

Ireland Lk Shields

This directory is a valuable and powerful tool for anyone who is interested in locating high value business information.

When, after fifteen years of runaway growth based largely on property speculation, the Irish economy finally crashed, Ireland's bankers and developers tried to keep themselves out of sight. But they couldn't keep themselves out of court - and it is in the courtrooms that the full, sickening drama of the Irish meltdown is being played out. Dearbhail McDonald, the brilliant legal editor of the Irish Independent, has been following the high-stakes rows through the courts and, drawing upon her unmatched contacts, tells the often bizarre stories behind an extraordinary reversal of fortune. From the man who ran a pyramid scheme in a Dublin suburb to the leading developer whose business now lies in ruins, from the judges to the solicitors to the ordinary mortgage-holders who find themselves on the wrong side of the law, Bust paints a gripping picture of the human drama - and the human cost - of an economic catastrophe.

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Ireland Starting Business (Incorporating) In...Guide

Doing Business 2013

A Bank's Duty of Care

The Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal

Reforming through Difficult Times

The EU Crowdfunding Regulation

The World's Leading Lawyers for Business : 2004-2005 : the Client's Guide

Fifteen in a series of annual reports comparing business regulation in 190 economies, Doing Business 2018 measures aspects of regulation affecting 10 areas of everyday business activity:
• Starting a business
• Dealing with construction permits
• Getting electricity
• Registering property
• Getting credit
• Protecting minority investors
• Paying taxes
• Trading across borders
• Enforcing contracts
• Resolving insolvency
These areas are included in the distance to frontier score and ease of doing business ranking. Doing Business also measures features of labor market regulation, which is not included in these two measures. The report updates all indicators as of June 1, 2017, ranks economies on their overall “ease of doing business?”, and analyzes reforms to business regulation † identifying which economies are strengthening their business environment the most. Doing Business illustrates how reforms in business regulations are being used to analyze economic outcomes for domestic entrepreneurs and for the wider economy. It is a flagship product produced in partnership by the World Bank Group that garners worldwide attention on regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship. More than 137 economies have used the Doing Business indicators to shape reform agendas and monitor improvements on the ground. In addition, the Doing Business data has generated over 2,182 articles in peer-reviewed academic journals since its inception. Data Notes; Distance to Frontier and Ease of Doing Business Ranking; and Summaries of Doing Business Reforms in 2016/17 can be downloaded separately from the Doing Business website.

This book provides a detailed analysis of the Irish competition law implications of mergers and acquisitions in Ireland. The book examines all aspects of merger review under the Competition Act 2002 (as amended) including jurisdictional questions such as the thresholds applicable for determining whether or not a merger or acquisition is subject to the compulsory notification regime, the relevant product and geographic markets and the substantive criteria applicable for the review of mergers and acquisitions. This is a comprehensive text, providing you with all the necessary information to examine the Irish competition law implications of mergers and acquisitions. It is an essential read for any lawyer or regulator involved in merger control, providing a comprehensive review of the jurisdictional and substantive issues at the heart of Irish merger control. Unique Insight in to key issues:
* Explains how fundamental concepts such as market definition, substantial lessening of competition and full function joint ventures are applied
* Looks at the theories of harm likely to be raised against a merger and possible counter arguments and defences
* Discusses the categories of evidence examined by the Competition Authority
* Examines the types of remedies accepted to deal with substantive issues
* Examines the regime for the control of media mergers
* Describes the decision making process for the review of mergers under the Competition Act 2002
* Discusses the system for the referral of cases between the EU Commission and the Competition Authority
* Provides an in-depth understanding of the Competition Act 2002
CONTENTS
* Mergers and acquisitions regulated by the Competition Act 2002
* Full function joint ventures
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* Remedies and proposals
* The decision process
* Referrals between Competition Authority and the Commission

About the Author Marco Hickey is a practicing solicitor and has written extensively on the subject of Irish and EU competition law. He heads the EU Competition and Regulated Markets Unit at LK Shields with a particular focus on merger control.

