

LSE

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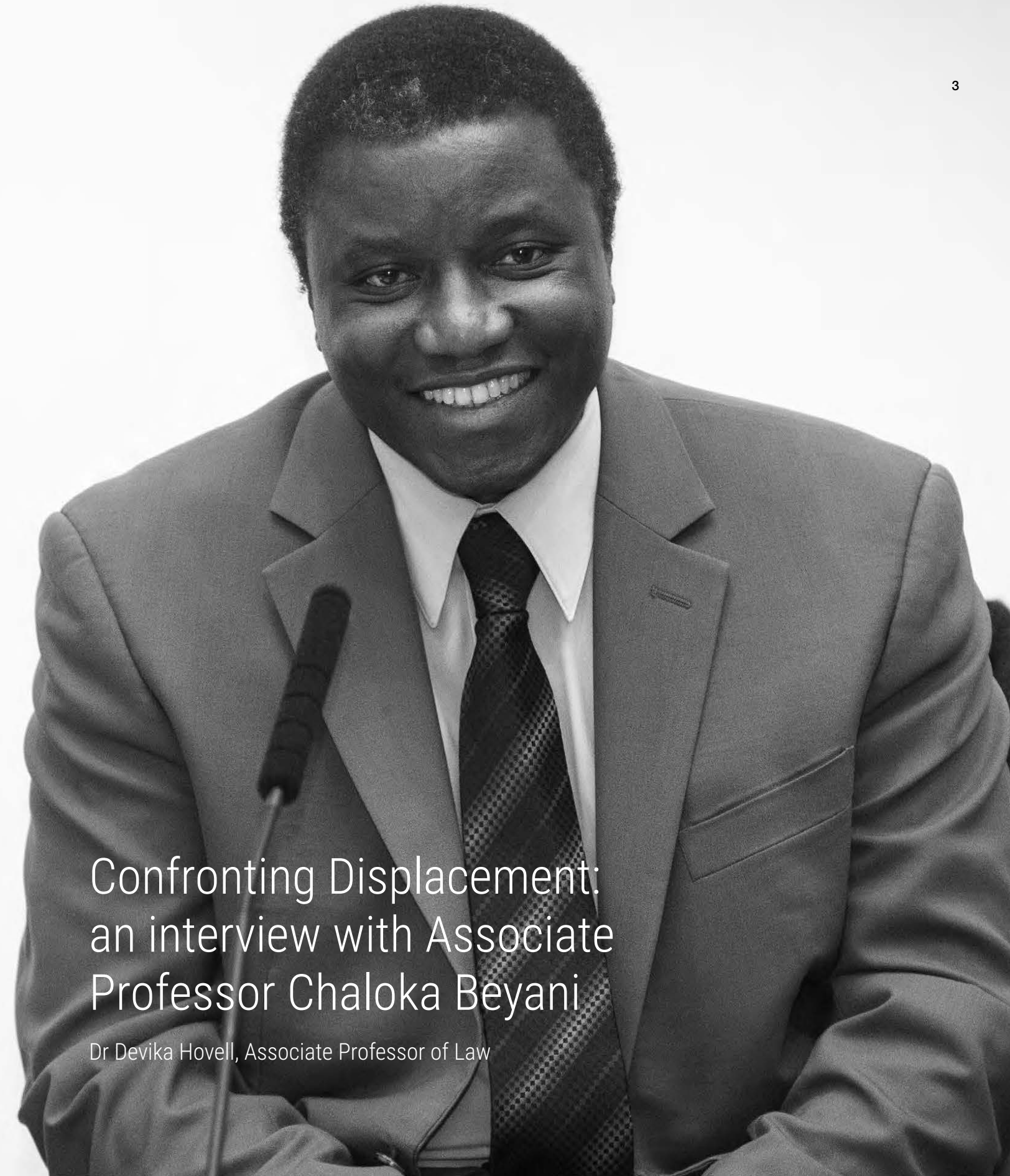
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Confronting Displacement:
an interview with Associate
Professor Chaloka Beyani

Dr Devika Hovell, Associate Professor of Law

Confronting Displacement: an interview with Associate Professor Chaloka Beyani *continued*

4 Ask Chaloka Beyani what he does to relax and you will get a sense of the lifestyle of the man: “I watch the news and I sleep on planes”. Given the amount of time Chaloka spends on planes – in his six years as UN Special Rapporteur for Internally Displaced Persons, his travel schedule included trips to the Maldives, Kenya, Cote D’Ivoire, Sudan, Georgia, Serbia, Kosovo, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Azerbaijan, Haiti, Ukraine, Iraq, Syria, the Philippines, Honduras, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Mexico, Jordan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and Nigeria – his plane routine has been well-honed. “I used to watch movies, but I realized I was missing a precious opportunity to catch up on sleep. Now I eat before I get on the plane so I don’t have to spend time eating.”

Chaloka joined the Department of Law at LSE in 1996. He calls Oxford home, having lived there for 30 years, though

spent the first 25 or so years of his life in Zambia. Like Oxford, Chaloka manifests a captivating exterior of serene equilibrium, though push open a door and you get a glimpse of the strength of the intellectual and political energy within. Chaloka can play a conservative game, but it would be a mistake to draw implications about his politics or his approach to the international legal order. He studied at Oxford and clearly valued the experience enormously, but the more conservative politics of the institution evidently never laid claim to him.

