Welcome from the Head of CCLS

Dear CCLS Alumni

Welcome to the latest edition of the CCLS Alumni Bulletin. First, I would like to introduce myself as the new Head of the Centre for Commercial Law Studies. While I am new to the job, I have been at the Centre since 1992, so have happily spent the majority of my career here. I am very proud to have been asked to lead the Centre.

Secondly, I would like to recognise the incredible job done by my predecessor, Professor Spyros Maniatis, who has moved on to lead the British Institute for International and Comparative Law, but remains part of our faculty as an Honorary Professor. Finally, I would note that you, our alumni, represent both our history and our future, so we look forward to strengthening and deepening our relationship with you over the coming years.

In this edition:
• We focus on our Cloud Legal team and the exciting research that they have been conducting with generous support from Microsoft.
• In “Ask the Professor”, Professor Maxi Scherer talks about arbitration, Artificial Intelligence and being the Director of our LLM Programme in Paris.
• Find out more about the CCLS project to help Ukraine establish its new IP Court.
• Our Alumni Ambassador in France, Fatoumata Toure, talks about her student experience.
• We update you on some of our alumni news and events.

Thank you to all alumni contributors to this edition.

For those reading this Bulletin, I urge you to keep in touch with us so that we can follow your achievements as you progress in your chosen field.

With all good wishes for 2019,

Professor Ian Walden
Head of the Centre for Commercial Law Studies.

All views represented in these articles are those of the writers and contributors.
Cloud computing is everywhere. Your smartphone backs up your pictures to Apple’s iCloud, while you stream music from Spotify’s cloud servers or upload a video to YouTube. And if your workplace uses Office 365, your work documents and emails are in the cloud as well. Individual users benefit from having data and services that are available anywhere, on any device, and often at a low cost – or even free of charge. Business users gain access to state-of-the-art computing resources on a rapidly scalable, pay-what-you-use basis, including powerful IT infrastructure and platform services provided by companies like Amazon Web Services and Microsoft.

Cloud computing raises novel and sometimes difficult legal and regulatory questions, which can lead to considerable uncertainty. The Cloud Legal Project (CLP) aims to reduce that uncertainty by producing scholarly yet practical research papers on an extensive range of issues, and by sharing our ideas and analysis through academic journals, conferences and in the media. This article explains how the project developed and how it works and also highlights some of our key research on hot topics such as blockchain, machine learning and robotics.

Research by Gartner estimated the global public cloud services market to be $US 186bn in 2018. What’s more, the demand for cloud services is projected to grow further and faster. Growth drivers include large scale deployment of mobile apps, widespread use of data analytics, and the emergence of the Internet of Things, as well as data and processing intensive services such as cloud-based machine learning and robotics. Taken together, the overall commercial and societal impact of the cloud is very substantial.

Nonetheless, cloud computing raises novel and sometimes difficult legal and regulatory questions, which can lead to considerable uncertainty. The Cloud Legal Project (CLP) aims to reduce that uncertainty by producing scholarly yet practical research papers on an extensive range of issues, and by sharing our ideas and analysis through academic journals, conferences and in the media. This article explains how the project developed and how it works and also highlights some of our key research on hot topics such as blockchain, machine learning and robotics.

The Queen Mary research team is led by Christopher Millard (top), working closely with senior CCLS colleagues Ian Walden and Chris Reed (bottom).

Our History
In 2008, when few people had heard of ‘the cloud’, a conference presentation by Christopher Millard prompted Microsoft to request a proposal for academic research into the legal and regulatory implications of cloud computing. This led to the launch of the CLP in 2009, funded by a generous charitable donation from the Microsoft Corporation, with further funding every year since then. From the start, the project has covered a wide range of topics, including cloud contracts, consumer protection and data protection law. In addition to legal analysis, the project team has also conducted empirical research. This has included detailed comparisons of the terms of service and privacy policies commonly offered for standardised cloud services, as well as in-depth interviews with providers and users of cloud services, regulators and professional advisers in relation to negotiated cloud deals, including in regulated sectors such as banking.

