



ICLG

The International Comparative Legal Guide to:

Copyright 2019

5th Edition

A practical cross-border insight into copyright law

Published by Global Legal Group, in association with Bird & Bird LLP

With contributions from:

Acapo AS

Advance Partners

Anderson Mōri & Tomotsune

ARENAIRE

Bereskin & Parr LLP

Bird & Bird LLP

Daniel Legal & IP Strategy

De Beer Attorneys Inc.

Deep & Far Attorneys-at-Law

Fross Zelnick Lehrman & Zissu, P.C.

Grupo Gispert

Güzeldere & Balkan Law Firm

Hamdan AlShamsi Lawyers & Legal Consultants

JIPYONG LLC

Klinkert Rechtsanwälte PartGmbH

LexOrbis

Liad Whatstein & Co.

Løje, Arnesen & Meedom

LPS L@w

MinterEllison

Paradigma – Law & Strategy

Patent & Law Firm YUS, LLC

PÉREZ CORREA & ASOCIADOS, S.C.

S. P. A. Ajibade & Co.

Seow & Associates

SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan

Synch Advokat AB

Wenger Plattner

ZY Partners



global legal group

Contributing Editor
Phil Sherrell, Bird & Bird LLP

Sales Director
Florjan Osmani

Account Director
Oliver Smith

Sales Support Manager
Toni Hayward

Sub Editor
Amy Norton

Senior Editors
Suzie Levy
Caroline Collingwood

CEO
Dror Levy

Group Consulting Editor
Alan Falach

Publisher
Rory Smith

Published by
Global Legal Group Ltd.
59 Tanner Street
London SE1 3PL, UK
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720
Fax: +44 20 7407 5255
Email: info@glgroup.co.uk
URL: www.glgroup.co.uk

GLG Cover Design
F&F Studio Design

GLG Cover Image Source
iStockphoto

Printed by
Stephens & George
Print Group
October 2018

Copyright © 2018
Global Legal Group Ltd.
All rights reserved
No photocopying

ISBN 978-1-912509-37-9
ISSN 2056-4333

Strategic Partners



General Chapter:

1	Brexit and Copyright: More Questions than Answers? – Phil Sherrell & Will Smith, Bird & Bird LLP	1
---	---	---

Country Question and Answer Chapters:

2	Australia	MinterEllison: John Fairbairn & Katherine Giles	7
3	Brazil	Daniel Legal & IP Strategy: Antonio Curvello & Hannah Vitória M. Fernandes	14
4	Canada	Bereskin & Parr LLP: Jill Jarvis-Tonus	20
5	China	ZY Partners: Zhou Qiang & Fu Mingyang	26
6	Denmark	Løje, Arnesen & Meedom: Tanya Meedom & Susie P. Arnesen	33
7	France	ARENAIRE: Pierre Massot & Mythili Thaya	39
8	Germany	Klinkert Rechtsanwälte PartGmbH: Piet Bubenzer & Dr. David Jahn	44
9	India	LexOrbis: Dheeraj Kapoor & Aprajita Nigam	50
10	Israel	Liad Whatstein & Co.: Liad Whatstein & Uri Fruchtman	57
11	Italy	Paradigma – Law & Strategy: Massimo Donna & Francesco Tripaldi	63
12	Japan	Anderson Mōri & Tomotsune: Masayuki Yamanouchi & Yuri Fukui	68
13	Korea	JIPYONG LLC: Seung Soo Choi & Seungmin Jasmine Jung	74
14	Malaysia	Seow & Associates: Cheong Shih Wen & Joel Prashant	79
15	Mexico	PÉREZ CORREA & ASOCIADOS, S.C.: Israel Pérez Correa & Hugo H. Zapata	87
16	Nigeria	S. P. A. Ajibade & Co.: John C. Onyido & Yetunde Okojie	93
17	Norway	Acapo AS: Magnus Thomassen & Espen Clausen	99
18	Philippines	SyCip Salazar Hernandez & Gatmaitan: Enrique T. Manuel & Vida M. Panganiban-Alindogan	103
19	Russia	Patent & Law Firm YUS, LLC: Maria Lovtsova & Nikolay Medvedev	111
20	Senegal	LPS L@w: Léon Patrice Sarr & Bocar Balde	117
21	South Africa	De Beer Attorneys Inc.: Jacques Stemmet & Abduraouph Kamaar	122
22	Spain	Grupo Gispert: Sönke Lund & Eric Jordi	128
23	Sweden	Synch Advokat AB: My Byström & Sara Sparring	134
24	Switzerland	Wenger Plattner: Melanie Müller & Yannick Hostettler	139
25	Taiwan	Deep & Far Attorneys-at-Law: Yu-Li Tsai & Lu-Fa Tsai	144
26	Turkey	Güzeldere & Balkan Law Firm: Altuğ Güzeldere & Erdem Balkan	150
27	Ukraine	Advance Partners: Oleg Zhukhevych & Elena Biloshuk	160
28	United Arab Emirates	Hamdan AlShamsi Lawyers & Legal Consultants: Hamdan AlShamsi & Omar Kamel	166
29	United Kingdom	Bird & Bird LLP: Rebecca O’Kelly-Gillard & Phil Sherrell	170
30	USA	Fross Zelnick Lehrman & Zissu, P.C.: David Donahue & Jason D. Jones	176

