. In certain cases, the provincial court's decision may be appealed to the civil chamber of the Supreme Court (the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all Spanish territory) or before the high court of justice of the corresponding autonomous region when the grounds for appeal are based on a breach of civil, regional or special law of that autonomous region.

Civil matters

2 | Are there appellate courts that hear only civil matters?

Provincial courts hear civil and commercial matters. Specific chambers of the provincial courts are specialised in commercial matters (for example, the 28th chamber of the Provincial Court of Madrid and the 15th chamber of the Provincial Court of Barcelona conduct appeals against decisions of commercial trial courts). The city of Alicante has a special commercial court with jurisdiction over all Spanish territory and is specialised in resolving claims lodged in relation to European Community trademarks and Community drawings and models. Decisions handed down by this specialised court are subject to appeal to a specialised chamber of Alicante's provincial court, known as the Community Trademark Court. Second-level appeals on civil and commercial law are heard by the civil chamber of the Supreme Court.

Appeals from administrative tribunals

3 | Are appeals from administrative tribunals handled in the same way as appeals from trial courts?

Administrative appeals are governed by their own regulations with their own particularities in terms of procedural requirements, deadlines, production and admission of evidence and the provisional enforcement of judgments. In administrative law, contentious-administrative courts are the equivalent of civil courts of first instance. They hear, among others, cases related to resolutions of public authorities or their failure to act, the financial liability of public authorities, as well as challenges against general provisions ranking lower than law or legislative decrees. Decisions handed down by contentious-administrative courts may be appealed to the high court of justice of the corresponding autonomous region. Under certain circumstances, judgments of a high court of justice can be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Representation before appellate courts

4 | Is there a separate appellate bar or other requirement for attorneys to be admitted before appellate courts?

Any lawyer qualified to appear before the courts (attorneys are required to complete a specific postgraduate programme, pass an entrance examination and be members of the bar association) can lodge appeals.

Multiple jurisdictions

5 | If separate jurisdictions exist for particular territorial subdivisions or subject matters, explain their main differences as to commercial appeals.

There are no separate jurisdictions for particular territorial subdivisions. The Spanish court system is structured according to subject-matter jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction – civil (including commercial), criminal, administrative, labour and military – has its own regulations regarding appeals.

BRINGING AN APPEAL

Deadlines

6 | What are the deadlines for filing an appeal in a commercial matter?

Appeals against first and second instance final rulings must be lodged within 20 working days of the notification of the appealed decision. Other appeals against interlocutory decisions handed down by judges, tribunals or court registrars must be lodged within a shorter term of five working days as of the notification.

Procedural steps

7 | What are the key steps a litigant must take to commence an appeal?

In general, apart from the payment of a bond, there is no procedural requirement prior to lodging the appeal (there are some specific requirements in the case of appeals against final rulings in proceedings of a special nature). The appeal itself and the opposition submitted by the appellee are filed with the court that rendered the challenged decision. In the second appeal level, the appellant must attach a certified copy of the challenged ruling. In the brief, by virtue of which the appeal is submitted, the party challenging the ruling must set out all the grounds on which it bases its claim.

Documentation

8 | How is the documentation for appeals prepared?

In the case of remanded appeals (those to be heard by a judicial authority other than that which issued the appealed ruling), the court that issued the challenged decision is responsible for preparing the record on appeal. The corresponding court will forward the record to the appellate court. At that time, the parties must appear before the appellate court within the legally established term (10 working days in the case of appeals against rulings of courts of first instance and 30 working days in the case of appeals against rulings of second instance courts). If the appellant fails to appear before the appellate court within the established time limit, the appeal will be declared withdrawn and the challenged decisions will become final.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

Discretion to grant permission to appeal

9 | In commercial matters, may litigants appeal by right or is appellate review discretionary?

The Spanish procedural system is a two-tier system: all rulings of courts of first instance may be appealed (with the exception of rulings issued in oral proceedings with a value or economic interest not exceeding €3,000). Appeals against rulings of courts of second instance are only possible under certain circumstances. In general, the right to appeal is conditioned on the existence of a burden (ie, only the party adversely affected by the pronouncement, not the grounds, of a ruling has standing to lodge an appeal against it).