Cloud Computing Law, edited by Christopher Millard, was published by Oxford University Press in 2013. Reviewed enthusiastically by both academics and practitioners, the book features contributions from various CLP team members that update and develop the project’s working papers. The team’s ongoing research also informs teaching at Queen Mary University of London, including through the LLM module in Cloud Computing Law which has been available via Distance Learning since 2014 and is to be offered in Paris from 2019.

Since 2014, the CLP team has undertaken joint research with the Department of Computer Science and Technology at the University of Cambridge, as collaborators in the Microsoft Cloud Computing Research Centre (MCCRC). The Cambridge Department is a world class research centre working in key areas fundamental to cloud computing, including distributed systems, networking and security. The MCCRC, which appropriately is a ‘virtual’ research centre, brings together technology lawyers and computer scientists to work together on cutting-edge research concerning cloud computing challenges at the intersection of technology and regulation.

How we work
Over the past 10 years, members of the CLP have produced papers on the legal and regulatory implications of a broad range of cloud computing topics, and multiple workstreams are ongoing. In addition, each year, the MCCRC team hosts an invitation-only symposium (alternating between London and Cambridge) to discuss work in progress with a group of carefully selected attendees from industry, legal practice, government, regulators and academia. This allows the team to gather informal feedback from a range of outside experts, which helps shape emerging findings. After the symposia, the team finalises research reports for publication via the Social Science Research Network (SSRN). These working papers then form the basis for academic articles that are published in highly-regarded journals in Europe and the US. Each new year the research process starts afresh, with new topics – as well as deeper dives into previous research areas.

For more about how CCLS researchers work with Cambridge computer scientists, as well as insights into other hot topics in cloud computing law, see these blog posts:


The CLP is committed to ensuring that a version of all of its research reports is made publicly available, free of charge, on SSRN. Many of these papers are read and cited widely. For example, a 2010 CLP analysis of cloud terms of service has been downloaded almost 9,000 times, placing it in the top 550 SSRN papers of all time.

The team also ensures that legislators, regulators and policy makers benefit from its research. To this end, we have provided guidance and submitted evidence to many organisations, including the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UK House of Lords, and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO).

Although CLP and MCCRC are funded primarily by Microsoft, the projects maintain full academic independence. From the start, Microsoft has made it very clear that it wants to see objective analysis of the key legal and regulatory issues that affect providers and users of cloud services regardless of any particular commercial interests. Indeed, the charitable status of the core funding ensures that the research team has a higher degree of academic independence than is possible in many cases where grants are provided by public sector agencies.

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The Cloud Legal Project

Research highlights

**Blockchain and the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), Dave Michels**

While blockchain technology is subject to much speculation, one thing is certain: it raises difficult questions under GDPR. Indeed, some argue that blockchain and GDPR are fundamentally incompatible. Our research unpicks the technical differences between public and private blockchains, explains them for a non-expert audience, and highlights the challenges around using blockchain applications to process personal data under GDPR. We found that it may be possible to overcome some of those challenges and devise blockchain applications that comply with important data protection principles.

For further details, search for "Blockchain Demystified" on SSRN.

**Machine Learning and GDPR, Dimitra Kamarinou**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been defined as teaching computers to do tasks that require some kind of 'intelligence' when done by humans. Machine Learning is a sub-category of AI referring to computer algorithms that can be trained to carry out tasks by learning from experience, as humans do, but potentially much more quickly and accurately. Our research focuses on how companies may use these algorithms to carry out profiling and automated decisions in a fair, lawful and transparent way to ensure that people's data protection rights are respected.

For further details, search for "Machine Learning with Personal Data" on SSRN.

**Cloud Robotics, Eduard Fosch Villaronga**

Our research focuses on identifying and addressing key legal and regulatory questions arising from the integration of physical robotic systems with cloud services, also called "cloud robotics." We found that the interaction between cloud services and robots is often complex. Cloud computing may involve multiple service layers and (sub-)providers, with supply chains that are often opaque. As a result, significant challenges arise in relation to control, security, data protection and risk management. We argue that the current legal framework is ill-prepared to accommodate complex and dynamic ecosystems that include hybrid product-service categories like cloud robotics.