Indeed, as far as the geographical move from Lusaka to Oxford was not insignificant, it was the move along the political spectrum that must have seemed the most dramatic. As a student at the University of Zambia, Chaloka was the publicity secretary of the Zambia Association for the Liberation of Southern Africa. This association was no student social club. Chaloka’s role was nothing less than assisting liberation movements within Southern Africa, including the African National Congress in South Africa; South West African People’s Organisation in Namibia; the People’s Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Angola; Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and the Mozambique Liberation Front in Mozambique. In this capacity, he encountered Thabo Mbeki, Oliver Tambo, Sam Nujoma (former President of SWAPO and Namibia), and the current President of Namibia, Hage Geingob, with whom he served on the United Nations Council for Namibia. His main roles as publicity secretary, in Chaloka’s words, constituted “administration, propaganda, research!” And he shares still vivid memories of helping evacuate refugee camps when they were under attack.

With fellow students, he joined a demonstration demanding guns to protect refugees from such attacks.

The Government duly obliged, closing down the University enabling Chaloka and other students who had undergone national service military training to enlist in the Zambian military for over a year, an experience that enhanced his personal discipline.

His politics was Marxist/Leninist and much of the literature he read over this time was given to him and his fellow students by Moscow’s Novosti Press Agency. You can imagine his wry smile when LSE students approach him to supervise a dissertation using a “critical legal studies” perspective. For Chaloka, “Marxist approaches to international law” was his formative legal education.

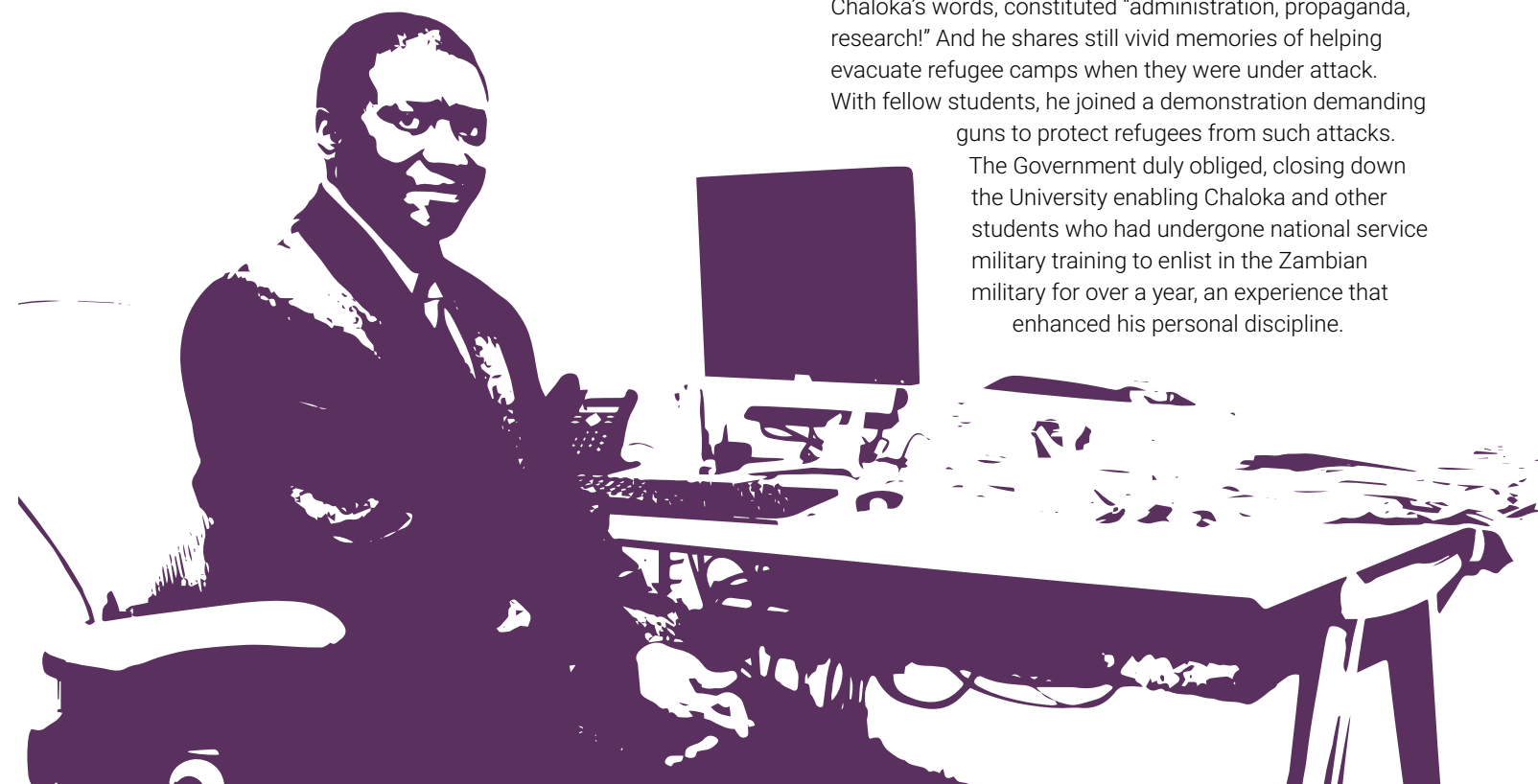
Chaloka acknowledges that, in moving to the UK, there was a sense of losing a part of what he had, embedded as he was in the legal and political struggles of communities in southern Africa. However, it also gave him freedom to think. Having been successful in his application for a Commonwealth scholarship, he moved to the UK with his young family to undertake a doctorate at the University of Oxford. He clearly had great respect for his supervisor, Chichele Professor of International Law, the late Ian Brownlie, a towering presence in international law, renowned for his positivist, doctrinal and practical approach. Negotiating a suitable topic was the first challenge: Chaloka wanted to find a topic central to international humanitarian law or human rights; Brownlie suggested writing on the admissibility of map evidence before international tribunals. When Chaloka proposed the topic of freedom of movement of peoples within states, Brownlie queried whether this was even a topic of international law.