Judgments subject to appeal

10 | Can litigants appeal any ruling from a trial court, or are they limited to appealing only final judgments?

Spanish procedural law establishes the possibility of appealing not only final judgments but also interlocutory decisions issued by judges or court registrars. Some common grounds of appeal against final judgments of trial courts include the erroneous assessment of evidence, misapplication of the law, a decision's lack of congruence (inconsistency between the extension, concept and scope of the decision and the claims of the parties) or motivation, and the pronouncement in relation to the liability of the losing party to support winners' litigation costs.

SECURITY AND INTERLOCUTORY MATTERS

Security to appeal

11 | In a typical commercial dispute, must a litigant post a bond or provide security to appeal a trial court decision?

In commercial disputes, the appellants must post a bond in order to appeal decisions of first and second instance courts. The bond must be posted before the appeal is lodged (although failure to do so can be amended). The bond is not required for the lodging of oral appeals or in the case of persons entitled to legal aid. If the appeal is totally or partially granted, the bond is reimbursed to the appellant. In all other cases, the bond is granted to the Ministry of Justice and is used to cover the cost of legal aid and to promote the modernisation of Spain's administration of justice.

Interlocutory appeals

12 | Are there special provisions for interlocutory appeals?

Interlocutory appeals are subject to shorter procedural deadlines and are heard by the court that issued the appealed decision or, in the case of specific decisions issued by court registrars, by the judge of the court in charge of the proceedings. Appeals against interlocutory decisions taken during judicial hearings are lodged and resolved orally immediately in the hearing itself. This is the case, for example, in appeals lodged against decisions by which courts of first instance admit or refuse the evidence proposed by both parties.

Injunctions and stays

13 | Are there special rules relating to injunctions or stays, whether entered in the trial court or on appeal?

Spanish procedural laws regulate injunctions and stays, allowing civil and commercial courts to admit any kind of interim measure to ensure the enforcement of a potential ruling in favour of the petitioner (there is no exhaustive list of these measures, so the petitioner may call for the adoption of any interim measure useful to secure the future judgment). Injunctions or stays are usually requested before the filing of a lawsuit or together with the complaint. The court with jurisdiction to deal with the request for an injunction or stay will be the court with jurisdiction to hear the main claim. The parties may appeal the order of the trial court accepting or rejecting the interim measure (the appeal will be heard by the corresponding provincial court). Under certain circumstances, parties may also request interim measures after lodging appeals against the final ruling of courts of first or second instance (in these cases, the request will he heard by the court hearing the corresponding appeal).

SCOPE AND EFFECT OF APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS

Effect of filing an appeal

14 | If a litigant files an appeal in a commercial dispute, does it stay enforcement of the trial court judgment?

In general, the filing of an appeal does not stay the enforcement of the trial court's judgment. Litigants may seek provisional enforcement of the first instance judgment. Judgments ordering a party to issue

a declaration of will or declaring the annulment or expiry of industrial property rights will not be subject to provisional enforcement. In the case of non-monetary orders, the obliged party may object to the provisional enforcement when it is impossible or extremely difficult to restore the situation to that existing prior to the provisional enforcement or to financially compensate the condemned party if the enforced judgment were to be reversed. In the case of monetary orders, the condemned party may not object to provisional enforcement but only to the specific enforcement actions of the distraint proceedings if those specific actions will lead to a situation that is impossible to restore or to be compensated financially. In addition, the party subject to the order must indicate an alternative enforcement measure and offer sufficient security to respond to the damage caused by the delay in the execution.

Scope of appeal

15 | On an appeal from a commercial dispute, may the first-level appellate court consider the facts and law anew, or is its power to review limited?

The first-level appellate court may reconsider both facts and law. It must hand down decisions in view of the actions, facts, evidence and legal grounds brought before the trial courts (appellants are not entitled to modify them).