For further details, search for "Cloud Robotics Law and Regulation" on SSRN.

**Blockchain and Transparency in the Energy Value Chain, Lauren Downes**

This project explores how blockchain technology might improve energy sustainability. Transparency is a fundamental aspect of sustainability, and blockchain could allow collection and sharing of reliable sustainability information. We show how blockchain can cope with a complex system of independent, sometimes overlapping, structures, and so facilitate sustainability of market based instruments such as emissions trading schemes and green certificates, through market incentives. Our research proposes a conceptual model of linked blockchains, each complying with its own local regulatory requirements, while still allowing information sharing.

For further details, search for "Blockchain for Governance of Sustainability Transparency in the Global Energy Value Chain" on SSRN.

**International Corporate Tax Treatment of Cloud Services, Vasiliki Koukoulioti**

Our research investigates the challenges governments and service providers face in applying corporate income tax rules to cloud services, and possible tax policy options to address these challenges. The current international tax principles were designed more than a century ago, when physical presence and active personnel involvement were required for the conduct of business. In a digital economy where mobility, intangibility, reliance on data, user participation and multi-sided business models have transformed the “where” and “how” of value creation, a question arises as to whether these principles are efficient and adequate in guaranteeing the fair allocation of taxing rights between the various states – or whether they should be reformulated, or even radically redesigned.

**Data Protection Contracts Under Civil and Common Law, Laura Aliaga Martinez**

Our research analyses the key components of data protection contracts for commercial exchanges of personal data in civil and common law jurisdictions under the GDPR, focusing primarily on UK and Spanish law. Such contracts are in a state of flux as the GDPR perpetuates some of the still unresolved complexities of the Data Protection Directive, while giving rise to new and enhanced contractual obligations beyond those of the Directive.

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You recently won the 2018 Global Arbitration Review (GAR) Award for best speech, which is a prestigious prize. The award was for a keynote you gave about the topic “International Arbitration 3.0 – How Artificial Intelligence Will Change Dispute Resolution”. What is your view: will robots replace lawyers any time soon? Artificial intelligence (AI) will have an important effect on all our lives. As a professor, I want to make sure that I train my students well for their future jobs, even in ten or twenty years’ time. That is why I started asking myself how AI will affect international arbitration lawyers. Already today, there are important tools that help lawyers in many of their tasks – for instance, AI-driven research engines, or predictive coding for e-discovery. However, law students should not worry that their jobs will be replaced by robots any time soon. An online test called “Will Robots Take My Job?” evaluates the chances of various professions being replaced by robots. For lawyers the results are reassuring: only 23% of your job can be done by a robot; with the calculation that a lawyer’s job “is safer than 67.9% of jobs”.

And what about arbitrators? When I prepared my keynote mentioned above, I discovered surprising studies about computer programs being able to correctly predict the outcome of court cases. The studies relate to decisions by the European Court of Human Rights and the US Supreme Court. The percentage of correctly predicted outcomes was between 70-80%. I find those results astonishing! But, in my view, robots will not replace arbitrators anytime soon. The online test that I mentioned earlier evaluates that arbitrators’ jobs are “safe”: only 11% of an arbitrator’s tasks can be done by robots according to the test. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings are non-repetitive. Cases relate to complex facts and are governed by different laws. In addition, and maybe even more importantly, arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is what makes a decision acceptable for the losing party and reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is important. Arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the tests. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings can be done by robots according to the test. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings are non-repetitive. Cases relate to complex facts and are governed by different laws. In addition, and maybe even more importantly, arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is what makes a decision acceptable for the losing party and reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is important. Arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the tests. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings can be done by robots according to the test. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings are non-repetitive. Cases relate to complex facts and are governed by different laws. In addition, and maybe even more importantly, arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is what makes a decision acceptable for the losing party and reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is important. Arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the tests. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings can be done by robots according to the test. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings are non-repetitive. Cases relate to complex facts and are governed by different laws. In addition, and maybe even more importantly, arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is what makes a decision acceptable for the losing party and reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is important. Arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the tests. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings can be done by robots according to the test. The reason for that is that arbitration proceedings are non-repetitive. Cases relate to complex facts and are governed by different laws. In addition, and maybe even more importantly, arbitrators – just like judges – must explain the reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is what makes a decision acceptable for the losing party and reasons for their decisions. The ability to provide reasons is important.