This question by his supervisor, one of the most celebrated international lawyers of his generation, highlights the controversy at the heart of the area of law that Chaloka ultimately helped to forge. Recognition of “internally displaced persons” (IDPs) as an international legal category in many respects disrupts classical conceptions of international law. The incongruity becomes clearer if we distinguish IDPs from refugees, that is, those forced by threat of war, persecution or natural disaster, to flee their territorial state to other states. By crossing boundaries, refugees acquire inter-state significance and are recognized as fitting subjects of international law. In contrast, Chaloka’s focus is on displaced populations trapped within internationally-recognized boundaries. Classical international law, with its focus on territorial sovereignty and boundary delimitation, has not historically been so much a remedy to as a cause of such displacement. Consider, for example, the impact of the demarcation of Africa into territorial entities based on the Westphalian model of statehood after the Berlin Conference in 1884. In his writing, Chaloka has described the history of pre-colonial Africa as as “one of migration in time and space” across the continent. He recognized the positive effects of migration in resolving protracted conflicts where defeated communities could migrate elsewhere in search of peaceful

environments, security, livelihood, water and resources. The problem with territorial boundaries is their capacity to operate as obstacles to open migration with the effect of forcibly displacing many communities from their lands and sources of livelihood. Internal displacement is a problem that is caused, or at the very least obscured, by pedigree principles of classical international law, including sovereignty, statehood and territorial delimitation.

Twenty years after struggling to persuade his Oxford supervisor that the movement of persons within states was even a question of international law, Chaloka was appointed as the United Nations Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons. It is a role he held from 2010 until 2016 (he also served as Chairperson of the UN Special Procedures between 2014 and 2015). If the issue was not a topic of international law at the time he started writing about it, it has certainly become so, and in no small measure due to Chaloka’s continuing work. An unpublished paper authored by Chaloka in 1993 and funded by the Ford Foundation informed the fabric of the 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement developed Francis Deng, then Representative of the Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons. Chaloka counts among his greatest professional achievements the negotiation and drafting of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (the Kampala Convention), which entered into force in 2012. The drafting process spanned a difficult five years, but produced the first legally-binding instrument on internally-displaced persons in the world, much of the text of which was drawn from his original 1993 paper.

Yet insofar as Chaloka’s work has done much to mitigate the ontological challenge to the field, it is clear that the “invisibility” of IDPs in the framework of international society persists. This seems faintly ridiculous in light of the current figure listed in the Global Report on Internal Displacement, identifying over 40 million people living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence in the world. Nevertheless, Chaloka recounts a number of episodes during his time as UN Special Rapporteur where states simply denied there were any IDPs within their territory. In this respect, part of his role was to expose the situation of such individuals and to give them a voice. It is clear that IDPs feel invisible and much of Chaloka’s work as a Special Rapporteur involved seeking out and listening to their concerns. When Chaloka travelled to capital cities in his role, this marked the beginning rather than the end of his journey, which more regularly took him to remote areas to meet with IDPs. He was accustomed to being greeted with anger



Confronting Displacement: an interview with Associate Professor Chaloka Beyani *continued*

6 (on occasion translators were reluctant to translate what IDPs were saying to him), though he encouraged both individuals (and translators) to ventilate: "Come and look at our tents! Can you live like this? Would you want to live like this?" Chaloka describes the stench he would regularly encounter in such camps, and the respiratory illnesses he noticed among those forced to live in them. While it is clear there was significant frustration at the limitations of his role, both on Chaloka's part and on the part of the populations receiving him, his work was to give these dislocated populations a voice. And to offer governments a means to provide durable solutions to the situation in which these populations find themselves.

Chaloka took very seriously his responsibility to deliver the messages received from IDPs back to governments. In Sri Lanka, despite assurances by the Sri Lankan government that they had no more IDPs, he went to the northern part of Sri Lanka to meet with internally-displaced persons. He was ushered into a room where he found 20 women in horseshoe formation carrying photographs: this was not merely a case of internally-displaced persons, but a case of forced disappearances. When he returned to Colombo, he returned with the message that there were IDPs and, what is more, it was necessary to involve the taskforce for forced disappearances. The Sri Lankan government ultimately acknowledged they had more IDPs than they cared to admit. Of course, the message is not always well received. In Côte D'Ivoire, the Prime Minister suggested there was no alternative, but for them to obey the government. Chaloka countered that the worrying thing was that such populations did have an alternative: to take up arms, the factor that had led to the conflict in the first place. He reminded the government that its role was to govern on behalf of all Ivoirians. (In recounting this story, he couldn't resist noting that this Prime Minister was sacked by the President a fortnight later.)

The role of UN Special Rapporteur carries esteem, but offers no remuneration and bestows no enforcement power. Mandate holders must switch between largely inconsistent roles as diplomats, hard-hitting investigators and envoys of ugly truths. It is not a role that one man (or woman) is able to perform in isolation. The role is effective on the basis that the mandate holder represents a collective commitment to the protection of human rights, a collective responsibility necessary to undergird the soft powers of persuasion and publicity upon which the role relies.