Further appeals

16 | If a party is dissatisfied with the outcome of the first-level appeal, is further appeal possible?

The judgments rendered at second instance can only be appealed in exceptional situations before the Supreme Court (or before the high court of justice of the relevant autonomous region, provided that the grounds for appeal are based on a breach of civil, regional or special law of the corresponding autonomous region). Extraordinary appeals for breach of procedure may solely be based on the following grounds:

- breach of rules on objective or functional jurisdiction and competence;
- breach of procedural rules governing the judgment;
- breach of legal rules governing procedures and safeguards of proceedings when the breach gives rise to nullity according to the law, or could have brought a lack of proper defence; or
- violation of fundamental rights in the proceedings.

Cassation appeals may solely be grounded on a breach of the substantive rules that apply to decide on matters at stake in the proceedings. They may be lodged in the following cases:

- when they are issued for the civil courts to protect fundamental rights (aside from those protected by article 24 of the Spanish Constitution);
- whenever the amount of the proceedings exceeds €600,000; or
- where the amount of the proceedings does not exceed €600,000 or the proceedings have been conducted by reason of their subject matter, provided that in both cases the decision on the appeal has reversal interest (*interés casacional*).

On the last point, a decision would have reversal interest if: (1) it contradicts the Supreme Court's case law (or a high court of justice's case law in the case of the application of civil, regional or special law of the corresponding autonomous region); (2) the case relates to a matter on which there is conflicting case law among the provincial courts; or (3) it applies laws that have been in force for less than five years and there is no case law from the Supreme Court pertaining to previous laws with the same or similar content.

Duration of appellate proceedings

17 | How long do appeals typically take from application to appeal to a final decision?

The first-level appeal ranges, depending on the city and the tribunal division, between four months and one year. The second-level appeal is divided into two phases:

- the admission phase (approximately one-and-a-half years); and
- the decision phase (approximately six months).

According to the latest information published by the General Council of the Judiciary, the average duration of a first-level appeal is approximately nine months. In the case of a second-level appeal, it is approximately 20 months.

SUBMISSIONS AND EVIDENCE

Submissions process

18 | What is the briefing and argument process like in a typical commercial appeal?

In the first-level appeal, the appellant submits its brief within a 20-day period after the first instance judgment is notified and the appellee must file its opposition brief in 10 days. A hearing can take place if at least one of the parties requests it and the tribunal deems it necessary. In the second-level appeal, the appellant submits its brief within a 20-day period after the second instance judgment is notified. If the appeal overcomes the admission phase, the appellee must file its opposition brief in 20 days. A hearing will take place:

- if any new evidence has been admitted or if the court considers it appropriate in the case of extraordinary appeals for breach of procedure; or
- if all parties request it or if the court considers it appropriate in the case of cassation appeals.

New evidence

19 | Are appeals limited to the evidentiary record that was before the trial court, or can new evidence be introduced on appeal?

In the first-level appeal, documents, resources and instruments related to the merits of the case may be attached to the written statement lodging the appeal when they could not be filed in the first instance under the following circumstances:

- documents dated subsequent to the first instance on the condition that it was not possible to draft or obtain them prior to the proceedings;
- documents, means or instruments prior to the first instance when the party submitting them justifies being unaware of their existence before; or
- documents that it was not possible to obtain in the first instance for reasons that are not attributable to the party.

In addition, evidence may be sought that:

- may have been unduly rejected in the first instance;
- was proposed and admitted in the first instance that could not be taken for reasons not attributable to the applicant; and
- refers to relevant facts for the decision of the case that occurred before or after the time limit to issue a judgment.

New evidence of wrongdoing

20 | If litigants uncover new evidence of wrongdoing that they believe altered the outcome of a trial court judgment, can they introduce this evidence on appeal?

In extraordinary circumstances, litigants can submit the following as new evidence:

- documents dated subsequent to the first instance on the condition that it was not possible to draft or obtain them prior to the proceedings;
- documents, means or instruments prior to the first instance when the party submitting them justifies being unaware of their existence before; or
- documents that it was not possible to obtain in the first instance for reasons that are not attributable to the party.