A history of Dublin's International Financial Services Centre that began in 1987 and has been one of the drivers of Ireland's dynamism since then.

Bust

Containing Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice, the Court of Bankruptcy, in Ireland, and the Irish Land Commission

Major Companies of Europe

Chambers Global

Irish Journal of European Law

Creating Jobs

In recent years, an increasing number of clients and third parties have filed claims against banks such as for mis-selling financial products, poor financial advice, insufficient disclosure of and warning about financial risks. The scope of a bank's duty of care seems to expand, not only to include protection of consumers against unclear risks of complicated products but also protection of professional parties against more obvious risks of relatively straightforward products. This topic raises many questions, both at a theoretical and practical level. This book provides a rich source of information about how various jurisdictions (Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, England and Wales, Ireland, and the United States of America) deal with these questions and how answers are found or embedded in their national legal systems. The book also contains a detailed chapter on the MiFID I and II conduct-of-business provisions. Finally, the book provides a thorough comparative analysis and perspective.

Product liability is an area of law important to manufacturers throughout Europe but member states often vary their application of the relevant EC Directives in different ways. This book considers the impact of EC Directives and their implementation within individual member states. It provides readers with a comparative study of the operation of EC law within nation boundaries.

The introduction of decimal currency in the UK and Ireland in February 1971 is a subject strangely neglected by historians of the period, despite it being a change which affected the daily life of everyone living in the British Isles at the time. Most histories of the 1960s and 1970s treat it as a mere footnote, an administrative reform of little significance, or ignore it altogether. What commentary there has been tends to be ill-informed, seeing decimalisation either as a harbinger of creeping Europeanisation or the trigger for the inflation of the mid-1970s or both. 50 years after “D-Day” there has been no comprehensive historical study of decimalisation, other than an official account by the secretary to the Decimal Currency Board, Noel Moore, in 1973. This ground-breaking work debunks the myths around the decimalisation project, and demonstrates, through an extensive examination of official documents and contemporary media reports, that the reform was an essentially conservative one. Far from ditching tradition in favour of ‘Euro-normality’, by retaining the pound as the ‘heaviest’ currency in the developed world, the UK government, keen to maintain the supposed prestige of Sterling effectively defended British exceptionalism. Only in the Irish Republic was the issue of compatibility with the currencies of Western Europe seriously considered. In examining the debates around decimalisation in Britain and Ireland from the mid-1950s through to 1971, this book fills a gap in the historiography, and through the prism of decimalisation, nuances our understanding of both the internal politics of the UK and Ireland, and relationships with Europe and the Commonwealth.

Doing Business 2011

Britain's Other D-Day

Doing Business 2012

European Product Liability

How the Courts Have Exposed the Rotten Heart of the Irish Economy Regulations affecting 10 areas of everyday business are measured: starting a business, dealing with licenses, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. 'Doing Business 2008' updates all 10 sets of indicators, ranks countries on their overall ease of doing business, and analyzes reforms to business regulation - identifying which countries are improving their business environment the most and which ones slipped. The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what reforms have worked, where and why. 'Doing Business 2008' focuses on how complex business regulations dampen investment, growth and job creation in all businesses, and especially opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Written by leading experts in the field, the fifth edition of Business Law is designed to provide trainee solicitors with a clear understanding of key aspects of business law, one of the most challenging and dynamic areas of law in study and in practice. Each chapter gives a clear overview of the subject as well as focusing on the legal issues that solicitors face in practice. Coverage includes: establishing and operating a business, buying and selling a business, selected business law issues, and business arrangements. This fifth edition of the book features new chapters on corporate governance and on terms and conditions of sale. The manual is essential reading for trainee solicitors on the Law Society of Ireland's Professional Practice Courses, and is also an excellent resource for Irish legal practitioners.

