



Euro Latam Lex Annual Congress 2025: Program Overview

We are pleased to share a preview of the program for the Euro Latam Lex Annual Congress, which will take place from November 26 to 28, 2025, at the offices of Cremades & Calvo-Sotelo Abogados in Madrid.

This year's conference will convene leading law firms and business representatives from across Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia to discuss global legal and economic developments and foster cross-border collaboration within the network.

The <u>first day</u> of the Congress will feature two panels on highly topical issues: national security and its legal implications and the effect of tariffs on international trade and investment. On the <u>second day</u>, participants will be introduced to new Euro Latam Lex members, followed by panels focused on international arbitration and business development trends, offering practical insights from practitioners and experts.

Each panel will include four speakers, creating opportunities for open dialogue among members. Those interested in participating as speakers are invited to contact the Secretariat to express their interest.

In addition to the academic sessions, attendees will be offered exclusive cultural experiences across Madrid, including visits to galleries and ateliers, highlighting the city's artistic and historical richness.

We look forward to welcoming all members to Madrid for three days of discussion, networking, and exchange.



Albania: Supreme Court Decision on Mineral Royalty Taxation

H&A Law Firm sh.p.k. successfully represented Bankers Petroleum Albania Ltd (BPAL) before the Supreme Court of Albania in a case that clarifies the scope of mineral royalty taxation in the country's hydrocarbon sector.

The dispute concerned whether imported gasoil, which is used to dilute Albanian crude oil, should be included in the taxable base of mineral royalty. The tax authorities had argued that gasoil formed part of the marketed product and should therefore be taxed. H&A Law Firm contended that mineral royalty, under Laws No. 7796, 9920, and 9975, compensates the state solely for natural resources extracted within Albania, and cannot apply to imported industrial inputs.



Through Decision No. 00-2024-3423 (343), dated 10 September 2024, the Supreme Court upheld this interpretation, ruling that gasoil does not fall within the taxable scope of the mineral royalty regime. The Court annulled the contested administrative act, preventing double taxation and reaffirming the compensatory purpose of natural resource taxation.

This landmark decision strengthens legal certainty and predictability for investors in Albania's energy and extractive industries, aligning national practice with international standards and contributing to a more transparent and stable legal environment.