



Queen Mary
University of London

Centre for Commercial Law Studies



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Centre for
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Law Studies

Alumni Bulletin

First Edition – Autumn 2010

Welcome from the Director

This first edition of the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (CCLS) Alumni Bulletin aims to inform you about the work undertaken at CCLS and hopefully entice you to attend our 30th anniversary event taking place on Wednesday, 3rd November 2010. There will be a half day conference on the First Anniversary of the Supreme Court in the UK with a drinks reception for all alumni and friends of CCLS taking place afterwards.

Our new CCLS website will be finished soon with a page dedicated to the alumni and friends of CCLS so I hope that you will check that we have your correct details and pass this link onto other CCLS alumni as we wish to build a strong commercial law network with the CCLS alumni we have working all over the world. Information on recent and forthcoming events can also be found here.

CCLS Alumni are already creating a forum for discussion of topical ideas. The alumni articles here are contributing to this forum. Here is an opportunity for you to hear news from the workplace of fellow alumni. We would be pleased to hear your views on anything written here and like to start a

'Letters' page in this newsletter. Please contact us at ccls-alumni@qmul.ac.uk.

Finally note that CCLS welcomes the assistance of our alumni in advising current students about prospects and contributing to our events.

I hope that you enjoy this first CCLS Alumni Bulletin.



Professor Spyros M Maniatis
Director, Centre for Commercial
Law Studies
Queen Mary, University of London

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Working at the European Court of Justice

Dr. Jose A. Gutierrez-Fons, Law Clerk at the Cabinet of Judge Lenaerts

Class of 2008

It seems like yesterday when I carefully listened to Prof. Tridimas' stories and anecdotes about his years as a law clerk at the cabinet of Advocate General Jacobs at the European Court of Justice (ECJ). Back then, I only hoped that one day I could enjoy the same experience, knowing that it was a highly competitive and prestigious position. So when, a week after my viva, I received the news that my application to work as a law clerk at the cabinet of Judge Lenaerts had been successful, it is difficult to express how happy I was.

A year has passed since I started working at the ECJ and I can truly say that it has been the way I imagined to be. It is quite a demanding and challenging job, where not only a sound abstract legal thinking is important, but also special attention to detail is fundamental. The role of a law clerk is to assist the Judge or Advocate General he (or she) works for. His tasks involve drafting preliminary reports, assisting the hearings when his Judge acts as 'juge

rapporteur', preparing memos and briefings, and last, but not least, drafting judgments or opinions. Since the working language of the ECJ is French, all these documents are drafted in the language of Molière. The ECJ is divided into 35 small cabinets (27 Judges and 8 Advocates General), with up to seven people working in a cabinet. This makes the working environment similar to that of a small law firm. This is an aspect of my job that I appreciate very much since it renders working relations with fellow colleagues more personal and it also contributes to team-building. Friendly contacts among law clerks from different cabinets are also part and parcel of the daily work. In particular, law clerks contact each other for clarification on a memo or a briefing. This allows the different cabinets to know where they stand in relation to a particular legal issue before the Judges discuss the draft judgment in camera in 'the room for deliberations'. Law clerks also have to liaise with translators to plan their schedule as all deadlines start to run once the final translation has been received. Further, all

draft judgments are forwarded to the 'lecteurs d'arrêts' (proof-readers) who harmonise the style and may suggest some changes. Therefore, when drafting a judgment, law clerks have to follow, as far as possible, the writing style of the ECJ. Some scholars have criticised this, arguing that the style of the ECJ is too 'Cartesian' and 'not discursive' enough. But I believe that these scholars obviate the fact that judgments need to be translated into all the official languages of the EU and that a more 'literary' or 'discursive' drafting would give rise to diverging translations. Finally, law clerks also have to participate in (and assist) conferences and group discussions that are organised inside of the ECJ. This allows them to exchange views on particular legal topics of the EU in a more academic atmosphere. To sum-up, working at the ECJ has been a great opportunity, not only because I am able to apply to a concrete factual case the legal knowledge I acquired over the years (in particular as a PhD candidate at QM), but also because every day involves a process of learning.



Alumnus Profile

“**Professor John Angel** is a judge in the Administrative Appeals Chamber of the Upper Tribunal. He is also the acting President of the General Regulatory Chamber in the First-tier Tribunal and has direct responsibility for the Information Rights and Environment jurisdictions.