Further copies of this book and others in the series can be ordered from the publisher. Please call +44 20 7367 0720

Disclaimer

This publication is for general information purposes only. It does not purport to provide comprehensive full legal or other advice. Global Legal Group Ltd. and the contributors accept no responsibility for losses that may arise from reliance upon information contained in this publication. This publication is intended to give an indication of legal issues upon which you may need advice. Full legal advice should be taken from a qualified professional when dealing with specific situations.

Switzerland

Wenger Plattner

Melanie Müller



Yannick Hostettler



1 Copyright Subsistence

1.1 What are the requirements for copyright to subsist in a work?

Irrespective of their value or purpose, works are literary and artistic intellectual creations with an individual character. Unlike for other intellectual property rights, there are no formal requirements such as registration.

1.2 On the presumption that copyright can arise in literary, artistic and musical works, are there any other works in which copyright can subsist and are there any works which are excluded from copyright protection?

The Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights (“CopA”) provides a non-exhaustive catalogue of what are considered to be protected works. In particular, they include: literary, scientific and other linguistic works; musical works and other acoustic works; works of art, in particular paintings, sculptures and graphic works; works with scientific or technical content such as drawings, plans, maps or three-dimensional representations; works of architecture; works of applied art; photographic, cinematographic and other visual or audio-visual works; choreographic works and works of mime; and computer programs. Drafts, titles and parts of works, insofar as they are intellectual creations with an individual character, are also protected.

Generally speaking, works that do not fall within the definition of literary and artistic intellectual creations with an individual character are not copyright protected. The following are explicitly not protected: acts, ordinances, international treaties and the like; means of payment, decisions, minutes and reports issued by authorities and public administrations; patent specifications and published patent applications; and official or legally required collections and translations of stated works.

1.3 Is there a system for registration of copyright and if so what is the effect of registration?

The validity of a copyright is not dependent on registration; moreover, there is no registration process at all. Copyright always originates in the person of the creator. The author is the natural person who created the work, meaning that the right arises from the creation of the work

itself and commences the very moment the work comes into being (if the requirements for copyright protection are met).

1.4 What is the duration of copyright protection? Does this vary depending on the type of work?

A work is protected by copyright as soon as it is created, irrespective of when it has been fixed in a physical medium. In the case of a computer program, protection expires 50 years after the death of the author, and in the case of all other works, 70 years after the death of the author. Where it is assumed that the author has been dead for more than 50 or 70 years respectively, protection no longer applies. The term of protection is calculated from 31 December of the year in which the event determining the calculation occurred.

Where two or more persons have contributed to the creation of a work (joint authorship), protection expires according to the paragraph above with regard to the last surviving joint author. Where the individual contributions may be separated, protection for each contribution expires separately.

Where the author of a work is unknown, protection for that work expires 70 years after it has been published or, if it has been published in instalments, 70 years after the final instalment. If the identity of the person who has created the work becomes publicly known before the expiry of the aforementioned term, protection for the work expires according to the paragraph above.

1.5 Is there any overlap between copyright and other intellectual property rights such as design rights and database rights?

A work can be protected simultaneously by copyright and other intellectual property rights (i.e. trademark rights or design rights). Additional protection is also possible, according to the Federal Act against Unfair Competition (“UCA”).

1.6 Are there any restrictions on the protection for copyright works which are made by an industrial process?

The author is the natural person who created the work, meaning that there is no general restriction, provided that the work was created by a natural person. Nevertheless, the author can use any available technology, as long as the work itself was created by the author himself and not entirely by an industrial process.