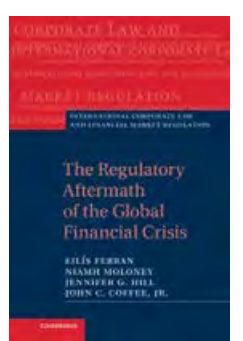
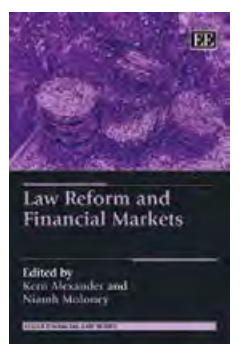
For Chaloka, the problem is that the collective system developed as part of the post-1945 peace settlement has malfunctioned. In his work at the United Nations, Chaloka

became accustomed to seeing states "thump down" human rights law in their own defence while failing to defend human rights in the face of clear violations. He sees a world in which states are becoming increasingly inward-looking, with little concern beyond their domestic interests. In the place of collectivity, he sees increasingly unilateralism, self-interest and fragmentation.

Chaloka is a man all too familiar with dislocation. It is something to which he has been a recurrent witness in his professional career, and of which one senses he has a personal understanding. He talks about returning to his former home in Lusaka, which he describes as familiar but at the same time foreign on the basis he has not had the opportunity to change and move on with it. The problem with becoming an international citizen is that you can lose touch with local life. In discussing human rights, Chaloka offers the perspective that human rights too appears to have lost touch with its roots. A phenomenon that started out as a peoples' movement has shifted to the chambers and corridors of the United Nations, where it has become increasingly detached, isolated and professionalized. Chaloka trades in an interstate world and has been instrumental in developing a legal framework that emphasizes the responsibility of governments. However, his understanding of human rights goes much deeper. Chaloka recognises that the transformative potential of human rights ultimately lies, not with governments, but with the people.



New Head of Department
Professor Niamh Moloney,
In conversation with Dr Paul
MacMahon, Assistant Professor
of Law



New Head of Department Professor Niamh Moloney, In conversation with Dr Paul MacMahon, Assistant Professor of Law *continued*

8 **We're talking a few weeks before you start your three-year term as Head of Department. Are you excited? Daunted? Both?**

NM: A bit of both! It is a privilege to be taking over as Head of our world-leading Department and to be following in the footsteps of my distinguished predecessors. While I've previously acted as LLM Director and Deputy Head and greatly enjoyed those roles, I know that being Head will bring distinct and also unexpected challenges - but I will be working with a great academic and professional services team, and with our terrific cohort of students, and look forward to the next three years.

You're one of several members of our academic staff who grew up in Ireland. How did you get from there to LSE?

NM: I come from Limerick in the west of Ireland (the home of Munster rugby, I should say!), where I went to an Irish-speaking secondary school and acquired my abiding love of history from an inspirational teacher. Following my law degree at Trinity College Dublin and postgraduate work at Harvard Law, I practiced corporate law for a time in Wall Street, Paris, and in London – my fascination with financial markets dates from this time. I always had a strong pull to academic life (my father was an academic), so when the opportunity came up for a lectureship at the University of Nottingham I applied and was delighted to be appointed. After that, I held positions at University College London, Queen's University Belfast and returned to the University of Nottingham as a professor before I was appointed to a professorship at LSE where I started in January 2009.

It would be good for readers to hear a bit about your teaching and scholarship. What do you work on?



NM: I specialise in financial market regulation. As I say to my students at the start of every year, figuring out how to appropriately regulate financial markets is one of the great public policy challenges of our time - we saw only too closely during the Global Financial Crisis the destruction which financial market instability can wreak on the economy and households. But it is very difficult to get financial market regulation right as it operates in a highly complex, contingent, and uncertain setting. My work concerns EU financial market regulation and focuses in particular on institutional matters (such as Banking Union and the European Supervisory Authorities). I also address the intractable problems generated by consumer financial protection –



an area I often term the “Cinderella” of financial market regulation as it is usually overlooked and only comes into focus when financial markets are roiling, after which it tends to recede again. I've explored these issues in a number of books, including *EU Securities and Financial Markets Regulation* (the first book I published, with Oxford University Press), a book on *How to Protect Investors* with

Cambridge University Press, and a book with Jack Coffee, Eilís Ferran and Jennifer Hill on *The Regulatory Aftermath of the Global Financial Crisis* (again with Cambridge University Press). I am of the view that financial market regulation is of central importance to our discipline and to social science discourse generally, which was one of the reasons why I acted as lead editor for the *Oxford Handbook of Financial Regulation* which showcases the breadth and depth of scholarship in this area.

You have taken on major public service roles, for example as a member of the Securities and Markets Stakeholders Group of the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) and Chair of the Consumer Advisory Group at the Central Bank of Ireland. How have your public appointments informed your writings?

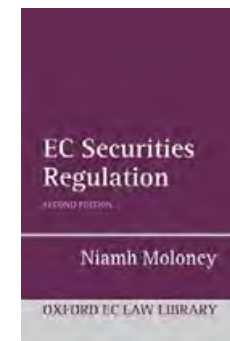
NM: A concern to address public policy questions animates my work. Engagement with the policy/regulatory community is, I think, a privilege but it also deepens my understanding of how rules work in practice and the many challenges which effective rule design and supervision poses. I have, for example, written quite a bit about the EU's response to the financial crisis; having had the opportunity to see that response “up close” was fascinating and deepened my understanding of how and why the major resetting of financial market regulation over that period happened. Preparing for public policy work also requires me as an academic to think in a different way about how rules are designed and operate. This can productively (and sometimes to a disconcerting extent) challenge assumptions I might have.