In particular, litigants may submit new evidence as long as it is justified that they became aware of such evidence after the prior phases of the proceedings.

New legal arguments

21 | May parties raise new legal arguments on appeal?

The matters of fact and the legal grounds raised in the first instance cannot be altered (perpetuatio actionis, mutatio libelli, pendente apellatione and nihil innovetur).

COSTS, SETTLEMENT AND FUNDING

Costs

22 | What are the rules regarding attorneys' fees and costs on appeal?

The attorney and his or her client can reach any agreement they consider appropriate as to the fees and costs. When all the pleas for an appeal (both at first and second level) are dismissed, the fees and costs should be imposed on the losing party. The attorney's fees that can be claimed from the party ordered to pay are usually established according to guidelines provided by the relevant bar association. The fees at the first-level appeal are usually equivalent to 50 per cent of the reimbursable fees of the first instance, and fees at the second-level appeal depend on whether two extraordinary appeals (for breach of procedure and cassation respectively) were filed or only one of them.

Settlement of first instance judgment after appeal lodged

23 | Can parties enter into a settlement agreement to vacate the trial court judgment after an appeal has been taken?

Litigants are empowered to dispose of the matter at issue in the proceedings at any phase. In particular, any party can abandon the appeal before the corresponding decision is issued.

Limits on settlement after commencement of appeal

24 | Are there any limits on settlement once an appeal has been taken?

There are different ways for the parties to settle the proceedings and their pleas (waiver, abandonment, acceptance of claim, end of proceedings owing to out-of-court settlement or ex post facto lack of cause). Litigants are free to agree the terms to resolve their dispute if the law does not prohibit it or establishes limitations for reasons of general interest or for the benefit of a third party.

Third-party funding

25 | May third parties fund appeals?

Third-party funding is not prohibited in appeals or in other stages of the proceedings.

Disclosure of litigation funding

26 | If litigation funding is permitted in an appeal, must funding sources be disclosed to the court or other parties to the litigation?

There are no specific legal limits on the funding of appeals by third parties regarding disclosure or obligations of any other nature.

In the case of an assignment of credits, the Spanish Civil Code grants the debtor the right to discharge a transferred litigious credit (the existence or enforceability of which has been contested within a judicial proceeding) by paying the assignee the price it had paid for it, together with any cost incurred by the assignee and the interest accruing on the price as from the payment date. This right (the Anastasian right of redemption) may be exercised by the debtor within nine calendar days of the date on which the assignee claims payment of the debt. This has been increasingly asserted by debtors, particularly in cases of the assignment of credits by financial institutions. Although there is conflicting case law in relation to the scope of this right, most Spanish courts have held that the right is only applicable to the individual assignment of a credit and not to portfolio or on bloc assignments.

JUDGMENTS, RELIEF AND NON-PARTIES

Decisions

27 | Must appellate courts in your country write decisions explaining their rulings? Can the courts designate the precedential effect of their decisions?

The decisions issued by appellate courts must be reasoned, expressing the factual and legal arguments leading to the assessment and evaluation of the specific case. Court decisions complement the legal system with case law that the Supreme Court establishes in the process of interpreting and applying the law through.

Non-parties

28 | Will the appellate courts in your country consider submissions from non-parties?

Parties with standing are those that appear and act in court as parties to the judicial relationship or the matter in dispute (except for cases in which, by law, standing is attributed to a person other than the party). While proceedings are pending, whoever accredits a direct and legitimate interest in the outcome of the case may be considered to be admitted as a claimant or defendant. The European Commission, the National Markets and Competition Commission and the competent bodies of the autonomous regions may intervene without acting as parties, on their own initiative or at the request of a judicial body, through the contribution of information or the presentation of written comments on questions concerning the application of several articles of the Treaty of the European Community and the Free Competition Law. An expert designated by the court can also act on scientific, artistic, technical or practical knowledge.