The idea for the book came when I was still in private practice, before I became a full-time academic. Firstly, the energy sector is a key sector within international arbitration. If you look at the number of cases or the amounts in dispute, it is the most important sector in commercial and investment arbitration. Secondly, having been involved in cases as counsel or having sat as an arbitrator, I know how important it is to understand the industry sector – this is something that is strongly important for young lawyers and gives them a real competitive advantage over other job applicants. For all these reasons, I became interested in teaching this subject. Also, like the topic, if you are interested not only in legal issues but also in technical questions and calculations, there is always something new: the characteristics of a long-term gas contract, the problems that you may face building or financing an offshore wind farm. That’s what makes the topic so fascinating in my view!
New IP Court in Ukraine

CCLS wins £858,000 Department for International Development project to help establish new Intellectual Property Court

The Centre for Commercial Law Studies has recently launched an ambitious two-year project to assist the Government of Ukraine with the establishment of a new specialised IP Court. The project will support the creation and operation of a successful and effective IP Court, in order to contribute to improved levels of business confidence and more attractive investment conditions. This will in turn foster a commercial environment that incentivises innovation and creativity and stimulates economic growth and prosperity in Ukraine.

The CCLS project team, jointly led by Professor Ioannis Kokkoris and Dr Noam Shemtov, will review the legislative framework for the new IP Court. The project aims to undertake an in-depth analysis of Ukrainian IP law in relation to the establishment of the new IP Court and a comparative study of leading IP jurisdictions, that will lead to recommendations on the best international practices that can be applied in Ukraine. Furthermore, the project team is developing a bespoke training programme for the judges who will preside over the new IP Court.

Professor Ian Walden, Head of CCLS, commented: “This is an exciting win for CCLS and is one of the largest consulting projects we have been awarded to date. We expect this to lay the ground for further similar international engagements for CCLS in the future. I would like to thank all those involved, particularly our Project Manager, Maria Tymofienko, who was instrumental in helping us to secure this prestigious award.”

Dr Noam Shemtov

The project is being funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Good Governance Fund and is a key part of the UK Government’s broader efforts to support such a project as part of their capacity building programme projecting its role as a leading global centre for the provision of international legal advice. The project will support the establishment of the new IP Court and a comparative study of leading IP jurisdictions, that will lead to recommendations on the best international practices that can be applied in Ukraine. Furthermore, the project team is developing a bespoke training programme for the judges who will preside over the new IP Court.

Professor Ioannis Kokkoris

The IAB Chair, Lord Neuberger said: “With their well-deserved reputation across the world for excellence, the judges of the United Kingdom are very happy to help other countries to establish an independent, reliable, transparent and accountable justice system. We are delighted to announce that, with the active support of the British government, we have recruited top judges and experts from the UK and Europe to form an outstanding International Advisory Board for the Ukraine IP Court Project. The Board will work closely with our Ukrainian partners to ensure that our work on the Project will help to create a world-class IP Court in Ukraine and will have a lasting beneficial impact on the future of Ukraine.”

Maria Tymofienko, CCLS PhD student from Ukraine, who is managing the project: “My thesis is on the importance of IP protection for stimulating innovation and economic growth in Ukraine, in particular the fast growing ICT sector. As part of my research, I interviewed many of our project stakeholders in the government and judiciary as well as within the legal profession and business. They informed me that they needed assistance in setting up the IP Court. After following this up with the EBRD and meeting potential donors, I met the Foreign and Commonwealth Office who were very interested in the possibility of supporting such a project as part of their capacity building programme in Ukraine. The proposal was accepted and the project to assist with the setting up of a new IP Court was launched on 16th October 2018 at a reception attended by UK and Ukraine government officials, leading IP judges, lawyers and academics. Guest speakers included Ms Valentyna Dansheshka, President of Ukraine’s Supreme Court, Mr Igor Beneyduliy, Chairman of the High Council of Justice of Ukraine, the Rt Hon Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury and Mr Richard Dewdney, Head of the DFID/FCO Good Governance Fund.”