I'm looking at a list of your most recent articles, and every single one of the last seven refers to the impending departure of the UK from the EU. What has been the gist of your scholarly response to Brexit?

NM: There are two strands to my Brexit work – the impact on the UK and the impact on the EU. As far as the EU goes, my work argues that, notwithstanding the central role the UK has played in the development of EU financial market regulation, there will be limited change to EU financial market governance



because of the extent to which technocracy has become embedded since the financial crisis. In a book I co-authored with Kern Alexander, Catherine Barnard, Eilís Ferran and Andrew Lang on *Brexit and Financial Services. Law and Policy*, published with Hart, I argue that the key players over the next few years are likely to be technocratic actors like the ECB and the European Supervisory Authorities, and so we are not likely to see a major change in direction, despite the removal of what was a strong UK voice. In the second strand of my work, on the impact on the UK, I am more tentative. On the one hand, the UK could forge its own path as regards financial market regulation; on the other, there are risks to diverging from the EU and incentives to stay closely aligned. But it has proved to be a fascinating period intellectually



and I have valued the opportunity to present my thinking to different policy fora, including to House of Commons and House of Lords Select Committees.

You should be as ready as anyone could be to assume the Head of Department role, having previously been our Deputy Head. What did you learn from your stint in that role?

NM: The Deputy Head role brings you close to the inner operational workings of the Department and I learned a huge amount about how the Department works and how it relates to the School. I took away two major lessons. First, how helpful, collegiate, and committed my colleagues are to the Department and to our students; I spent much of my time as Deputy asking colleagues to take on tasks, whether teaching-related or otherwise, and I found them to be enthusiastic and generous in response. Second, that so much of what we do depends on our professional services team who ensure the smooth running of the Department and who are also so committed to our students and to the Department.

Academic departments do lots of different things. What do you think should be our particular priorities for the next three years?

NM: Continuing to enhance the student experience, building on our strengths in teaching, and getting ready for REF 2021 will be priorities. And of course, we will have to engage

carefully with the changes to the Solicitors Qualifying Exam when they come in. But first we will have to wait to see the final form of these changes.

We should talk about some looming challenges. Are you worried about the effect of Brexit on the Law Department?

NM: In a word, no. We have a world-beating EU team which will continue to lead EU law scholarship and inspire our students after the UK withdrawal. Indeed, our perspective from the only “ex member of the EU” gives us a unique scholarly vantage point and allows us to examine the critical scholarly and policy questions which will emerge as the EU/UK relationship resets itself over the next number of years. So many colleagues, whether EU specialists or otherwise, are shaping scholarly thinking and policy debates on Brexit in a manner which is further strengthening our standing globally.

The Law Department has done exceptionally well in previous iterations of the Research Excellence Framework (REF), which assesses the scholarship produced by academic departments. The next REF is scheduled for 2021. How important is it, and do you think we are well placed to repeat our previous performances?

NM: Here at LSE Law we engage in world-leading, agenda-setting scholarship independently of the REF. Having said that, the REF is a major external benchmark and, yes, it is important that we do well. While not all of the details of REF 2021 are settled yet, my sense is that we are very well positioned to perform strongly; the breadth and depth of scholarship showcased on our website, the vibrancy of our staff seminars during the year, the range of our external events, and the impact of colleagues' work all suggest we will be well placed. I know we will not be complacent, however, and that all colleagues will continue to focus on producing work of the highest standard to which LSE Law aspires and which it achieves.

What do you think is distinctive about the LSE Law Department?

NM: LSE Law is one of the world's top law schools with a distinct and distinguished heritage – many legal subjects were first taught here in the Law Department and we have always sought to push the frontiers of legal scholarship and to shape policy debates. This commitment to the highest quality scholarship and to addressing the most timely and important of legal questions, combined with the vibrancy and collegiality of our academic and professional services colleagues and the engagement and energy of our students, makes the Law Department a very special place. It is a community I feel very proud to be a part of.

A Minute in the Mind of Dr Tatiana Flessas

10 In conversation with Dr Paul MacMahon, Assistant Professor of Law

Tatiana Flessas is an Associate Professor of Law at LSE. Her publications include *The Ends of the Museum* (2013), *The Repatriation Debate and the Discourse of the Commons* (2007) and *Limiting Law: Art in the Street and Street in the Art* with Linda Mulcahy (2016).

PM: Where are you from?

TF: I was born in Athens but moved to Boston with my parents when I was three.

How did you end up at LSE?

It was completely by accident! I was a practicing attorney in the United States, working for a union-side labour law firm in LA, and then I came here to do an LLM. The LLM turned into a PhD, I went back and forth, to and from the US a bit, and then ended up with a job here.

What are you trying to do in your research?

What I'm trying to do is think about art, heritage, and cultural property as discourses of modernity. I take a theoretically informed approach because, in this area, the black-letter law often isn't terribly interesting or useful. So you have to look at the forces underneath. But I suppose what's changed over time is that now I'm focusing on actual real-life problems.

What are you working on now?

I have two projects that I'm really passionate about. One is this concept of "dark heritage". Usually heritage is about looking back to the glorious and wonderful past. But how about places like Auschwitz, or the killing fields in Cambodia? What are our responsibilities to the vestiges of a less glorious past? The temptation when you find a site of cultural discomfort or pain is to erase it, but there are other ways to respond.

Do you have any contemporary examples?