2 Ownership

2.1 Who is the first owner of copyright in each of the works protected (other than where questions 2.2 or 2.3 apply)?

The first copyright owner of a work is the author defined as the natural person who created the work. In Switzerland, the creator principle applies, i.e. copyright always originates in the person of the creator, respectively the author. An exception (contrary to the system) is found in the law regarding publishing contracts. Legal entities cannot originally acquire copyrights, but can do so derivatively, e.g. through legal transactions.

Unless proven otherwise, the author is the person whose name, pseudonym or distinctive sign appears on the copies or the publication of the work. As long as the author is not named or remains unknown in the case of a pseudonym or distinctive sign, the person who is the editor of the work may exercise the copyright. Where such person is also not named, the person who has published the work may exercise the copyright.

Swiss law also grants copyright-related rights (so-called “neighbouring rights”) to performers, phonogram and audio-visual fixation producers and broadcasting organisations.

2.2 Where a work is commissioned, how is ownership of the copyright determined between the author and the commissioner?

The sole right owner is always the author himself, and the author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when and how his work is used. The commissioner will not automatically acquire ownership of the copyright in the work created for him (for the exception, see question 2.1). The copyright in this case needs to be assigned to the commissioner. The assignment of a right subsisting in the copyright does not include the assignment of other partial rights, unless such was agreed. The assignment of the ownership of a copy of a work does not include the right to exploit the copyright, even in the case of an original work.

2.3 Where a work is created by an employee, how is ownership of the copyright determined between the employee and the employer?

A dependent work creation is the creation of a work in the context of an employment contract, an agency contract (see question 2.2) or a contract for work and services. In contrast to patent and design law, copyright law does not contain any provisions on works created within the framework of an employment relationship.

Exceptions are the rights to computer programs. Where a computer program has been created under an employment contract in the course of fulfilling professional duties or contractual obligations, the employer alone shall be entitled to exercise the exclusive rights of use.

Apart from the above, the owner of the work is always the author himself. In practice, the rights to the works created under the contract in question must be transferred to the employer, client, etc., who acquire the copyrights derivatively. In the absence of an explicit provision, the theory of purpose transfer takes effect as a rule of interpretation, according to which only those rights are transferred to the employer etc., which are necessary for the fulfilment of the contract.

2.4 Is there a concept of joint ownership and, if so, what rules apply to dealings with a jointly owned work?

Where two or more persons have contributed as authors to the creation of a work, copyright belongs to all such persons jointly (joint authorship). Unless they have agreed otherwise, they may only use the work with the consent of all authors; consent may not be withheld for reasons contrary to the principles of good faith.

Each joint author may independently bring an action for infringement, but may only ask for relief for the benefit of all. Where the individual contributions may be separated and there is no agreement to the contrary, each joint author may use his own contribution independently, provided such use does not impair the exploitation of the joint work.

3 Exploitation

3.1 Are there any formalities which apply to the transfer/assignment of ownership?

There are no formalities which apply to the transfer or assignment of ownership. Copyright is in general assignable and may be inherited. However, as with any legal transaction, written form is recommended. In the context of inheritance law, relevant formal requirements must be considered.

3.2 Are there any formalities required for a copyright licence?

There are no formalities required for a copyright licence. However, as with any legal transaction, written form is recommended, especially for evidence reasons and in order to avoid possible interpretation disputes.

3.3 Are there any laws which limit the licence terms parties may agree (other than as addressed in questions 3.4 to 3.6)?

There are no specific laws limiting the licence terms, but the general limitations to contracts also apply to licence terms. Accordingly, a (licensing) contract is void if its terms are impossible, unlawful or immoral. In addition, the law prohibits any excessive restrictions within contracts.

3.4 Which types of copyright work have collective licensing bodies (please name the relevant bodies)?

The following are subject to federal supervision: the management of exclusive rights for the performance and broadcasting of non-theatrical works of music, and the production of phonograms and audio-visual fixations of such works; the assertion of exclusive rights of certain works; and the assertion of certain rights to remuneration provided for in this Act. The Federal Council may subject other areas of collective rights management to federal supervision if public interest so requires. Personal use of exclusive rights by the author or his heirs is not subject to federal supervision.

In Switzerland, the following collective licensing bodies exist:

- SUISA (musical works with the exception of theatrical works);
- ProLitteris (literary and dramatic works as well as works of fine art and photography);

- SUISSIMAGE (visual and audio-visual works);
- SWISSPERFORM (rights of performers, producers of audio and video recordings and broadcasting companies); and
- Société Suisse des Auteurs (SSA) (theatrical and audio-visual works).