The UK Government recognises the importance of supporting the international judicial community and is prepared to invest in strengthening the rule of law overseas. By assisting governments with their judicial reform programmes, the UK is reinforcing and projecting its role as a leading global centre for the provision of legal services.”

Mr Dewdney, Head of the DFID/FCO Good Governance Fund

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Mentoring and Careers

Career Options Event
The variety and scope of the careers that CCLS students and alumni enter into is always amazing. Each student here has their own unique combination of knowledge, experience, skills and attributes, and they come from all over the globe. This is reflected in their careers. Many go on to successful careers practising law, but a large number use their legal background as a jumping off point to branch into new roles and sectors. In celebration of this, and to expand former PG Law students’ career thinking, the Professional Development team ran a two-panel Careers Options event earlier this year.

15 panellists, almost all CCLS alumni, shared their stories and insights with current students. It was like a treasure chest of the different rich and varied careers that are available to students with a legal background. The alumni who attended were eager to provide their insights and gave honest accounts of the positive aspects of their jobs and the challenges many face. All conveyed their satisfaction with the choices they made and the future prospects of their careers. These talks were especially motivating for the students who were able to meet the speakers and ask questions in the networking session afterwards.

The students greatly appreciated the chance to question alumni working in organisations such as the EBRD, PwC, Goldman Sachs and The Intellectual Property Office, and to find out about roles they hadn’t previously considered – from risk management to policy to private banking. As for the panellists:

Alumni are the best role models for our students and we are always expanding our programme. So whether you are in an “alternative career” or practising law, in the UK or overseas, we would love to have you share your personal career path with current students. Please contact pglawpdeenam@qmul.ac.uk for further details.

I wish they had held an event like this when I was here. It took me a while to realise there were so many other opportunities where I could use my legal skills and knowledge.

Former PG Law Student

It was great to be there. Beyond the pleasure of helping students, I met some interesting professionals and, to be honest, potential clients so it worked both ways in the end.

Career Options Event Speaker

PG Law Mentoring 2018 - The Mentor’s View.
Our Mentoring Programme has just had its third successful year. In the academic year 2017/18, almost 78 LLM and PhD students successfully paired up with a mentor. The vast majority of mentees benefitted from the experience, and nearly 45% reported having acquired new skills, which greatly increased their confidence.

One of our new alumni mentors, Janice Acquaah, 2006 LLM graduate, specialises mainly in Financial Regulation. She has held various roles with the Regulatory Compliance sector since graduation, in both domestic and foreign bank in London.

One of our new alumni mentors, Janice Acquaah, 2006 LLM graduate, specialises mainly in Financial Regulation. She has held various roles with the Regulatory Compliance sector since graduation, in both domestic and

Janice met her mentee Layla at the annual PG Law Mentoring launch in January 2018. Following 6 months of mentoring, she now reflects on this past cycle as an eye-opening experience. Realising that mentors have a lot to give back - they inspire others to achieve and can act as great catalysts to take students’ careers to the next level - she will mentor again in 2019.

Besides discussing professional goals and future career paths, Janice has been more than willing to share her experiences with Layla, to give her a realistic picture of what it is like to break into the legal market in London. For Layla, mentoring was a unique opportunity.

How you can help!
We are looking for experienced professionals at various stages of their careers who can mentor a current student for up to six months. If you would like to become a CCLS mentor, please contact Jacqueline Steinmetz, Mentoring Co-ordinator, at j.steinmetz@qmul.ac.uk for more information.

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CCLS in Paris

LLM in Paris
We have enjoyed a great start to the academic year in Paris, with a new cohort of students from all over the world and a successful Opening Lecture, generously hosted once again by McDermott Will and Emery, on the topic of “How will artificial intelligence change the (legal) world?” Mathieu Coulaud of Microsoft France, and Romain Perray of MWE, with CCLS’s Laura Edgar, addressed different aspects of the topic to a full house.