Think about the Calais "Jungle". First of all, people didn't want to see it. Then they wanted to ship the migrants out of the Jungle and just get rid of it. But it's so important to so many people's lives. Think about the children who lived there;

they may want a memorial. What we're seeing is that victims become witnesses. We say history is written by the winners, but heritage also has these interruptions.

What's the other project?

I'm working with some Syrian lawyers and a BBC producer on what we're calling the "Syrian Antiquities Project". How should we respond to the looting of objects in the current conflict in Syria? I have done previous research on the return of art looted during World War II. Some of that art was returned immediately, but other pieces have been returned two generations later, and the claims are still happening now.

These later claims run up against conventional legal ideas, like statutes of limitations. Why do we need to recognize these claims?

My thought is that it takes two or three generations for many of these claims to be made. The first generation just wants to survive. The second generation wants to be educated. It's often the third generation that is willing and able to make these claims, but sometimes it's too late. There are many groups doing great work on the cataloguing and return of objects being looted now, but we are thinking of private claims that may be made two or three generations in the future.

So, thinking about Syria, what can we do now that would be helpful to future claimants?

That's what we're working on. Should we send questionnaires to refugee camps? Should we make links to the Art Loss Register? What can we do now so that future generations have some traction to get their stuff back?

Does your teaching link up with your research?

Absolutely – for example, the Syrian Antiquities Project grew out of my teaching on the Executive LLM. And I work with Christie's on their Art, Law, and Business programme. I really feel as a teacher that's important to bring students into contact with people who can give them internships, and I'm glad I'm able to do that.

Our time is up already.

It was nice to talk!



11

Alison Grant: cabaret, cricket and corporate knowledge

Dr Paul MacMahon, Assistant Professor of Law

"I find it difficult to keep still when I hear music!" Since the age of three, when she enrolled in ballet lessons, Alison Grant has been hooked on dance. "Now I do tap, jazz, ballroom, and Latin – it keeps me busy!" She extols the virtues of dance to anyone interested in taking it up: "it's not just a great way of keeping fit, it's also good for your brain and for your mind". Dance is good for the brain because you need to memorize and recall complex routines; it's good for the mind because it's "totally absorbing – perfect after a day at work".

When Alison moved to Ware in Hertfordshire a few years ago, she joined the Herts Showtime Dancers. They take to the stage at least twice a year, performing a pantomime at Christmas "and sometimes a little cabaret show". Alison has danced in *Aladdin*, *Beauty and the Beast*, *Cinderella*, *Robin Hood*, and *Pinocchio*, often taking on male roles because of a dearth of men in the cast.

Alison is also a serious singer. She says she will "sing anything", and puts her voice to good use when performing pantomimes. But choral music is the height of her singing life. She is a member of the Reed Choir, which primarily supports church services. This, however, is no ordinary village choir: it was invited by Archdeaconry of Cambridge Church Music Society to perform in its Centenary Festival Service. During the Festival, Alison and her fellow choristers sang in the stunning setting of the chapel at King's College, Cambridge – a sort of mecca for English choral music.

Alison grew up in Enfield in North-East London. In her college years, she spent two terms studying French in the beautiful lakeland setting at the University of Neuchâtel in Switzerland. She gets the occasional chance to practice the language on holidays to France. As a lover of sports, however, her primary enthusiasm is very English: she has been a "massive cricket fan" since her Dad took her to Lord's when she was 16. "I fell in love with game, the ground, the atmosphere, the camaraderie in the crowd. I love all the tactics and nuances of the game; one team can be on top and then, in the space of an over or two, the whole game can be turned on its head."

Alison's passions for the arts and sports might surprise some who know her in the Law Department as someone skilled in governance and committee administration. She has been working in the Department as its Executive Officer since April 2014, and more recently as Faculty Affairs Officer. It was her first job in higher education, but she brought a wealth of experience in large entities like the BBC, BT, and Cancer Research UK. At Cancer Research UK, one of her responsibilities was liaison with various members of the Royal Family: the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra serve as joint Presidents of the charity. The highlight of working for Cancer Research UK was organizing a visit by the Queen, the charity's patron, to open new laboratories on the Addenbrooke's Hospital Site in Cambridge. In a photograph of the Queen at the event, Alison can be seen in the background, ensuring that the whole event went smoothly.

Likewise, as the Law Department's Faculty Affairs Officer, Alison's job is to ensure that the Department stays in good working order. Her initial role was to organize and support the once-termly Department meeting. She has since widened her responsibilities to include a variety of other aspects of the Department, including the Strategic Planning Committee and the Professors' meeting. She finds her work on the Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee especially rewarding, and she also enjoys working on Promotions and Recruitment.

While Alison laughs when I suggest she is the "power behind the throne", she does concede that she provides valuable continuity when the identities of the Department's Head and Deputy Head change. Similarly, in her previous role in the Chairman's Office at Cancer Research UK, she was described by a colleague as the "corporate knowledge". She is happy to be playing that role for the Law Department, together with Department Managers Harriet Carter and Matt Rowley, with whom she also works closely. She is now supporting her third Head of Department; the first was Emily Jackson, who was followed by Jeremy Holder, with whom she seems to have worked well, even though he is an Arsenal fan and she is a longstanding Tottenham Hotspur supporter. She is glad to be working with Niamh Moloney again, having previously worked closely with her when she was Deputy Head of Department. More generally, Alison thinks we are "very lucky" in the Law Department to have such good colleagues. We, in turn, are very lucky to have Alison's help.