Relief

29 What are the ordinary forms of relief that can be rendered by an appellate court in a civil dispute?

The civil chamber of the Supreme Court renders relief on extraordinary appeals for breach of procedure, cassation appeals, appeals in the interest of law, complaint appeals (against the court orders in which the court that has issued the decision refuses the processing of an extraordinary recourse to appeal owing to breach of procedure or cassation), appeals on the review of final judgments and jurisdiction disputes between tribunals of the same jurisdictional order. The provincial courts mainly hear appeals against the first instance rulings and questions of jurisdiction that arise between courts.

UPDATE AND TRENDS

Current developments

30 Are there any current developments or emerging trends that should be noted?

On 15 December 2020, the Council of Ministers approved the draft bill on procedural efficiency measures for the public justice service. This draft bill involves the resumption of the proposal for the reform of second instance appeals that was underway throughout 2018 (that reform proposal expired as a result of the legislature's dissolution in March 2019). Some of the proposed changes are outlined below.

- The reform seeks to unify the regulation of second instance appeals in a single appeal. The current extraordinary appeal for breach of procedure would cease to exist and the cassation appeal would be based on the infringement of both substantive and procedural norms, provided that the decision on the appeal has reversal interest (*interés casacional*).
- Under the reform, a decision would have reversal interest if:
  - it contradicts the Supreme Court's case law (or a high court of justice's case law in the case of the application of civil, regional or special law of the corresponding autonomous region);
  - the case relates to a matter on which there is conflicting case law among the provincial courts or a matter in relation to which there is no previous case law; or
  - when the appealed resolution has been issued in proceedings in which the litigious issue is of general interest for the uniform interpretation of the law; therefore, the amount of the proceedings and the violation of fundamental rights would no longer be criteria for access to cassation appeals.
- The reform includes procedural innovations, such as simplification of the admission phase of the appeal, the holding of a hearing only if the court deems it necessary and the preferential processing of appeals against judgments issued in the 'witness lawsuits' that are also introduced by the draft bill.

Coronavirus

31 What emergency legislation, relief programmes and other initiatives specific to your practice area has your state implemented to address the pandemic? Have any existing government programmes, laws or regulations been amended to address these concerns? What best practices are advisable for clients?

Multiple pieces of legislation have been enacted during 2020 and 2021 that aim to deal with the circumstances caused by the covid-19 pandemic, among which the following are noteworthy.

On 14 March 2020, Royal Decree 463/2020 was approved, through which the government declared a state of national alarm. It established, among other measures, a limitation on the freedom of movement of persons, the suspension of procedural deadlines in all areas of law (with certain detailed exceptions), the suspension of administrative deadlines and the suspension of limitation and prescription periods for the exercise of actions and rights for the duration of the state of alarm. The state of alarm was extended on multiple occasions, ultimately remaining in effect until 24 June 2020. Nevertheless, pursuant to the extension established by Royal Decree 537/2020 of 22 May 2020, the suspension of deadlines agreed in March 2020 was repealed, effective as of 4 June 2020.

Royal Decree-Law 16/2020 of 28 April 2020 regulated the resumption of procedural deadlines (which were resumed from their commencement) and adopted other procedural measures, such as the extension of the deadlines to appeal resolutions (which were doubled), making part of the month of August 2020 a working month for procedural purposes. It also regulated the holding of procedural hearings by electronic means (where possible) for the duration of the state of alarm. This last measure (along with other procedural and organisational measures) has been extended until 20 June 2021 by means of Law 3/2020 of 18 September 2020.

With regard to insolvency proceedings, various measures have been enacted with the goal of facilitating the continued economic viability of companies and professionals. In addition to the suspension of procedural deadlines set out in Royal Decree 463/2020, measures were established in Royal Decree-Law 8/2020 of 17 March 2020, Royal Decree-Law 16/2020, Law 3/2020, Royal Decree-Law 34/2020 of 17 November 2020 and Royal Decree-Law 5/2021 of 12 March 2021 to make the insolvency process more flexible, including:

- the postponement of deadlines for the declaration of insolvency;
- special deadlines for the submission of modifications of composition agreements and refinancing agreements; and
- the classification as ordinary credits (instead of subordinated) of derivatives of financing deals with individuals with a special relationship to the insolvent party or special measures of preferential processing of specific procedures and incidents.