We are, once again, working in partnership with the British Embassy in Paris. Following CCLS’s contribution to a successful event at the Ambassador’s Residence in Paris earlier in the year, we are cooperating on a series of events where CCLS expertise brings a legal perspective to Anglo-French interests in science and innovation. The first of these sessions, “Regulating Personal Data and Technology, Media and Telecommunications Law to be offered in Paris as of January 2019”

We are excited to be able to offer an LLM in Technology, Media and Telecommunications Law in Paris as of January 2019. The original design of the LLM in Paris programme was built on the understanding that the decision to undertake postgraduate studies in law is taken amidst numerous other commitments. In offering the same standard of education by the same academic team as in London, but with teaching delivered in evenings and intensive blocks in Paris, CCLS aims to facilitate students taking on studies alongside their other commitments.

The new specialism in TMT law takes this one step further, by offering students the possibility of combining modules taught face-to-face in Paris with modules taught online by distance learning. Whatever your preferred method of learning, and wherever you may be based, we hope that this innovation will facilitate studies in a broad range of TMT topics of particular relevance and use in this digital era.

For more information, please visit our website: www.cclsparis.qmul.ac.uk

CCLLS Innovation in Programme Delivery

A Word From a CCLS Paris Alumna

Cécile Alet studied the LLM International Business Law with CCLS Paris in 2015/16.

“After two years spent at Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, I am now a finance lawyer at Herbert Smith Freehills LLP, working on corporate asset acquisition and real estate finance transactions, often involving several jurisdictions. The LLM has been a real added value to my training, as certain modules such as International Commercial Law allowed me to have a global view and understand the structure of these transactions. I also learnt a lot from other modules such as Legal Aspects of International Finance which helped me to understand certain problems which are recurring for the companies involved in these international transactions as borrowers.”

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CCLS in China

CCLS/SEF/SBM co-organise annual alumni events in China which take place across Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Christine Zhou, Head of Business Development and Programme Management (International) from CCLS, attends them on a regular basis. In May 2018, Christine attended all three events and had a chance to reconnect with many well-established alumni, who are currently working in various legal professions. Those present included

- Anna Gray – anna.gray@qmul.ac.uk
- Christine Zhou c.zhou@qmul.ac.uk
- Christine introduced CCLS’s current business development activities in China/Asia, and also discussed potential opportunities to engage with alumni in the future.

A CCLS Chinese LLM WeChat group has been created. To join please contact Christine Zhou c.zhou@qmul.ac.uk with your full name, year of graduation, LLM/MSc programme studied and your WeChat ID.

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The Global MBA

The Global MBA, offered through the University of London, equips students with world-class business acumen that will help them progress their career to the next level. The programme looks beyond the boundaries of the lecture theatre and offers a transformational online learning experience that allows for flexible study from anywhere in the world.

The Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) offers a wealth of study materials and resources, ensuring that an optimal learning experience is readily available. Students will also be supported by dedicated online tutors or through face-to-face tutors if they are studying at a Recognised Teaching Centre.

Students can study at their own pace without having to spend time away from the workplace. There are four entry points per year, giving students the opportunity to commence their studies around their schedule and commitments.

The programme is accredited by professional bodies including CMI and CIMA, endorsing a qualification that is widely recognised and respected by employers across the globe. In addition, students can tailor their studies to their own interests and career goals with the option to gain a specialist MBA in one of the following areas: Accountancy, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Finance, Law and Leadership.

Graduates of the programme will receive CMI’s Level 7 Diploma in Strategic Management and Leadership, and join a global community of over 100,000 alumni. This degree provides students with the skills that prospective employers are looking for. By combining professional qualifications with a highly-valued academic degree, this programme will establish the next generation of business leaders.

The LLM Flexible Study

New Option of a January Start

The Flexible LLM is a unique opportunity for students to experience and acquire an innovative LLM and to design a programme tailor-made to suit their individual needs and aspirations, without having to interrupt their career. The breadth of choice and flexibility on offer will make this programme particularly interesting to busy professionals who want to develop and enhance their knowledge in their chosen areas of law.