John first came to the Centre in 1993, when he completed the LLM, specialising in computer and communications law. John was a mature student, having previously been an employment lawyer and business entrepreneur, having set up a successful company specialising in human resources software.

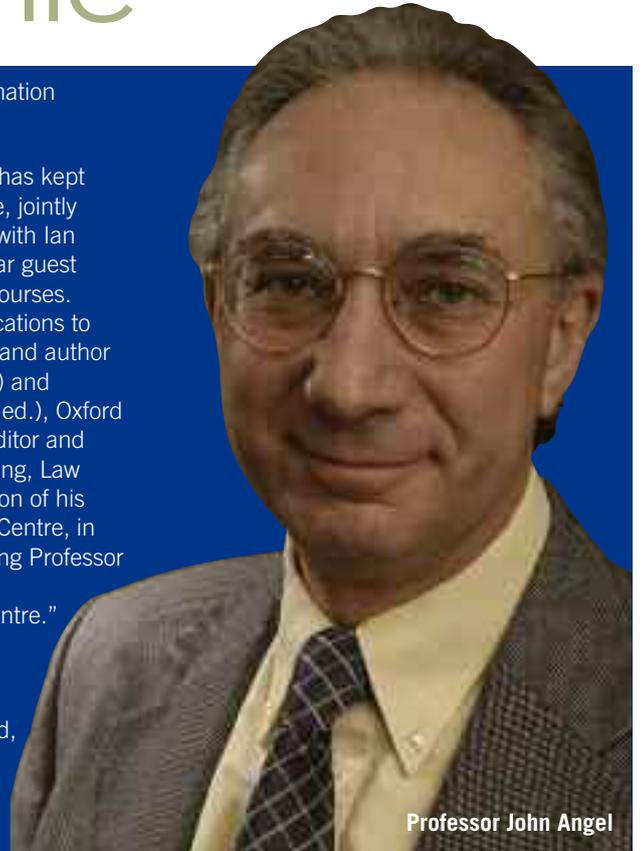
After selling the company, he decided to return to education and re-orientate his legal skills from employment law to IT law. After successfully completing the LLM, he returned to legal practice and joined the City firm Theodore Goddard, advising primarily in the area of technology law. He then became Head of Online Legal Services at Clifford Chance, before leaving

to Chair the then named Information Tribunal.

Since obtaining his LLM, John has kept in close contact with the Centre, jointly publishing a number of books with Ian Walden, as well as giving regular guest lectures on a number of LLM courses. He also has a number of publications to his name including joint editor and author of both *Computer Law* (6th ed.) and *Telecommunications Law* (2nd ed.), Oxford University Press and general editor and author of *Technology Outsourcing*, Law Society Publishing. In recognition of his contribution to the work of the Centre, in 2008 he was appointed a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Computer & Communications Law in the Centre.”

Dr Ian Walden

Professor of Information and Communications Law and Head, Institute of Computer and Communications Law, Centre for Commercial Law Studies



Professor John Angel



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Challenges for Russia's financial markets

Veronika Kondruseva, Senior Associate, Allen & Overy LLP

Class of 2008

As there are always two sides of a coin, the recent financial crisis has had both a devastating and sobering effect. It has exposed intrinsic weaknesses of the global financial system and is likely to result in significant changes to the structure and business practices of global financial markets.

As far as Russia is concerned, the crisis has also proved both destructive and constructive. It resulted in huge losses for the economy yet it paved the way for numerous changes to the legal and regulatory practices on a scale hardly seen before in Russian modern history.

The immediate challenges faced by the Russian financial authorities following the spreading of the financial crisis into Russia in the autumn of 2008 were essentially similar to the challenges faced by financial authorities elsewhere in the world. The emergency measures undertaken by the Russian financial authorities have therefore been no different in substance from what the governments elsewhere in the world were forced to do. Such measures centered on pouring liquidity into the markets and preventing failures of businesses carrying a systemic risk. The Government assisted with refinancing of a huge bulk of debt

owed by Russian companies, eased access to capital resources of the Central Bank of Russia and other state-owned banks for commercial banks and other participants in the Russian financial markets, rolled out the programme aimed at rehabilitation of failing Russian banks and generally attempted to introduce greater flexibility and clarity into the existing laws dealing with the protection of creditors' rights and bankruptcy laws.