This publication is the third in a series of annual reports giving a comparative analysis of business regulations and their enforcement across 155 countries and over time. Comparable data indicators are given for 10 topics: starting a business, dealing with licences, hiring and firing workers, registering property, getting credit, investment protection, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. These indicators are used to assess socio-economic outcomes including levels of unemployment and poverty, productivity, investment and corruption; and to identify which regulatory measures enhance business activity and those that work to constrain it. This is a co-publication of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

Business Law

Doing Business in 2006

Contract Law in Ireland

The World's Leading Lawyers, 2000-2001

How to Reform

Doing Business 2018

Ireland Export-Import Trade and Business Directory

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of the law of contracts in Ireland covers every aspect of the subject – definition and classification of contracts, contractual liability, relation to the law of property, good faith, burden of proof, defects, penalty clauses, arbitration clauses, remedies in case of non-performance, damages, power of attorney, and much more. Lawyers who handle transnational contracts will appreciate the explanation of fundamental differences in terminology, application, and procedure from one legal system to another, as well as the international aspects of contract law. Throughout the book, the treatment emphasizes drafting considerations. An introduction in which contracts are defined and contrasted to torts, quasi-contracts, and property is followed by a discussion of the concepts of ‘consideration’ or ‘cause’ and other underlying principles of the formation of contract. Subsequent chapters cover the doctrines of ‘relative effect’, termination of contract, and remedies for non-performance. The second part of the book, recognizing the need to categorize an agreement as a specific contract in order to determine the rules which apply to it, describes the nature of agency, sale, lease, building contracts, and other types of contract. Facts are presented in such a way that readers who are unfamiliar with specific terms and concepts in varying contexts will fully grasp their meaning and significance. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable time-saving tool for business and legal professionals alike. Lawyers representing parties with interests in Ireland will welcome this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of comparative contract law.

Eleventh in a series of annual reports comparing business regulations in 189 economies, Doing Business 2014 measures regulations affecting 11 areas of everyday business activity around the world.

Doing Business in a More Transparent World

Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises

The Legal 500

Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs

The Best of the Business Web

Sweet & Maxwell's European Trade Mark Litigation Handbook

The Doing Business series provides research, data, and analysis on regulation in 181 economies across 10 areas of the business life cycle. Doing Business 2009 identifies top reformers in business regulation and highlights best practices and global reform trends. This year s report builds upon the five previous editions, adding new economies and updating all indicators. This year s report covers 3 additional economies, bringing the total number of economies covered to 181. Now included are the Bahamas, Bahrain, and Qatar. The report also adds a preface on Doing Business methodology, as well as in-depth analysis throughout the report on the main trends and findings of the past six years of Doing Business. Doing Business is an invaluable resource for entrepreneurs, investors, advisors, academics, professionals, and policymakers. The indicators benchmark regulation across 10 areas of a typical business lifecycle, and are used to analyze economic and social outcomes that matter such as equal opportunity, unemployment, poverty, and growth. This annually-published report gives policymakers the ability to measure regulatory performance in comparison to other economies, and learn from best practices.

The seventh in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it, 'Doing Business' presents quantitative indicators on business regulations and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 183 economies--from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe--and over time. Regulations affecting 10 stages of a business's life are measured: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business. Data in 'Doing Business 2010' are current as of June 1, 2009. The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what reforms have worked, where and why.

