

# Trademarks

*Contributing editors*

**Claus Eckhartt and Christine Fluhme**



2018



GETTING THE  
DEAL THROUGH 

# Trademarks 2018

*Contributing editors*

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# Turkey

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## 1 Ownership of marks

### Who may apply?

According to article 3 of the new Industrial Property Law No. 6769, which came into force on 10 January 2017, the following are entitled to trademark ownership:

- citizens of the Turkish Republic;
- real or legal persons who are domiciled or who have commercial establishments within the territory of the Turkish Republic;
- persons who have application rights arising owing to the terms of the Paris Agreement and the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization dated 15 April 1994; and
- in line with reciprocity principles, nationals of states that provide industrial property rights to nationals of the Turkish Republic.

## 2 Scope of trademark

### What may and may not be protected and registered as a trademark?

According to article 4 of the Industrial Property Law, trademarks should distinguish one enterprise's goods and services from another's and should explicitly define the protections and rights granted to the trademark owner by being registered and can include names of persons, other words, colours, shapes, symbols, letters, numbers, sounds and labels. In addition, the Industrial Property Law defines registration of guarantee marks and joint marks.

Article 5 of the Industrial Property Law defines signs and symbols that cannot be registered as trademarks:

- signs which are not distinctive;
- signs that provide the type, kind, qualification, amount, purpose, value or geographical source, that provide the time of production of the goods or the time when the service is provided, or signs that include other qualifications of the goods or services exclusively or as their essential part;
- trademarks that consist exclusively of signs or indications that serve in trade to indicate the kind, characteristics, quality, intended purpose, value or geographical origin, or designate the time of production of the goods or of rendering of the service or other characteristics of goods or services;
- signs that exclusively or as a main element include signs and names that are generally used by all in the trade or that distinguish those that are subject to a specific profession, art or trade group;
- signs containing the shape of the product resulting from the nature of the product, which is necessary to obtain a technical result or which gives substantial value to the product;
- signs that will confuse the public regarding the qualification, quality and geographical source of the goods and services, place of production or geographical origin of the goods and services;
- signs that are to be refused pursuant to article 6-bis-2 of the Paris Convention;
- trademarks containing badges, emblems or escutcheons other than those covered by article 6-bis-2 of the Paris Convention that have not been authorised by the competent authorities and are of particular historical and cultural public interest;
- signs that contain religious symbols;

- signs that are contrary to public order and morality; and
- signs that consist of or include registered geographical indications.

## 3 Common law trademarks

### Can trademark rights be established without registration?

In principle, Turkish trademark law is based on the system of registration. Accordingly, a trademark owner is entitled to rights through registration.

However, in practice, it is possible for the unregistered trademark owner to appeal to the Turkish Patent Institute against third-party applications based on real right of ownership and bad faith. In addition, trademark infringements against non-registered trademarks are protected by articles regulating unfair competition under the Turkish Commercial Code.

## 4 Registration time frame and cost

### How long does it typically take, and how much does it typically cost, to obtain a trademark registration? What circumstances would increase the estimated time and cost of filing a trademark application and receiving a registration?

### What additional documentation is needed to file a trademark application?

The period of trademark registration begins with the application for registration and ends with issuance of the registration document. The Turkish Patent and Trademark Office has gone through organisational developments, and with the new Industrial Property Law coming into force the publication period of trademark applications on the Official Trademark Bulletin has been decreased from three to two months; as a consequence this has speeded up the registration process of trademarks. Accordingly, the average trademark registration may take up to six to seven months.

The official cost of the registration process for trademarks with a single class of goods or services is around €170 to €175.

The estimated time and costs given above are purely for smooth registration processes, therefore in the following cases the time and costs would increase:

- provisional refusal decisions of the Patent and Trademark Office; or
- filing of third-party opposition to the published trademark

Another innovation brought in by the new Industrial Property Law is abolition of the requirement to submit a power of attorney document during the application process. Accordingly, additional document submission is not required.