Offered over a two to four year period, the LLM Flexible Study offers the full range of the School of Law’s postgraduate modules, which can be studied in London, a combination of our international campuses and through distance learning. We can now offer further flexibility with a January start in addition to our September start.

The Alumni Profile

Fatoumata Toure

Fatoumata works as Legal Counsel in a leading French bank in the department in charge of post-trade services. She negotiates agreements with her clients, the majority of whom are asset managers, and also advises her department’s commercial and operational teams. Amongst other activities she volunteers for an association which helps households that are in debt to restructure their debts before the Bank of France.

“I graduated with an LLM in Banking and Finance Law from Queen Mary University of London. My modules included Banking Law, EU Financial Law and Legal Aspects of International Finance.

I chose to study at Queen Mary in preference to other British universities because Queen Mary enjoys a great local and international reputation and I was not disappointed by my choice. Throughout my year of study I had the opportunity to attend lectures taught by academics and guest lecturers recognised as experts in their field. For instance, my dissertation explored the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis and the remedies proposed on political, and institutional scales. My dissertation supervisor was a former partner in a leading British law firm and also an independent director of the Bank of England’s Prudential Regulation Authority, which assumed responsibility for supervising UK banks, insurance companies and large investment firms in April 2013.

In addition to qualitative academics and skills, Queen Mary also offered me the opportunity to build a strong international network as the University attracts students and young professionals from all over the world. All of the above has led me to have a strong attachment to the University. That is why a few months ago I decided to volunteer and I am now an Alumni Ambassador for France where I work closely with the LLM in Paris staff.”

On the Bookshelves


Gaetano Dimita, Jon Festinger, QC,OPERATIVE INTERESTS: ANALYSIS AND AMICI, 2017 Available online

Cook (ed.), Sterling on World Copyright Law, 8th edn (Sweet & Maxwell 2018)

Cook (ed.), Stirling on World Copyright Law, 5th edn (Sweet & Maxwell 2018)


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The Energy Law Institute is a leading postgraduate energy and natural resources school based in London. It was established in 2014 to provide first-rate teaching and a broad, modern curriculum.

The LLM in Energy and Natural Resources Law provides students with a combination of legal, policy, and practical insights into the issues surrounding the energy sector. Such issues have never been more pressing or important and include energy transition – the move away from fossil fuels to renewables in order to confront climate change; the threats to energy security – political, cyber-driven and financial – from the cancellation of the Iranian JCPOA; the wars in Syria and Yemen; Brexit; the technological innovations offering hope to over 1 billion people who currently have no access to electricity. We combine theory and practice both in the classroom and in the extra-curricular seminars offered by industry experts from organisations including Shell, the European Commission, OFGEM and NGOs, as well as leading practitioners at the Bar and from top international law firms.

CCLS Energy Law Journal

The CCLS Energy Law Journal is a new and exciting research initiative that we are launching in 2019. The Journal will publish research notes, interviews and articles from our members, students, and alumni. The Journal’s editorial board is made up of representatives from our members and academic team. It will be published electronically twice a year.

Norton Rose Fulbright Dissertation Prize

We are pleased to announce that this year’s Norton Rose Fulbright Dissertation Prize was awarded to Marc Njeim, Meghna Chandra and María Laura Elizondo García.

Alumna: Meghna Chandra, NRF Scholar 2016/17

“Having worked with a leading energy company in India for more than two years, I was determined to scale up my education at an international institution. My search for a specialised LLM programme in Energy and Natural Resources Law began and ended with Queen Mary University of London. My thanks go to Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, London for providing me with a full scholarship. Today, I can say with utmost confidence that the Energy Law Institute at Queen Mary provided me with the best mix of classroom teaching, professional exposure, energy internships, educational trips, guest lectures, field visits, and, most importantly, networking, that I could have hoped for. All of this helped me grow professionally and personally in a short span of one year. The biggest advantage of this programme is that you get to spend one year in London: the city of diversity and opportunities. You wouldn’t expect it but by the end of a year, you are already an energy expert, which gives you unmatched confidence. Many opportunities will be waiting for you at the end of the year, some of which you never even knew existed.”