Finally, Royal Decree-Law 8/2020, Royal Decree-Law 11/2020 of 31 March 2020 and Royal Decree-Law 15/2020 of 21 April 2020 established various urgent measures to tackle the economic and social impact of the covid-19 health crisis. They included, notably, a legal moratorium benefiting mortgagors in vulnerable situations resulting from the health

URÍA MENÉNDEZ

Ángel Pérez Pardo de Vera
angel.perezpardo@uria.com

Francisco Javier Rodríguez Ramos
franciscojavier.rodriguez@uria.com

Príncipe de Vergara, 187
Plaza de Rodrigo Uría
28002 Madrid
Spain
Tel: +34 91 586 0400
www.uria.com

crisis (subsequently extended to non-mortgage loans). Other regulations have established moratoriums on the payment of specific loans, such as Royal Decree-Law 19/2020 of 26 May 2020 (regulating conventional moratoriums agreed between debtors and financial institutions, provided they are covered by a sector framework agreement) and Royal Decree-Laws 25/2020 of 3 July 2020 and 26/2020 of 7 July 2020 (for the tourism sector and road-passenger-transport sector, respectively). These moratoriums have been extended by virtue of the recently enacted Royal Decree-Law 3/2021 of 2 February 2021.

Other titles available in this series

Acquisition Finance
Advertising & Marketing
Agribusiness
Air Transport
Anti-Corruption Regulation
Anti-Money Laundering
Appeals
Arbitration
Art Law
Asset Recovery
Automotive
Aviation Finance & Leasing
Aviation Liability
Banking Regulation
Business & Human Rights
Cartel Regulation
Class Actions
Cloud Computing
Commercial Contracts
Competition Compliance
Complex Commercial Litigation
Construction
Copyright
Corporate Governance
Corporate Immigration
Corporate Reorganisations
Cybersecurity
Data Protection & Privacy
Debt Capital Markets
Defence & Security Procurement
Dispute Resolution
Distribution & Agency
Domains & Domain Names
Dominance
Drone Regulation
e-Commerce
Electricity Regulation
Energy Disputes
Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
Environment & Climate Regulation
Equity Derivatives
Executive Compensation & Employee Benefits
Financial Services Compliance
Financial Services Litigation
Fintech
Foreign Investment Review
Franchise
Fund Management
Gaming
Gas Regulation
Government Investigations
Government Relations
Healthcare Enforcement & Litigation
Healthcare M&A
High-Yield Debt
Initial Public Offerings
Insurance & Reinsurance
Insurance Litigation
Intellectual Property & Antitrust
Investment Treaty Arbitration
Islamic Finance & Markets
Joint Ventures
Labour & Employment
Legal Privilege & Professional Secrecy
Licensing
Life Sciences
Litigation Funding
Loans & Secured Financing
Luxury & Fashion
M&A Litigation
Mediation
Merger Control
Mining
Oil Regulation
Partnerships
Patents
Pensions & Retirement Plans
Pharma & Medical Device Regulation
Pharmaceutical Antitrust
Ports & Terminals
Private Antitrust Litigation
Private Banking & Wealth Management
Private Client
Private Equity
Private M&A
Product Liability
Product Recall
Project Finance
Public M&A
Public Procurement
Public-Private Partnerships
Rail Transport
Real Estate
Real Estate M&A
Renewable Energy
Restructuring & Insolvency
Right of Publicity
Risk & Compliance Management
Securities Finance
Securities Litigation
Shareholder Activism & Engagement
Ship Finance
Shipbuilding
Shipping
Sovereign Immunity
Sports Law
State Aid
Structured Finance & Securitisation
Tax Controversy
Tax on Inbound Investment
Technology M&A
Telecoms & Media
Trade & Customs
Trademarks
Transfer Pricing
Vertical Agreements

Also available digitally

lexology.com/gtdt

an LBR business

ISBN 978-1-83862-623-5