The crisis highlighted the existing deficiencies of the Russian financial markets and stressed the need to come up with solutions capable of facilitating a long-term development of the Russian financial markets, as well as improving their overall resilience to potential challenges.

In this regard, there is a long list of problems crying out for a solution. Yet all of these problems ultimately relate to the following key challenges:

i. Increasing market capacity

There are significant limits of the capacity of the Russian financial markets both in terms of available long-term investment instruments and investors' base. This is a result of a number of factors, including under-developed market laws and poor market literacy of the population.

ii. Improving market transparency

Although there have recently been a few positive developments in this area, the Russian financial markets are still not sufficiently transparent from an investor's/customer's perspective. For example, insider dealing and market manipulation issues are not properly addressed in the legislation and court practice and disclosure requirements are lax in some cases. In addition, as far as corporate governance is concerned, the

majority of Russian companies are non-public entities which service the interests of their owners and affiliated groups. They are normally slow to react to market developments and often find it more suitable to sacrifice transparency for questionable savings of operational expenses.

iii. Developing the market infrastructure

Although the essential market infrastructure necessary for operation of the financial markets is in place in Russia, it suffers certain deficiencies which either increase operational costs for the participants or allow some participants to abuse the system to the detriment of other participants. Some of the pressing tasks are improvement of the clearing system and the procedure for recording rights to financial instruments, as well as placing more reliance on market self-regulation mechanisms.

iv. Refining regulatory practices

There are separate regulators for different arms of the financial market in Russia (i.e. banking, securities and insurance). Yet there seems to be little co-ordination between the regulators when it comes to the measures necessary to facilitate the development of the financial markets. As a result, interconnections and interdependence among the different arms of the financial market are not always duly respected in regulatory practices of the relevant regulators. It is important to substitute the "more regulation" type approach with "better regulation" approach which focuses on more efficient regulation of risks pertinent to the financial markets as a whole.

The above-mentioned tasks are deeply connected, as they lead on from one another and influence each other. Dealing with such challenges, as well as other related issues, will require a comprehensive and balanced approach. Yet doing so is essential for facilitating a steady post-crisis recovery track for Russia's economy and is instrumental if the Government is determined to achieve its ambitious goal of turning Russia into one of the world's leading regional financial centres within the next decade or so.



Veronika Kondruseva

For further information or to update us with your records,
email: ccls-alumni@qmul.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)20 7882 8058.

Ask the Professor: Professor Loukas Mistelis, Director of the School of International Arbitration

Marilee Owens-Richards, Current PhD Student and Legal Counsel for BetBrain Ltd.

Besides having a thriving practice as an arbitrator, Professor Loukas Mistelis is the Clive M. Schmitthoff Professor of Transnational Commercial Law and Arbitration at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (CCLS) at Queen Mary. He is also the Director of the increasingly prominent School of International Arbitration

In an interview with Professor Mistelis I asked him about his thoughts on Queen Mary, its future direction and how he successfully balances his practice along with his teaching.

His first job after graduating from the University of Hannover with a PhD in private international law was at Queen Mary where he was fortunate enough to be hired into an endowed chair. He said that back then CCLS had an excellent reputation featuring academic luminaries such as Prof Sir Roy Goode and Prof Ian Fletcher.

According to Professor Mistelis, he owes much of his success to relationships that he developed while at Queen Mary. It was actually while at Queen Mary that he found his way into the practice of arbitration, the legal subject he is considered a leading international authority on. Even when he was just starting out as a professor, other professors such as Dr. Julian Lew introduced him to the key players emerging in International Arbitration. It is through these contacts that his career as an arbitrator and scholar began.

I was interested in finding out how he manages to balance all of these aspects of his life. He laughed and said that it was not easy. He says that he takes a limited number of cases each year and yet always seems to find the energy to write articles and teach students and he couldn't imagine working without all of these components of his career.

I asked him if he ever gets referrals from some of his old students. He said that he does and is always careful to disclose this relationship. He says that he is surprised at the recognition he has from his former students and their contacts.

Professor Mistelis is very optimistic about the future of CCLS. He hopes that in the future he will be able to do for his students what was done for him and that he can help young lawyers get the boost they need to become successful. He also sees a bright future in the CCLS Alumni Network and thinks that graduates can only benefit from strong ties to the school and with each other.