Annual AFSIA Conference

On 15th June 2018, AFSIA (the Alumni and Friends of the School of International Arbitration) held its Fourth Alumni Conference on the topic “Containing the Beast: Can New Forms of Arbitration and the Implementation of New Technology Keep Arbitration Costs under Control and Lead to More Efficient Dispute Resolution?”. The afternoon started with a thought-provoking keynote address by Christopher Newmark, former Chairman of the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR. He questioned whether increases in time and/or cost are caused by missing tools, and suggested we should rather look at those using (or failing to use) those tools. Two panels of speakers from various jurisdictions and backgrounds then addressed (i) changes in institutional rules aimed at saving time and costs and (ii) the use of technology to make arbitration more efficient.

If you have taken a course with the School of International Arbitration (SIA), or have been closely involved with the SIA or part of one of the many teaching or research programmes, please join AFSIA. Membership is free and requires only that you provide us with your professional details, SIA course(s) taken and year of study. Contact ccls-afsia@qmul.ac.uk

CCLS Law Professor Receives Highest Award for non-Chinese Academics.

The Shanghai Commission of Education has awarded Professor Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal the honorary title of ’Oriental Scholar’ - the highest standing title for non-Chinese academics. The title recognises Professor Olivares-Caminal’s contributions to the East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL) over the past five years, where he has launched a joint research institute, acted as Visiting Professor and co-organised international conferences. For more information about Queen Mary’s collaboration in China please see our website www.qmul.ac.uk/global/partnerships/jointprogrammes

CCLS Alumni Bulletin - Spring 2019
Chiara Primerano, who studied an MSc in Law and Finance, secured a job at the European Central Bank as a legal trainee in summer 2018. She attributes her career success to her studies, which allowed her to gain a thorough understanding of banking and finance, from both an economic and a legal perspective. This is what Chiara says about her time at CCLS: “I am grateful for the knowledge and the skills I acquired at Queen Mary and for the people I had the opportunity to know. The time I spent here, helped me to develop as a professional and constituted a step towards the kind of person I want to be. I think the quality of the teaching staff deserves to be mentioned. In particular, I would like to highlight that the contact I had with two of my lecturers, Professor Rosa Lastra and Professor Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal, was crucial for my training. Professor Lastra and Professor Olivares were always ready to help if I had an issue. The discussions I had with them motivated and encouraged me. I feel I would not have reached this position without their support. Both are passionate about what they do and care about their students. They explain in a clear, straightforward way and engage with the public. They have the outstanding ability to analyse legal issues critically and address problems stemming from the legal environment by focusing on new perspectives, which makes their lectures interesting.”

Illia Chernohorenko, who studied at CCLS for an LLM in International Law and Dispute Resolution has been recently appointed to the role of Director General at the newly established Directorate for Judiciary, Courts and Related Legal Institutions at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. His new position gives him responsibility for developing insolvency policy, enforcement of court decisions and also for monitoring judicial reform in Ukraine. Illia graduated in 2017 with a Distinction. He studied at CCLS as part of the Chevening Scholarship Programme.

The Law Boutique (TLB) legal firm was founded by Electra Japonas in July 2017. Three of the firm’s core team members, Tessa Jones, Lauren Webb and Kaveesha Thayalan, recently graduated from Queen Mary University of London. During their LLM, they were selected as student advisors for qLegal where they discovered their passion for startups and lawtech.

Their time at qLegal equipped them with the skills and knowledge to join TLB. At qLegal, Tessa, Lauren and Kaveesha provided free legal advice to technology startups and entrepreneurs. Additionally, they presented various workshops and had to create articles and podcasts on topics such as the GDPR and the common legal issues faced by startups.

TLB was founded out of a desire to change the face of law and to provide simple, affordable and accessible legal services. This is how TLB describe their business model: “We are The Law Boutique, a legal consultancy that is on a mission to change the way that legal services are delivered. We seek to provide high quality legal services at fixed and affordable prices. Our innovative use of different technologies and development of agile processes are enabling us to fulful this goal and offer a new legal services model to our clients, who are predominantly drawn from the entrepreneur, Startup and SME sectors”. We would like to wish our alumni and their colleagues success in their new venture and we will chart their success with interest.