3.5 Where there are collective licensing bodies, how are they regulated?

Any person who exploits rights which are subject to federal supervision requires authorisation from the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property (IPI).

Authorisation is only given to collective rights management organisations which: (1) have been founded under Swiss law; (2) are domiciled in Switzerland and conduct their business from Switzerland; (3) have the management of copyright or related rights as their primary purpose; (4) are open to all holders of rights; (5) grant an appropriate right of participation in the decisions of the society to authors and performers; (6) guarantee compliance with the statutory provisions, in particular in terms of their articles of association; and (7) give rise to the expectation of the effective and economic exploitation of rights. In general, authorisation is only granted to a single collective rights management organisation per category of work, and to a single collective rights management organisation for related rights.

Authorisation is granted for five years; on expiry, it may be renewed for the same term.

3.6 On what grounds can licence terms offered by a collective licensing body be challenged?

The Federal Arbitration Commission for the Exploitation of Copyrights and Related Rights (Arbitration Commission) is responsible for approving the tariffs drawn up by the collective rights management organisations.

The decision of the Arbitration Commission may be appealed to the Federal Administrative Court and further to the Federal Supreme Court on limited grounds. Before the Federal Administrative Court, the appellant may contend that there has been a violation of federal law including: exceeding or abusing discretionary powers; that there has been an incorrect or incomplete determination of the legally relevant facts of the case; or that the ruling is inadequate (a plea of inadequacy is inadmissible if a cantonal authority has ruled as the appellate authority).

Further, the appeal can be brought before the Federal Supreme Court to challenge violations of federal and international law. The determinations of the facts of the case can only be challenged if they are obviously incorrect or are based on an infringement of rights, and if the remedying of the defect can be decisive for the outcome of the proceedings.

4 Owners' Rights

4.1 What acts involving a copyright work are capable of being restricted by the rights holder?

The author or the rights holder has the exclusive right to decide whether, when and how his work is used. The following acts therefore may be restricted: producing copies of the work; offering, transferring or otherwise distributing copies of the work;

reciting, performing or presenting a work; broadcasting the work by radio, television or similar means; retransmitting works by means of technical equipment; and making works made available, broadcasted works and retransmitted works perceptible. The author of a computer program may also restrict the rental of the work. Further, the author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when and how the work may be altered and whether, when and how the work may be used to create a derivative work or may be included in a collected work.

Even where a third party is authorised by contract or law to alter the work or to use it to create a derivative work, the author may oppose any distortion of the work in violation of his personal rights.

4.2 Are there any ancillary rights related to copyright, such as moral rights, and if so what do they protect, and can they be waived or assigned?

The moral rights of the author specifically protect the relationship to his work and thus go beyond the rules of general personal rights. They include the right to recognition of authorship, the right of first disclosure and the right of integrity of the work.

Generally moral rights are not assignable, but are inheritable. This means that, for example, the right of first disclosure cannot be transferred as such. However, the author can allow a third party to exercise certain moral rights by contract. Further, the right of first publication can, if the author has agreed in principle, be exercised by a third party (e.g. by a publisher). Furthermore, the author can waive his rights of defence against violations of his moral rights in a specific case.

4.3 Are there circumstances in which a copyright owner is unable to restrain subsequent dealings in works which have been put on the market with his consent?

The "Principle of Exhaustion" means that once a copy of a work has been put on the market by the author (or with his consent), the work can circulate freely. According to the Federal Supreme Court, exhaustion unfolds its effect not only if the copy of the work has been put on the market in Switzerland, but also anywhere in the world (international exhaustion). Therefore copyright owners cannot prevent any import of copies of the work – which have been legally acquired abroad – into Switzerland, and any reselling of such copies in Switzerland.

An exception to this rule applies with regard to the protection of audio-visual works, more specifically to the performance of cinematographic works. Unless authorised by the author, copies of audio-visual works, such as movies, may not be further transferred or rented as long as the author is thereby impaired in exercising his right of performance, meaning the first broadcasting period in movie theatres.

5 Copyright Enforcement

5.1 Are there any statutory enforcement agencies and, if so, are they used by rights holders as an alternative to civil actions?

No, there are no statutory enforcement agencies. Under Swiss law, an alternative to civil (and/or criminal) actions does not exist. However, rights holders can request assistance from the customs authorities in case of unlawful import or export.