Ninth in a series of annual reports comparing business regulations in 183 economies, Doing Business 2012 measures regulations affecting 11 areas of everyday business activity: starting a business dealing with construction permits employing workers registering property getting credit protecting investors paying taxes trading across borders enforcing contracts closing a business getting electricity The report updates all indicators as of June 1, 2011, ranks countries on their overall "ease of doing business", and analyzes reforms to business regulation identifying which countries are strengthening their business environment the most. Doing Business 2012 includes a new set of indicators on the time, steps, and cost for a private business to get an electricity connection. The data on connection services can inform utilities, regulators and governments seeking to strengthen the performance of the electricity sector. Drawing on a now longer time series, this year's report introduces a measure to illustrate how the regulatory environment for business has changed in each economy since Doing Business 2006 was published in 2005. A new "distance to frontier" measure complements the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business, which benchmarks each economy's current performance on the indicators against that of all other economies in the sample for a given year. A fundamental premise of Doing Business is that economic activity requires good rules that are transparent and accessible to all. Such regulations should be efficient, striking a balance between safeguarding some important aspects of the business environment and avoiding distortions that impose unreasonable costs on businesses. Where business regulation is burdensome and competition limited, success depends more on whom you know than on what you can do. But where regulations are relatively easy to comply with and accessible to all who need to use them, anyone with talent and a good idea should be able to start and grow a business in the formal sector. The Doing Business report, which was started in 2003, has become one of the key ways in which the bank and other observers gauge business climate within developing countries... -- The Financial Times [Doing Business started] as a way to encourage countries to reduce obstacles to entrepreneurship. Developing countries compete to land a spot on the top 10 list of most-improving countries because it is seen as a way to get attention and investment. -- The Wall Street Journal [Doing Business] has succeeded in putting the issue of business red tape on the international political agenda. -- The Economist

Irish Law Reports Monthly

International Agency and Distribution Law [2009] - II

Ireland's IFSC

Doing Business 2014

European Trade Mark Reports

Doing Business 2009

This book is an in-depth and timely analysis of the EU Crowdfunding Regulation. Striking a balance between academic scrutiny and practical context, and drawing upon various aspects of financial law, consumer law, and dispute resolution, it is invaluable for practitioners and academics seeking to understand an innovative alternative mode of funding. "Doing Business 2007 focuses on reforms, identifies top reformers in business regulation, and best practices in how to reform. This volume is the fourth in a series of annual reports investigating global regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Co-sponsored by the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation - the private sector arm of the World Bank Group - this year's report measures quantitative indicators on business regulations and their enforcement compared across 175 countries - from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe - and over time. Doing Business 2007 updates indicators developed in the three preceding reports. The ten indicators are: starting a business, dealing with licenses, hiring and firing, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, trading across borders, paying taxes, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. The indicators are used to analyze economic and social outcomes, such as informality, corruption, unemployment, and poverty. This annually published report gives policymakers the ability to measure regulatory performance in comparison to other countries, learn from best practices globally, and prioritize reforms. This year's report covers 20 additional countries."

Doing Business 2013Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size EnterprisesWorld Bank Publications

A Story of Global Financial Success

Europe, Middle East & Africa

Stock Exchange Official Yearbook, 1991-1992

The Irish Student Law Review

The Politics of Decimalisation in the UK

The Irish Reports

Tenth in a series of annual reports comparing business regulations in 185 economies, Doing Business 2013 measures regulations affecting 11 areas of everyday business activity around the world.

Eighth in a series of annual reports comparing business regulations in 183 economies, Doing Business 2011 measures regulations affecting 10 areas of everyday business activity: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. The report updates all 10 sets of indicators, ranks countries on their overall ease of doing business and analyzes reforms to business regulation- identifying which countries are improving strengthening their business environment the most and which ones slipped. Doing Business 2011 includes results on the ongoing research in the area of "getting electricity" and illustrates how reforms in business regulations can translate into better outcomes for domestic entrepreneurs and the wider economy. It also focuses on how women in particular are affected by complex business regulations.

This edition covers the many significant developments that have occurred since publication of the previous edition. These include the increased impact of Community Law, the revival of interest in habeous corpus as an alternative to judicial review, and the Scott Report and civil service changes

Doing Business 2008

Merger Control in Ireland

Martindale-Hubbell International Law Directory

Ireland: Starting Business, Incorporating in Ireland Guide - Strategic, Practical Information, Regulations

Ireland Export-Import, Trade and Business Directory - Strategic Information and Contacts

International Agency and Distribution Law [2009] - I