Professor Loukas Mistelis

Queen Mary Postgraduate Law Society Inauguration

Martin Arthur Kupperts, Herchel Smith Research Fellow, PhD Representative

The QM Postgraduate Law Society (PLS) celebrated its foundation in March this year with an Inaugural Gala held in the Great Hall at the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. Based in the heart of London's legal quarter, the Inner Temple is one of the four ancient Inns of Court and has been home, workplace, school and library to generations of barristers and judges.

On the night, members' needs were met by Inner Temple staff. Bowl food items selected from the menu created by the Head Chef, Martin Cheeseman, whose career history includes working for Royalty and Prime Ministers, delighted members' palates. The event included the inauguration ceremony, at which the guest of honour, Prof. Adrian Sterling, as well as several distinguished members of staff, held short speeches.

Executive Committee

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the relevant members of the executive committee:

President: Gaetano Dimita

PhD Representatives: Marc Dominic Mimler & Martin Arthur Kupperts

LLM Representatives: Priyancka Dastur & Mohammed Al Mandeel

Conference Subcommittee Member: Burcu Kilic

Aims of the Society

The PLS aims to:

- 1) Facilitate social cohesion among the student body, by among other things, hosting weekly Thursday gatherings;

- 2) Engage members' minds with relevant academic and professional events;

- 3) Establish a worldwide alumni network with country/regional chapters.

Membership

All past (alumni) and current QM postgraduate law students are automatically members of the society.

Our Webpage

We're on Facebook! Do join! Look for us under "QMUL Postgraduate Law Society"!

Challenges to China's Emerging and Financial Markets

Zhongfei Zhou, PhD in law from CCLS in 2000, Sir John Lubbock Fund research fellow at CCLS from September 2000 to October 2010, currently the Vice President and Professor of Law of Shanghai University of Finance and Economics.

The globalization of China's economy did not isolate China from the 2007-08 financial crisis. The impact of the crisis was felt in China's real economy. The economic growth slowed down. Export orders decreased dramatically, the result of which brought down industrial output to a new low in the fourth quarter of 2008. The jobless rate rose to a new high. The foreign investment plunged. The stability of China's financial system, although its exposure to international market is limited, suffered more or less from this international financial chaos.

With a thorough deliberation of the difficulties and potential threats of this financial predicament to China, the Chinese government proactively and timely adjusted its macro-economic policy, which focused mainly on boosting domestic consumption by the implementation of positive fiscal policy and moderately easy monetary policy.

The unprecedented economy stimulus package included RMB 4 trillion investment plan, interest rate and tax reduction, consumption expansion, and key industries development plan. The year of 2009 saw the success of the stimulus policies and the government's prompt response to the crisis must be commended. In 2009, China put up its total GDP at 33.5 trillion yuan, 8.7% up on 2008 in real terms.

However, challenges remain in China. With China's increasing involvement in the globalization of financial industry, China's financial sectors are facing the same problems as their foreign counterparts have already had. Some financial institutions are too big, too complicated and too interconnected to fail. More and more complex structured financial innovative products are developed. Inconsistent with the reality, bank risk management and supervisory techniques are undeveloped. As a result of the more or less careless approval of numerous projects, the scale of lending by commercial banks is expanded and the risk of non-performing loans is accumulating.

A number of medium and small sized enterprise failures during the period 2008-2009 reflected the structural problems in China's real economy. China's economic growth relied heavily on two driving forces: investment and export. Sectors relating to social well-being such as education, health, and social security have attracted less resources and attention. Against this background, economic and social imbalances, over-reliance on investment and export, state-owned enterprise monopolies, and environmental-degradation-based development model must be addressed seriously in the future economic policy adjustment.

Faith in the opening up of China to the rest of the world would never falter. The financial crisis has also offered the opportunity for the Chinese government to accelerate changes that have been underway in economic development strategy and financial system.

Events

Conferences, Courses and Events

3 November 2010	Royal College of Surgeons	CCLS 30th Anniversary Event Conference on Supreme Court Alumni and Friends of CCLS Drinks Reception – all welcome For tickets and further information please call the Events Co-ordinator on +44 7882 8100 or email ccls-events@qmul.ac.uk .
11 & 12 November 2010	Council Chamber, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies 9 – 5pm	Cybercrime Conference further details to be given For tickets and further information please call the Events Co-ordinator on +44 7882 8100 or email ccls-events@qmul.ac.uk .
23 March 2011	Queen Mary's Mile End Campus London 5:30pm	The Quest for International Financial Regulation Inaugural Lecture by Professor Rosa Lastra For tickets and further information please call the Events Co-ordinator on +44 7882 8100 or email ccls-events@qmul.ac.uk .