5.2 Other than the copyright owner, can anyone else bring a claim for infringement of the copyright in a work?

Apart from the owner, any person who holds an exclusive licence is entitled to bring a separate action unless this is explicitly excluded in the licence agreement. Furthermore, any (e.g. also non-exclusive) licensees may join an infringement action in order to claim for their own losses. All of the above only applies to licence agreements that have been concluded or confirmed after 1 July 2008.

5.3 Can an action be brought against 'secondary' infringers as well as primary infringers and, if so, on what basis can someone be liable for secondary infringement?

In principle, an action can be brought against anyone who participates in the infringement. This includes accomplices and abettors.

5.4 Are there any general or specific exceptions which can be relied upon as a defence to a claim of infringement?

The Copyright Act contains an enumeration of limiting provisions ("Chapter 5 Exceptions to Copyright", art. 19 *et seqq.* CopA). This chapter contains exceptions for private use of published works, decoding of computer programs, dissemination of broadcast works, use of broadcasting organisations' archived works, use of orphan works, making available broadcasted musical works, compulsory licences for the manufacture of phonograms, archive and backup copies, temporary copies, copies for broadcasting purposes, use of works by people with disabilities, quotations, museum, exhibition and auction catalogues, works on premises open to the public and for reporting current events. A potential defendant may also refer to the Principle of Exhaustion (see question 4.3).

5.5 Are interim or permanent injunctions available?

Both interim and permanent injunctions are available. The standard of proof to obtain a preliminary injunction is lower than in proceedings on the merits. The fulfilment of the requirements has to appear likely under a plausibility standard. These requirements are: possibility of success on the merits; endangerment or infringement of rights; risk of serious harm; urgency; and balance of interests.

In case of particular urgency, the court may issue interim injunctions *ex parte*, that is, without hearing the party against whom the measure is requested.

A permanent injunction requires proceedings on the merits.

5.6 On what basis are damages or an account of profits calculated?

There are three bases for such claims:

Tort (art. 41 Code of Obligations ("CO")): damages derived from tort can either be calculated using the common concrete calculation method (which is in many cases very hard to apply, especially because loss of profits is often hard to prove in copyright matters) or by way of the licence analogy, which is a hypothetical method. For the latter, damages are calculated on the basis of the licence fee which the infringer would have had to pay if he had asked for permission.

Account of profits (art. 423 CO): this requires (*inter alia*) bad faith.

Unjust enrichment (art. 62 CO): this basis is relevant in cases in which the infringer is not of bad faith.

5.7 What are the typical costs of infringement proceedings and how long do they take?

The costs (court fees and attorney's fees) of infringement proceedings in the first instance depend on the amount in dispute and the canton in which litigation is conducted. Usually, courts do not assume the amount in dispute to be lower than CHF 50,000 to 100,000. The costs also depend in particular on the complexity of the dispute, the number of court hearings and the number of submissions filed. The losing party has to bear the court fees and compensation for the attorney's fees.

A standard infringement proceeding in the first instance usually takes up to two years.

Costs for appeal proceedings (before the Federal Supreme Court) are usually lower than in the first instance, and such proceedings take less time than first instance proceedings.

5.8 Is there a right of appeal from a first instance judgment and if so what are the grounds on which an appeal may be brought?

In copyright matters, cantonal Appellate Courts and Commercial Courts rule as the sole cantonal instance. An appeal may therefore only be brought before the Federal Supreme Court.

The grounds for appeal are confined. Admissible grounds for appeal in copyright matters are especially the violation of federal and international law. There are additional restrictions for the application of foreign law. The facts can only be challenged if the previous instance established them in an obviously incorrect manner or in violation of the law.

Appeals against interim measures can only be challenged on the grounds of violation of constitutional rights.

5.9 What is the period in which an action must be commenced?

The period depends on the action and its legal basis.

A damage claim based on tort, for example, becomes time-barred one year after the date on which the claimant became aware of the damage and the identity of the infringer. In any event, a damage claim based on tort becomes time-barred 10 years after the damaging act.

An action for injunctive relief or a declaratory action is not subject to limitation *per se*. However, the corresponding conditions of the respective type of action must be met. *Inter alia*, the claimant must have a current and legitimate interest in the proceedings.

Regarding interim measures, since urgency is a prerequisite, the applicant is obliged to act promptly upon discovery of the infringement.

6 Criminal Offences

6.1 Are there any criminal offences relating to copyright infringement?

Copyright infringement is a criminal offence. Omission of source, infringement of related rights, offences relating to technical protection measures and to rights-management information, and unauthorised assertion of rights are also considered criminal offences.