## 5 Classification system

### What classification system is followed, and how does this system differ from the International Classification System as to the goods and services that can be claimed? Are multi-class applications available and what are the estimated cost savings?

The Turkish Republic became a party to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services

for the Purposes of Registration of Trademarks as of 12 July 1995 with Decision No. 95/7094 of the Board of Ministers. The agreement came into force on 1 January 1996. Turkey has signed the revised Geneva version dated 1997.

The Patent and Trademark Office classifies goods and services in accordance with the Nice Agreement and publishes communiques accordingly.

Turkish trademark law allows multi-class trademark applications.

## 6 Examination procedure

**What procedure does the trademark office follow when determining whether to grant a registration? Are applications examined for potential conflicts with other trademarks? May applicants respond to rejections by the trademark office?**

The trademark application process consists of a formal examination, search of absolute grounds for rejection, opposition to decision of the Patent and Trademark Office and opposition to publication of an application, assessment of the views and oppositions of third parties, and the final part of the process is registration of the trademark.

In order to duly claim registration, the application submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office must be subjected to formal examination. If any deficiencies are found during the formal examination then the applicant shall be informed regarding these deficiencies or mistakes and be given a period of two months in order to remedy the deficiencies. As the law points out, if the formal requirements have not been met during the two-month period, the requests are either dropped or only partially accepted.

Once the formal examination is finalised, absolute reasons for rejection are evaluated by experts also by considering the type of the goods and services. If any of the circumstances listed in article 5 of the Industrial Property Law are found in part or whole, then the application will be partially or wholly rejected on the grounds of absolute rejection defined in article 5.

The applicant has the right to appeal against the decision of the Patent and Trademark Office within a period of two months.

Applications that have been duly submitted, that have not been rejected on the above grounds, or that have not been appealed or else have been appealed and accepted by the Patent and Trademark Office shall be published in the Official Trademark Bulletin. Oppositions made in relation to article 5 and article 6 of the Industrial Property Law to the publications in the Official Trademark Bulletin may be proposed by whom it may concern within a period of two months.

The application is registered and published in the Official Trademark Bulletin in the following circumstances:

- if the application has satisfied all relevant criteria or has done so within any additional period available;
- if any oppositions have been rejected by the Patent Institute; and
- if the registration fee has been paid.

## 7 Use of a trademark and registration

**Does use of a trademark or service mark have to be claimed before registration is granted or issued? Does proof of use have to be submitted? Are foreign registrations granted any rights of priority? If registration is granted without use, is there a time by which use must begin either to maintain the registration or to defeat a third-party challenge on grounds of non-use?**

As the result of another innovation brought in by the new Industrial Property Law, in the case of opposition made on the grounds of similarity of the applicant's trademark to a previously registered trademark, the applicant must be able to submit evidence proving that the goods or services have been widely used in Turkey or must propose justifiable reasons regarding non-use of the trademark within a period of five years prior to the application date. The opposition shall be rejected if the opposition cannot submit any contrary evidence suggesting otherwise.

In addition, an invalidation lawsuit may be brought by the people who it concerns if the trademark has been seriously inactive for five years following the date of registration.

## 8 Appealing a denied application

**Is there an appeal process if the application is denied?**

Applicants may submit a written and reasoned appeal against the decisions of the Patent and Trademark Office within a period of two months starting from the date of notification. Appeals submitted to the office are reviewed by the Re-Evaluation and Re-Examination Board. Applicants may apply to the Ankara Court on Duty of Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights against the final decisions given by the board.

## 9 Third-party opposition

**Are applications published for opposition? May a third party oppose an application prior to registration, or seek cancellation of a trademark or service mark after registration? What are the primary bases of such challenges, and what are the procedures? May a brand owner oppose a bad-faith application for its mark in a jurisdiction in which it does not have protection? What is the typical range of costs associated with a third-party opposition or cancellation proceeding?**

Duly made applications and applications that have not been rejected by the Patent and Trademark Office are published in the Official Trademark Bulletin.