Recent legislative developments on international arbitration under the influence of the UNCITRAL Model Law

Alfonso Gómez-Acebo Muntañola – Current PhD Student

Several legislative developments over the last two years show the still increasing influence of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration around the world. In 2008, new arbitration statutes largely based on the Model Law were enacted in Peru, Slovenia and Mauritius. In Ireland, the Arbitration Bill very recently completed the enactment process and the new Arbitration Act, which mostly follows the UNCITRAL Model Law as amended in 2006, is expected to enter into force on the 8th of June of this year. The official text of the new Irish Arbitration Act, not yet available at the time of writing, will be soon posted on the Irish Parliament website (www.oireachtas.ie). The examples of these four jurisdictions, together with the nearly sixty other countries which have enacted new arbitration laws based on the Model Law since 1985, demonstrate the success that the Model Law is gaining in its aim to

assist states in modernizing their laws on arbitration so as to take into account the particular features and needs of international commercial arbitration.

Some of these new laws include provisions aimed at the remarkable goal of achieving an increasingly uniform international interpretation. Article 2 of the Slovenian Arbitration Law provides that, in the interpretation of its provisions, regard is to be had to the need to promote uniformity in the application of the Model Law. In Mauritius, Section 3(9) of the International Arbitration Act 2008 acknowledges the developments that the Model Law has allowed in other jurisdictions and provides that in applying and interpreting the Act, and in developing the law applicable to international arbitration in Mauritius, regard will be had to the origin of the Model Law, the general principles on which that Law is

based, and international materials relating to Model Law and to its interpretation such as UNCITRAL materials, relevant case-law from other Model Law jurisdictions, and textbooks, articles and doctrinal commentaries on the Model Law. In Ireland, the latest draft of the Arbitration Bill 2008, which is expected to match the new Arbitration Act 2010, save for minor modifications, provides that the travaux préparatoires of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law relating to the preparation of the Model Law may be considered when interpreting the meaning of any provision of the Model Law. These legislative considerations in Slovenia, Mauritius and Ireland remind of the importance, not only of the harmonization of national laws on arbitration, but also of a common understanding on how those laws may be better construed in the international context.

Did you know...?

Queen Mary's International Economic Law experts invited to speak at the Annual WTO

Conference - Professor Rosa Lastra and Dr Rafael Leal-Arcas were invited to speak at the Tenth Annual World Trade Organisation Conference on 19-20 May 2010.

Professor Rosa Lastra has acted the Specialist Adviser to the European Union Committee (Sub-Committee A) of the House of Lords regarding its Inquiry into EU Financial Regulation and Responses to the Financial Crisis and has been advising the International Monetary Fund on legal and policy issues associated with cross-border bank insolvency.

Professor Uma Suthersanen has been awarded an Arts and Humanities Research Council grant to research – 'Who Owns the Orphans? Traditional and Digital Property in Visual Art'

The project investigates the regulation of non-attributable or abandoned visual art (orphan works), as expressed by traditional and digital media, within the context of legal, business and customary practices.

Professor Ian Walden appointed to the Press Complaints Commission – Professor Ian Walden, media law expert at Queen Mary, University of London, has joined the Board of the Press Complaints Commission.

Dr Julia Hörnle and Professor Ian Walden have conducted cutting edge research commissioned by the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) on the effective enforcement of consumer protection laws. – This research compares approaches to consumer protection enforcement in seven countries and recommends innovation for the UK.

CCLS's Deputy Director Prof Takis Tridimas' writings were cited at the Supreme Court.

On 27 January 2010, the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom delivered one of its most important judgments so far. In *A v HM Treasury* [2010] UKSC 2 the Court held that the Terrorism (United Nations Measures) Order 2006 and the Al-Qaeda and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2006 were unlawful on the ground that they did not give the affected persons an effective remedy against their designation by the United Nations Sanctions Committee as suspected terrorists. The judgment relies on, and cites with approval, various writings of Professor Tridimas.

Intellectual Property Institute and Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute to collaborate closely.