Awards

LSE Law is delighted to congratulate **Professor Michael Bridge** for being awarded QC (Hon) in December 2017.

Rachel Yarham, our Doctoral Programme and Research Administrator, was awarded Values in Practice LSE Citizenship Individual in November 2017. The award is for “consistently demonstrating high standards in work, whilst working positively with others”. Congratulations!

We are delighted to announce **Professor Christine Chinkin** was included on the Gender Justice Legacy Wall launched by the Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice.



Dr Tatiana Cutts and **Dr Solène Rowan** were appointed as Academic Fellows of the Inner Temple from 1 November 2017. The honorary post will last for three years. The Inner Temple Fellowship Scheme aims to recognise the outstanding contribution of legal teaching and research of academics to the Bar of England and Wales. It also aims to support their research and build stronger ties between barristers and legal academia. Tatiana and Solène’s appointments are continuing a

tradition of LSE success – Insa Koch is a current Academic Fellow and Jo Braithwaite, as a previous post-holder, is an Associate Academic Fellow.

Congratulations to the Department Teaching prize winners. The Faculty prize is shared between **Dr Jo Braithwaite**, **Dr Solene Rowan** and **Dr Tatiana Cutts**. The part-time teacher winner is **MacKenzie Common**.

Many of LSE Law’s academics won accolades at the LSE Students’ Union Teaching Excellence Awards in May 2018:

Professor Linda Mulcahy won the Award for Excellent Welfare and Pastoral Support, with **Professor Charlie Webb** as Runner Up. **Dr Devika Hovell** won the Award for Innovative Teaching, with **Dr Andrew Summers** being Highly Commended. **Dr Sarah Paterson** was Runner Up in the Award for Inspirational Teaching, along with **Dr Tatiana Cutts** being Highly Commended. Both **Professor Alain Pottage** and **Professor Emily Jackson** were Highly Commended in the Award for Excellent Feedback and Communication.

In July 2018, **Professor Niamh Moloney** was elected to the Fellowship of the British Academy. The Fellowship is composed of around 1,400 national and international academics elected for their distinction in the humanities and the social sciences. Congratulations for such an outstanding scholarly achievement!

Appointments

Professor Charlie Webb took up the position of ELLM Deputy Director, from 1 December 2017.

New arrivals

Last year we were thrilled to welcome **Dr Sonya Onwu** to the Department as LAWS Programme Director. Sonya’s role is to provide students with one-to-one legal writing support, and to identify areas in which students need additional support and to develop a programme of workshops around legal skills.



LSE Law is delighted to announce that **Sarah Trotter** is joining the Department as an Assistant Professor in Family Law from 3 September 2018.



LSE Law looks forward to welcoming **Cressida Auckland** to an Assistant Professorship in Medical Law, starting in January 2019. Cressida is currently a lecturer in law at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where she is completing her D.Phil on lack of capacity in English law. In 2016-17, she took up a Fellowship at the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, and gave evidence on her

research to the Select Committee. She has previous teaching experience at LSE.

Two LSE Fellows will be joining us this year. **Christopher O’Meara**, a PhD candidate and teaching fellow at UCL. He has been a visiting researcher at Harvard Law School and Leiden Law School. **Saptarishi (Rishi) Gulati**, a PhD candidate and Visiting Lecturer in Public International Law at the Dickson Poon School of Law, King’s College, London. We are delighted to welcome you to LSE Law.

Promotions

Congratulations to **Pablo Ibáñez Colomo** and **Charlie Webb** who have been promoted to Professors.

Dr Niamh Dunne, **Dr Orla Lynskey**, **Dr Philipp Paech**, **Dr Meredith Rossner** and **Dr Astrid Sanders** have all been promoted to Associate Professor – congratulations to each of you!

Farewells

In Michaelmas term 2017, we bid farewell to **Dr Andrew Lang** who has moved to work at the University of Edinburgh and **Dr Julie McCandless** moved to the University of Kent. Congratulations on your new posts!

We also said goodbye to **Dr Prabhat Sakya** in Spring 2018 who worked as our Research and KEI Manager.

In July 2018 we bid farewell to **Professor Damian Chalmers** who moved to the National University of Singapore. From September 2018, **Professor Rob Baldwin** is retiring.

We also say goodbye to our three LSE Fellows who have come to the end of their terms: **Dr Hillary Nye**, **Dr Daniel Clarry** and **Andriani Kalintiri**, who have made superb contributions to the Department.

Professional Services Staff

This year we welcomed **Fiona Thomas** to her role as Assessments and Regulations Officer. Fiona has administrative responsibility for exams and assessment arrangements for taught postgraduate programmes in LSE Law, and is the main point of contact for students with queries on assessment and regulations.

We are delighted to have **Aycan Yasar** – our first ever graduate intern. Aycan has provided fantastic support to the LLB team.

In November 2017, **Simone Davies** joined the Department as the new Communications and Events Officer.

Welcome to those joining the Department and for those leaving LSE Law we thank you for your hard work supporting your colleagues.