Oppositions may be brought within a two-month period on the basis of the grounds set out in article 6 of the Industrial Property Law.

Third parties who did not oppose the publication within the given period of two months may file an invalidation action based on the same opposition grounds.

One of the listed reasons for opposition under article 6 of the Industrial Trademark Law is bad faith. The Patent and Trademark Office demands substantial and concrete evidence explicitly showing bad faith. In order to demonstrate bad faith:

- the trademark owner opposing must prove that the trademark is widely known and actively used in Turkey and that the applicant should have been aware of such circumstances;
- the existence of a prior professional or commercial relationship between the applicant and the opponent;
- the existence of figurative similarities between the two trademarks in question; and
- the existence of similar conditions must be put forward with substantial evidence.

The official fee for filing an opposition against the Official Trademark Bulletin is €30.

## 10 Duration and maintenance of registration

**How long does a registration remain in effect and what is required to maintain a registration? Is use of the trademark required for its maintenance? If so, what proof of use is required?**

Trademark protection begins with the application and is granted for 10-year periods. Every 10 years renewal of trademark registration provides continuation of protection. Applications for renewal shall be made within six months starting from the end date of the 10-year period of protection, otherwise they will be invalidated. Renewal of trademarks does not require any documents indicating active use of the trademark.

## 11 The benefits of registration

**What are the benefits of registration?**

In principle, Turkish trademark law is based on the registration system. Rights arising from trademark registration are solely granted to the trademark owner. Trademark registration gives the trademark owner the right to prevent the use of any same or similar goods or services that may cause likelihood of confusion or cause detrimental damage to the reputation of the trademark or may gain unfair advantage over third parties. Within this scope the trademark owner is entitled:

- to file a civil lawsuit in order to identify, prevent or stop trademark infringement, to compensate the damage or loss caused by the infringements and to demand preliminary injunctions in order to further stop the violations;



- to file a criminal complaint in relation to the actions causing trademark infringement and to demand a search and the confiscation decision; and
- application to customs in order to stop the import and export of goods or services causing trademark violations.

## 12 Licences

**May a licence be recorded against a mark in the jurisdiction? Are there any benefits to doing so or detriments to not doing so?**

It is possible to register licences at the registry of the Patent and Trademark Office. Registration of licences is important as it enables allegations to be made against third parties; however, it is not legally mandatory. If the licence is not registered at the trademark registry, rights relating to licences can only be secured against third parties after a notification declaring the licence right has been sent.

## 13 Assignment

**What can be assigned?**

Trademarks may be transferred including all goods or services or only part of them. On the other hand, it has been foreseen that trademarks may be transferred with or independently from the business.

## 14 Assignment documentation

**What documents are required for assignment and what form must they take?**

The documents listed below must be submitted in order to register the partial or complete transfer of the trademark:

- transfer agreement containing the trademark registration number and the name of the trademark, and explanations regarding the transferred goods and services in the cases of partial transfer; Turkish translation of transfers contracted in foreign languages by a sworn Turkish translator if the transfer agreement is signed in a foreign language; and
- power of attorney if the transfer is filed by a trademark agent.

## 15 Validity of assignment

**Must the assignment be recorded for purposes of its validity?**

It is possible to register the transfer agreement in the registry of the Patent and Trademark Office. However, this registration is not a formal requirement, but the rights transferred cannot be secured in relation to third parties unless the transfer agreement has been registered. For this reason, it is highly recommended that the transfer agreements be registered.

## 16 Security interests

**Are security interests recognised and what form must they take? Must the security interest be recorded for purposes of its validity or enforceability?**

Trademarks can be pledged independently from the business and can be given as security. Both pledge and security procedures shall be registered in the registry and published following the request of one of the parties.

The following documents need to be submitted for registration and publishing of the pledge;

- a pledge agreement containing the registration number and name of the trademark; and
- if the agreement is executed in a foreign language, a Turkish translation signed by a sworn Turkish translator.