Martin Arthur Kuppers, Current Herchel Smith Research Fellow

A new collaboration between the Intellectual Property Institute (IPI) and Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute (QMIPRI) was announced on 29 March 2010 and was commented upon by Sir Robin Jacob, Lord Justice of Appeal, who stated that "this coming together of one of the foremost Intellectual Property law faculties with the practical bent of the IPI is a giant step forward. The combination will be significantly greater than its constituent parts—a true synergy no less."

The IPI which was established in the early 1980s, originally under a different name, draws together different stakeholders and parties such as the Intellectual Property

Office, major corporations, law firms, individual legal professionals and students with the objective of providing a forum for discussion and, in particular, authoritative, objective and economically relevant IP research.

Under the new collaboration agreement, the IPI will relocate to the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (CCLS) based at Lincoln's Inn Fields where it will have offices together with QMIPRI. This will be particularly fitting since it will be remembered that it was also in the early 1980s that Sir Roy Goode established Queen Mary's renowned CCLS and along with it some of the very first Intellectual

Property law courses in the UK. These were generously made possible by Dr Herchel Smith who created the Herchel Smith chair in Intellectual Property law.

Today, QMIPRI, led by the current director and Herchel Smith Professor, Johanna Gibson, is one of the foremost institutions globally for the teaching and research of Intellectual Property law. Moreover, Professor Johanna Gibson, who will also act as the new director of the IPI, thus overseeing the collaboration, emphasised that "this collaboration extends our ability to produce timely and relevant research and expertise both domestically and internationally."

On the Bookshelves

Intellectual Property Archive Librarian, Malcolm Langley, and Queen Mary Academic Liaison Librarian (Law), Nick Holloway recommend the following new book releases.

Goode on Commercial Law, 4th edition

By Roy Goode, edited and revised by Ewan MacKendrick

London: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2009, ISBN: 9781405734479 (hardback) and

London: Penguin, 2010, ISBN: 9780141030227 (paperback)

The fourth edition of this highly acclaimed work combines a deep theoretical treatment of personal property and commercial law with a penetrating analysis of key issues in typical commercial and financial transactions. As part of its synthesis of theory and practice, the book discusses typical contract structures to demonstrate how contractual relationships can be organised in different ways to produce or avoid a desired legal result.

International Trade and Investment Law: Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral Governance

By Rafael Leal-Arcas

Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2010, ISBN: 9781849803199

This comprehensive treatment of international trade and investment law, covering various regulatory and legal levels, convinces by outlining approaches to overcome the existing fragmentation of the legal framework. Advocating for a move towards extended multilateralism and improved dispute settlements mechanisms also allows to combat the past cyclical nature of the rule- and decision-making processes.'

– Rolf H. Weber, University of Zurich, Switzerland

European Copyright Law: A Commentary

By Michel M. Walter and Silke von Lewinski (eds.)

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, ISBN: 9780199227327

This book covers all of the EU Directives on copyright law and related rights, with article-by-article analysis of the provisions, as well as the relevant background of general EC law.

The analysis of each article examines its antecedents in national laws, the negotiating history, the meaning and purpose of the wording, interpretive rulings by the European Court of Justice, and key issues relating to implementation of the regulations and rulings by the Member States, concentrating in particular on the UK, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Hungary.

International Commercial Arbitration

By Gary B Born

Alphen aan den Rijn: Kluwer Law International, 2009, ISBN: 9789041127594

International Commercial Arbitration was recently voted the “International Dispute Resolution Book of the Year” by the Oil, Gas, Energy, Mining and Infrastructure Dispute Management list serve. OGEMID described Born’s treatise as a “masterful treatise from a masterful mind.” It examines the constitutional framework of contemporary international commercial arbitration, thoroughly explicating all relevant conventions, statutes, and institutional rules and their interactions in dozens of jurisdictions worldwide. Divided into three main parts, International Commercial Arbitration focuses on: International Arbitration Agreements, International Arbitral Procedures and International Arbitral Awards.

Porn, Pipes and the State – Censoring Internet Content

Robin Callender Smith is an Information Rights Judge, a 1973 QMUL law graduate and currently a postgraduate LLM student in Computer and Communications Law at CCLS.

Professor Ian Walden's long-awaited inaugural lecture was delivered early in February 2010 to a capacity audience at the Skeel Lecture Theatre at QMUL's Mile End campus. Prof Walden was always guaranteed an attentive audience once the topic was announced: Porn, Pipes and the State -- Censoring Internet Content.