6.2 What is the threshold for criminal liability and what are the potential sanctions?

Negligent infringements are of no criminal relevance; the above-mentioned criminal offences require intentional acts.

Depending on the criminal offence, the sanctions can be a custodial sentence up to three years or a monetary penalty or a fine. If the copyright or related rights infringement was committed for commercial gain, the penalty is a custodial sentence of up to five years (which must be combined with a monetary penalty) or a monetary penalty alone.

7 Current Developments

7.1 Have there been, or are there anticipated, any significant legislative changes or case law developments?

In late 2017, the Federal Council presented a legislative draft concerning the revision of the Copyright Act. This proposed

revision contains substantial changes. For example, according to the proposed bill, a photograph should be considered a protected work even if it has no individual character.

7.2 Are there any particularly noteworthy issues around the application and enforcement of copyright in relation to digital content (for example, when a work is deemed to be made available to the public online, hyperlinking, etc.)?

The mentioned bill presented by the Federal Council also contains a so-called “stay down duty” for hosting providers, in order to prevent infringements via the same hosting provider repeatedly. Hosting providers will have to ensure that removed copyright-infringing content remains off their servers. Furthermore, the Federal Council also proposes provisions stating that on-demand providers owe the authors/performers remuneration, which is collected for them by collective licensing bodies.



Melanie Müller

Wenger Plattner
Aeschenvorstadt 55
4010 Basel
Switzerland

Tel: +41 61 279 70 00
Email: Melanie.Mueller@wenger-plattner.ch
URL: www.wenger-plattner.ch

Melanie Müller is an associate at Wenger Plattner's Basel office and a member of the IP and IT teams. She advises national and international companies as well as individuals on the full range of intellectual property matters, focusing primarily on trademarks, copyright and licensing.

Prior to joining Wenger Plattner, Melanie Müller completed an LL.M. in Boston with a focus on IP law, and worked, among other positions, as a law clerk at the civil court in Basel.



Yannick Hostettler

Wenger Plattner
Aeschenvorstadt 55
4010 Basel
Switzerland

Tel: +41 61 279 70 00
Email: Yannick.Hostettler@wenger-plattner.ch
URL: www.wenger-plattner.ch

Yannick Hostettler is an associate at Wenger Plattner's Basel office specialising in advising on intellectual property matters and dealing with contentious cases in particular. Representing both individuals and companies, he conducts domestic and international litigation before state courts of all levels and arbitral tribunals.

Prior to joining Wenger Plattner, Yannick Hostettler worked, among other positions, as a law clerk at the civil court and as a research and teaching fellow for civil law and civil procedure law at the University of Basel.

WENGERPLATTNER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

For over 30 years, Wenger Plattner has been advising and representing clients in all aspects of business law. Wenger Plattner has offices in Basel, Zurich and Bern as well as a representative office in Geneva.

We identify practical, workable solutions and help clients implement these to achieve the best possible commercial outcomes. We rely on teams of experts, many of whom are involved in decision-making as members of public authorities and other bodies, giving them an in-depth understanding of client needs.

As a fully integrated partnership, we place a strong emphasis on teamwork and cooperation. You will have access to dedicated, highly experienced specialists who will help you meet your specific objectives efficiently and effectively, delivering the highest standards of quality.

Other titles in the ICLG series include:

- Alternative Investment Funds
- Anti-Money Laundering
- Aviation Law
- Business Crime
- Cartels & Leniency
- Class & Group Actions
- Competition Litigation
- Construction & Engineering Law
- Corporate Governance
- Corporate Immigration
- Corporate Investigations
- Corporate Recovery & Insolvency
- Corporate Tax
- Cybersecurity
- Data Protection
- Employment & Labour Law
- Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
- Environment & Climate Change Law
- Family Law
- Fintech
- Franchise
- Gambling
- Insurance & Reinsurance
- International Arbitration
- Investor-State Arbitration
- Lending & Secured Finance
- Litigation & Dispute Resolution
- Merger Control
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Mining Law
- Oil & Gas Regulation
- Outsourcing
- Patents
- Pharmaceutical Advertising
- Private Client
- Private Equity
- Product Liability
- Project Finance
- Public Investment Funds
- Public Procurement
- Real Estate
- Securitisation
- Shipping Law
- Telecoms, Media & Internet
- Trade Marks
- Vertical Agreements and Dominant Firms



59 Tanner Street, London SE1 3PL, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720 / Fax: +44 20 7407 5255
Email: info@glgroup.co.uk