## 17 Markings

**What words or symbols can be used to indicate trademark use or registration? Is marking mandatory? What are the benefits of using and the risks of not using such words or symbols?**

The rights holder of a registered trademark may use the symbols ® or ™ as the rights holder wishes. However, this use is not legally obligatory.

The use of the above-mentioned symbols helps the registered trademark to become recognised by third parties. Use of these symbols

has no positive or negative influence legally; however, it is considered a precaution against potential trademark infringement.

## 18 Trademark enforcement proceedings

**What types of legal or administrative proceedings are available to enforce the rights of a trademark owner against an alleged infringer or dilutive use of a mark, apart from previously discussed opposition and cancellation actions? Are there specialised courts or other tribunals? Is there any provision in the criminal law regarding trademark infringement or an equivalent offence?**

The Industrial Property Law gives the trademark holder the right to file a civil lawsuit and, if necessary, the right to carry out criminal proceedings in the event its trademark is infringed.

Determination, prevention and ending of infringement, preventing the sale of products that are the source of infringement and requesting compensation of both material and immaterial compensation are all within the scope of civil lawsuits. In addition, a preliminary injunction may be requested from the court before or during the lawsuit. This request may include stopping actions constituting infringement by confiscation of goods, collection of all types of advertising material (catalogues, signboards, business cards, etc) and prevention of access to related websites. There are specialised civil IP courts in the cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In other cities, civil courts of first instance are the courts on duty for IP-related lawsuits.

With regard to criminal lawsuits, the trademark rights holder has the right to file a criminal complaint with the public prosecutor and to demand the filing of a criminal lawsuit against infringing parties. There are specialised criminal IP courts in the cities of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In other cities, the criminal courts of first instance are on duty.

In addition, according to the Customs Law and Customs Regulations, a trademark rights holder has the right to apply to the customs in order to stop and prevent further import and export related to the products causing infringement and, if necessary, can request confiscation of such products.

## 19 Procedural format and timing

**What is the format of the infringement proceeding?**

### Civil lawsuits

The claimant may request determination of evidence from the court before filing the actual civil lawsuit. This determination of evidence may be carried out in the workplace or warehouse of the defendant or the website or social media accounts belonging to the defendant, depending on the case. In practice, the court instructs an expert in the related field in order to carry out the examination and later the expert submits a report to the court. Since this determination process is carried out without making a prior notification to the defendant, it brings about successful results for determination of the infringement action.

In relation to infringement lawsuits, IP courts are authorised, and in places without IP courts, civil courts of first instance are on duty. The geographically authorised courts are determined by:

- the defendant's domicile;
- the place in which the infringement occurred or its results were seen; and
- if the claimant's domicile is abroad, the workplace of the trademark attorney (who must be registered with the Patent and Trademark Office) at the time of filing the case.

Preliminary injunction decisions are given before or during the lawsuit against infringement actions and include the prevention, stopping of infringement, the collection of products that are the source of infringement, collection of all types of advertising material (signboards, business cards, catalogues, etc), and prevention of access to certain websites and social media accounts in relation to the infringement. The IP courts tend to be in favour of giving preliminary injunction decisions and usually a security deposit is requested from the claimant.

The lawsuit petition given by the claimant is notified to the defendant and the defendant is given two weeks' notice to respond by a written petition and to submit its responses and relevant evidence to the court. Following the petitions submitted by both parties, the parties are given the opportunity to submit one more petition each. After

### Update and trends

The long-awaited Industrial Property Law No. 6769 came into force on 10 January 2017.

Trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications and patents had been protected under decree laws in Turkey. This situation caused major legal gaps after the annulment of many provisions of such decree laws by the Constitutional Court.

Industrial Property Law No. 6769 has made the industrial rights mentioned above more systematic and up to date by gathering them under a single roof.