"Porn" speaks for itself in terms of the criminal content, particularly indecent, obscene and pornographic material and child sexual abuse images which comprise a portion of what is available as Internet content. The "Pipes" are the ubiquitous communication networks and services which made up the background plumbing for the delivery of Internet content. The "State" had its part to play in regulating Internet behaviours but, certainly in the United Kingdom, there was an obvious degree of confused thinking. He highlighted the switch from "We do not intend to regulate the Internet" according to Tessa Jowell in 2002 to "There is content that should just not be available to be viewed. That's my view. Absolutely categorical," from Andy Burnham in 2008.

Prof Walden focused in detail on the "not-State" self regulators and co-regulators such as the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) – of which he was a board member – which was established in 1996 by leading representatives of the emerging Internet industry (the "Pipe" providers).

IWF's original remit was to address the availability of child sexual abuse imagery, the "dark side" of the Internet, through the operation of a "notice and takedown regime" (NTD). If an image is reported to the IWF, or is discovered by IWF analysts, and the content is located on a UK-based resource, then the hosting entity is notified and required to take that content down.

This targeted approach had proved particularly successful in removing such content domestically with the UK declining from 16% to less than 1% in terms of being a source of child sexual abuse images worldwide. Since 1996 the IWF remit had



been extended to encompass obscene and race hate material found in the United Kingdom.

He highlighted the alternative means of dealing with foreign-sourced criminally illegal content promoted by IWF's development of the Child Abuse Images and Content Database (the "CAIC" list) and the deployment of that list by UK "Pipe" providers. Implementation has been so successful that, in October 2009, the UK government announced that compliance with that list had reached 98.6% of coverage, accepting that legislation would no longer be required to address this area.

Prof Walden's deftness in his delivery of his inaugural lecture – and his complete engagement with the audience – reinforced and illuminated the major and difficult issues that rest within this topic. This lecture, and the emphatically positive way it was received, also highlighted the burgeoning national and international reputation that has put Prof Walden and his colleagues at the Institute of Computer and Communications Law at the forefront of the academic and practical work in this complex and rapidly changing and evolving area.

Alumni News – Arbitration

One of the most fascinating aspects of my work at CCLS is that we teach high-flying and well-qualified students from all over the world. As a result, in the last years, there has not been a single event I have attended (conferences, symposia, moots etc) where I have not encountered CCLS alumni, attending and often speaking. They are all delighted to see CCLS faculty and to recall happy London times, when money may have been scarce but time and good company plentiful. In the last few months alone I have had the pleasure and privilege to meet various former students who do very well and thought I should provide some rather random updates about their whereabouts:

- Gui Conde e Silva (PhD 2007) is now Assistant Professor at Macao University School of Law
- Domenico Di Pietro (LLM 2000 and Chiomenti Studio Legale) after several years in Law returned to Rome and is active in international arbitration in Europe, Asia and the Americas
- Susan Franck (LLM 1999) is now a tenured professor Washington and Lee University School of Law and active in UNCTAD on Investment Treaties and ADR
- Judith Gill (CCLS Post-graduate Arbitration Diploma 1988 and Allen Overy LLP) is possibly the first woman solicitor to become QC
- Dr Sabine Konrad (CCLS DL Diploma in International Arbitration 2005) became partner at K L Gates LLP in Paris and established a scholarship programme in international arbitration for the best oralist of the Investment Arbitration Moot to study at CCLS/SIA. She has also been appointed by Germany to the Panel of Arbitrators at ICSID
- Patricia Rosario (LLM 2008) has set up Rosario Consulting, a firm providing legal services in relation to Portuguese speaking countries in Africa and also providing advice to governments
- Kevin Stemp (Columbia JD/ London LLM 2004) has moved from Wilmer Hale LLP in Washington, DC, to a special section of the US Treasury overseeing the US Economy Stimulus Programme
- Ali Yesilirmak (PhD 2004) is now an Assistant Professor at Kadir Has University School of Law in Istanbul, Turkey and an active arbitration lawyer

We will be publishing news about alumni on a regular basis. Please note that there are also two specialist groups: the Alumni and Friends of the School of International Arbitration (<http://www.afsia.org/>) as well as a dedicated Facebook group (<http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=4050093855>), the CCLS/QM/SIA Alumni group.

Professor Loukas Mistelis