The important changes and innovations regarding trademarks brought by Industrial Property Law No. 6769 are as follows:

- The coexistence element has been introduced into Turkish trademark law. Accordingly, in order to prevent the same or indistinguishable trademarks to constitute an *ex officio* absolute ground for refusal by the Patent and Trademark Institute, coexistence agreements and consent letters will be accepted.
- During the opposition process at the Patent and Trademark Institute the opponent, upon the request of the applicant, is obliged to prove their use of the trademarks that were the basis of their opposition and have been registered for at least five years or, if the trademarks have not been in use, the opponent has to

present a valid reason for non-use. If the use of the trademark or the valid reason for the non-use of the trademark is not proven, the opposition will be rejected. This request can be used as a defence in infringement cases.

- The opposition term upon the publication of the trademark registrations in the Official Trademark Bulletin has been reduced from three months to two months.
- The protection of well-known trademarks in terms of the Paris Convention annulled by the Constitutional Court has re-entered into force as grounds for invalidity or relative refusal.
- Bad faith has been set as an independent ground for opposition and cause for invalidity.
- The five-year term for a request of invalidity is now regulated by a separate provision.
- Cancellation requests based on non-use will be handled by the Patent and Trademark Institute. However, the application date of this article has been delayed for seven years with an additional provision. Therefore cancellation cases must be brought before Civil Courts on Duty of Intellectual and Industrial Rights until 2023.
- A fast destruction procedure has been introduced.

the procedure of exchanging petitions, the court assigns a date for a preliminary hearing. During the preliminary hearing, the claims and defences of both parties are heard and it is decided whether the parties can come to an agreement before continuing with the trial. If the parties are unable to come to an agreement, the court moves on to the inquiry stage. At this stage, the court will request an examination report from an independent group of experts. This is the most important point of the lawsuit. The group of experts shall base its report on the evidence and the claims of both parties that have all been added to the lawsuit file. Both parties are entitled to object to the experts' report within two weeks. The court shall evaluate the objections and if the court does not find any deficiencies, the objections will be disregarded. If the court does find deficiencies in the experts' report, the experts may be asked to re-evaluate their findings or the court might assign a different group of experts to perform the task. Both parties are entitled to appeal the court's decision within two weeks starting from the day of notification.

Civil lawsuits heard in courts of first instance are usually finalised between 16 and 20 weeks. The appeal procedure may take up to 12 months to be finalised.

### Criminal lawsuits

The criminal procedure begins with the rights holder filing a criminal complaint to the prosecutor. The rights holder usually requests a search and confiscation decision when filing the criminal complaint. With the request of the prosecutor, the search and confiscation decision is given by the judge of the criminal court and is executed by the police department. The goods are seized and later destroyed at the end of the trial.

The prosecutor usually requests an expert report in relation to the confiscated goods. With the detection of infringement by the expert, lawsuits are filed in the criminal courts against the suspects. After the suspects are heard at the criminal trial, the lawsuit file is sent again to the expert. The expert analyses the file and, with the expert's final report, the court decides either to punish the suspects or to acquit them.

In Turkey, criminal cases are usually the most effective way to prevent the production, distribution and sale of infringing products and are also a lot less costly when compared with civil lawsuits.

### 20 Burden of proof

#### What is the burden of proof to establish infringement or dilution?

According to Turkish procedural law, the court is obliged to examine and evaluate the evidence submitted by both parties. If all the facts have been established by the evidence submitted, then there is no point in defining who bears the burden of proof. However, if the evidence submitted was not sufficient for the court to come to an opinion on the case, then determination of which party has the burden of proof needs to be made. In this case, in principle, the claimant has the burden of proof.

### 21 Standing

#### Who may seek a remedy for an alleged trademark violation and under what conditions? Who has standing to bring a criminal complaint?

Following publication of the trademark in the Official Trademark Bulletin, the applicant acquires the right to file all types of civil and criminal lawsuits, to demand determination and preliminary injunctions, to address complaints to the prosecutor and to demand search, confiscation and collection decisions. However, if the legal action has been made in relation to a trademark application rather than registration, then the court must wait until the decision in relation to the trademark application has been made. The rights holder of an exclusive licence may also take precautionary legal measures against infringement.

### 22 Foreign activities

#### Can activities that take place outside the country of registration support a charge of infringement or dilution?

Turkish courts are only competent to hear cases regarding infringements that have taken place within the Turkish borders.

### 23 Discovery

#### What discovery or disclosure devices are permitted for obtaining evidence from an adverse party, from third parties, or from parties outside the country?

The trademark rights holder may demand determination of evidence from the court before filing the actual lawsuit. This determination of evidence may be carried out in the workplace or warehouse of the defendant or may be carried out on the websites or social media accounts belonging to the defendant, depending on the case. Courts authorise experts to carry out the determination of evidence and after their final observations the experts submit a report to the court. As the determination of evidence is carried out without making a prior notification to the defendant, it results in successful determination of the infringement.

### 24 Timing

#### What is the typical time frame for an infringement or dilution, or related action, at the preliminary injunction and trial levels, and on appeal?

Civil lawsuits filed at courts of first instance are usually finalised within 16 to 20 weeks. The appeal stage may be finalised in 12 to 18 months. In this context, the average civil lawsuit takes two-and-a half to three years to be finalised.

Criminal lawsuits filed in courts of first instance are usually finalised within six to 12 months. The appeal stage may be finalised in 18 to



24 months. In this context, it takes approximately two to three years to finalise a criminal lawsuit.

## 25 Litigation costs

### What is the typical range of costs associated with an infringement or dilution action, including trial preparation, trial and appeal?

Expenses from beginning to end of a lawsuit should be examined in two separate categories:

- expenses in relation to the lawsuit (case fee, expert fee, etc), for which the court decides that the defendant be held responsible; and
- expenses in addition to court expenses (transport, accommodation, etc), which cannot be compensated, and therefore each party pays its own expenses in this category.

Expenses in a lawsuit amount to an average of €1,500.

The court also decides on a fee that needs to be paid to the defendant in order to cover attorneys' fees. This fee cannot be above the yearly maximum limit that is announced each year by the Turkish Bar Association. For IP courts the fee set for 2017 is approximately €700.

The claimant may demand the costs made and the fee given to the attorney to be paid by the defendant by filing a separate lawsuit.

## 26 Appeals

### What avenues of appeal are available?

With the Law of Civil Procedure that came into force in 2016, the appeal system has been transformed into a two-stage system. Regional courts of justice were established and these courts began operating as regional courts of appeal. The decisions given by these courts are under the supervision of the Court of Appeals. With these innovations, reduction of the workload of the Court of Appeals and faster and more precise court decisions have been achieved.

## 27 Defences

### What defences are available to a charge of infringement or dilution, or any related action?

Possible defence arguments to be raised in an infringement lawsuit are listed below:

- parallel import;
- fair use in trade;
- non-use;
- no likelihood of confusion or similarity;
- use is not trademark-related;
- trademark has become generic and is used to define a type of product;
- true ownership of rights; and
- loss of rights owing to silence.

## 28 Remedies

### What remedies are available to a successful party in an action for infringement or dilution, etc? What criminal remedies exist?

#### Civil lawsuits

In civil lawsuits, the following may be resolved by the court:

- confiscation of goods constituting infringement, wherever they are located, including at customs;
- confiscation of all marketing material (signboards, business cards, catalogues, etc) constituting infringement;
- prevention of access to websites constituting infringement;
- confiscation of any devices and machinery that are used for the production of infringing products;
- to grant property rights for products, devices and machinery that has been confiscated;
- at the infringer's expense, to change the shape of confiscated goods and of devices and machinery; to remove the trademarks on such goods; or to spoil such goods if eliminating the infringement is inevitable;
- to pay non-pecuniary and material damages; and
- to announce the decision in a newspaper having the highest daily circulation.

#### Criminal lawsuits

In criminal lawsuits, the following may be resolved by the court against infringers:

- a person who produces goods, offer services, exposes for sale or sells, imports or exports, buys, keeps, transports or stores goods for commercial purposes by infringing on trademarks of third parties by means of adaptation and confusion shall be sentenced to up to three years' imprisonment and fined up to 20,000 days' wages;
- a person who removes the mark indicating that the trademark is under protection without authorisation from the goods or packaging shall be sentenced to imprisonment from one to three years and fined up to 5,000 days' wages;
- a person who disposes of a third-party trademark by means of transferring trademark rights, issuing a licence or pledging without authorisation shall be sentenced to imprisonment from two to four years and shall be fined up to 5,000 days' wages; and
- all confiscated goods shall be destroyed.

## 29 ADR

### Are ADR techniques available, commonly used and enforceable? What are the benefits and risks?

ADR techniques are not applicable in Turkish practice.

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**30 Famous foreign trademarks**

**Is a famous foreign trademark afforded protection even if not used domestically? If so, must the foreign trademark be famous domestically? What proof is required? What protection is provided?**

The new Industrial Property Law protects well-known trademarks in the context of article 6-bis-1 of the Paris Convention even if the trademarks are not put into use in Turkey. Such protection has been regulated as a relative ground for refusal in subsection 4 of article 6 of the Industrial Property Law.

Moreover, there is a record of well-known trademarks established by the Patent and Trademark Institute, and registration in this record is made according to the standards of the WIPO Committee of Experts. However, registration in the record does not constitute absolute proof of the trademark's well-known status, although it is considered important evidence.

To benefit from the protection regulated under article 6-bis-1 of the Paris Convention, the following must be proved:

- how long and where the trademark has been in use;
- distribution of countries around the world where the trademark is registered;
- distinctive features of the trademark; and
- promotion activities and market share in related sectors.

## Getting the Deal Through

Acquisition Finance  
Advertising & Marketing  
Agribusiness  
Air Transport  
Anti-Corruption Regulation  
Anti-Money Laundering  
Arbitration  
Asset Recovery  
Automotive  
Aviation Finance & Leasing  
Banking Regulation  
Cartel Regulation  
Class Actions  
Commercial Contracts  
Construction  
Copyright  
Corporate Governance  
Corporate Immigration  
Cybersecurity  
Data Protection & Privacy  
Debt Capital Markets  
Dispute Resolution  
Distribution & Agency  
Domains & Domain Names  
Dominance  
e-Commerce  
Electricity Regulation  
Energy Disputes  
Enforcement of Foreign Judgments  
Environment & Climate Regulation

Equity Derivatives  
Executive Compensation & Employee Benefits  
Financial Services Litigation  
Fintech  
Foreign Investment Review  
Franchise  
Fund Management  
Gas Regulation  
Government Investigations  
Healthcare Enforcement & Litigation  
High-Yield Debt  
Initial Public Offerings  
Insurance & Reinsurance  
Insurance Litigation  
Intellectual Property & Antitrust  
Investment Treaty Arbitration  
Islamic Finance & Markets  
Labour & Employment  
Legal Privilege & Professional Secrecy  
Licensing  
Life Sciences  
Loans & Secured Financing  
Mediation  
Merger Control  
Mergers & Acquisitions  
Mining  
Oil Regulation  
Outsourcing  
Patents  
Pensions & Retirement Plans

Pharmaceutical Antitrust  
Ports & Terminals  
Private Antitrust Litigation  
Private Banking & Wealth Management  
Private Client  
Private Equity  
Product Liability  
Product Recall  
Project Finance  
Public-Private Partnerships  
Public Procurement  
Real Estate  
Renewable Energy  
Restructuring & Insolvency  
Right of Publicity  
Securities Finance  
Securities Litigation  
Shareholder Activism & Engagement  
Ship Finance  
Shipbuilding  
Shipping  
State Aid  
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Telecoms & Media  
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