New Books

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Alexander, Kern and Barnard, Catherine and Ferran, Eilís and Lang, Andrew and Niamh Moloney (2018)

Brexit and Financial Services: Law and Policy

Hart Publishing, Oxford, UK

ISBN: 9781509915804

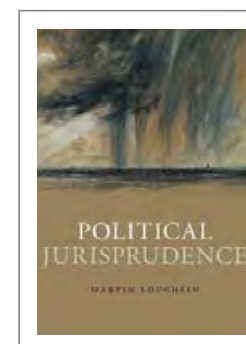


Bridge, Michael G. (2017)

The International Sale of Goods

4th Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780198792703

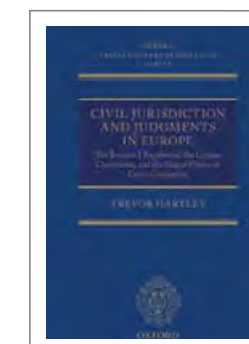


Loughlin, Martin (2017)

Political Jurisprudence

Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780198810223

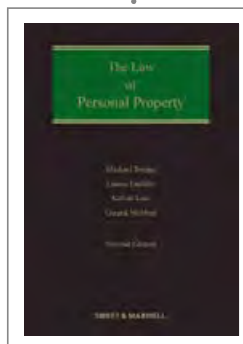


Hartley, Trevor C. (2017)

Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments in Europe

Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780198729006

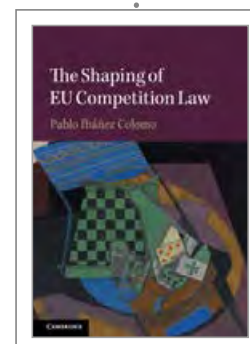


Bridge, Michael G. and Gullifer, Louise and McMeel, Gerard and Low, Kelvin (2017)

The Law of Personal Property: 2nd Edition

Sweet & Maxwell, London, UK

ISBN 9780414051010

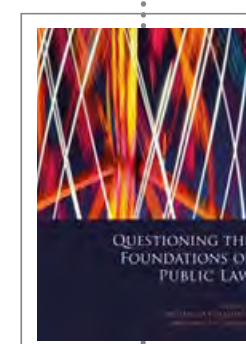


Ibáñez Colomo, Pablo (2018)

The Shaping of EU Competition Law

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK

ISBN 9781108429429



Wilkinson, Michael and Dowdle, Michael W., eds. (2018)

Questioning the Foundations of Public Law

Hart Publishing, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9781509911677

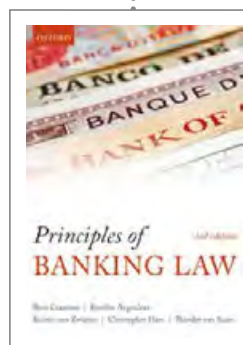


Carsten Gerner-Beuerle, Federico M Mucciarelli, Edmund-Philipp Schuster, Mathias M Siems. (2018)

The Private International Law of Companies in Europe

Hart Publishing, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9781509923878

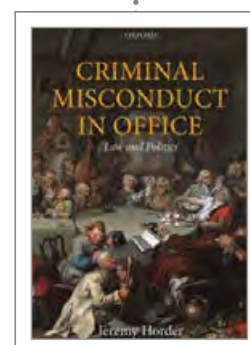


Cranston, Ross and Avgouleas, Emiliós and van Zwieten, Kristin and Hare, Christopher and van Sante, Theodor (2018)

Principles of Banking Law

Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780199276080



Horder, Jeremy (2018)

Criminal misconduct in office

Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780198823704

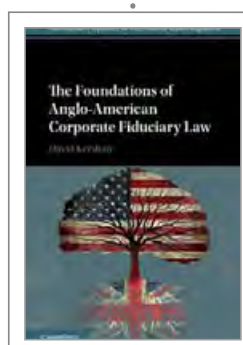


Linarelli, J and Salomon, Margot E. and Sornarajah, M (2018)

The Misery of International Law: Confrontations with Injustice in the Global Economy

Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

ISBN 9780198753957



Kershaw, David (2018)

The Foundations of Anglo-American Corporate Fiduciary Law

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK

ISBN 9781107092334



Parkes, Richard and Mullis, Alastair and Busuttill, Godwin and Speker, Adam and Andrew Scott (2017)

Gatley on Libel and Slander

Rev. 12th edn, Sweet & Maxwell, London

ISBN: 9780414052635

The Freshfields Stephen Lawrence Scholarship Scheme

Panashe Jinga, LLB Student

The Freshfields Stephen Lawrence Scholarship Scheme is a development programme aimed at addressing the disproportionate under-representation of black men from less privileged backgrounds in large commercial law firms. Set up in 2013 by Freshfields and Lady (Doreen) Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon OBE, the Scheme provides financial assistance, coaching, mentoring and an alternative route to a training contract interview in an attempt to “change the colour” of elite organisations within the City.

I first encountered the Scheme through an email from the Law department addressed to first year law students who fulfilled the criteria for eligibility. Following this, I had a meeting with Associate Professor Sarah Paterson where we discussed my background and the application process. Next, I produced a two minute film on “My Story”. The film explained my background by drawing out some of the pivotal moments of my life. I performed a spoken-word poetic piece outlining some of my aspirations and the key challenges I had faced. Following this, I was invited to a two-day Assessment Centre at Freshfields. The days comprised psychometric tests, mathematical exercises, negotiation strategies and writing ability. Subsequently, I was one of ten students awarded the Scholarship.

The Scheme has been life-changing in various ways; the first and foremost being an increase in my confidence in my ability to succeed in the legal profession. Being from a less privileged background meant that when confronted with traditional and elite institutions, I often suffered from low self-esteem and doubt. However, after succeeding in the intellectually demanding application process, being surrounded by individuals from similar backgrounds and participating in

difficult exercises such as debating moot points at Goldman Sachs, I began to understand that my “difference” was also my USP. I learned to see it as a strength that could help me to be successful in such a competitive industry.

The Scheme also gave me the opportunity to attend in depth professional development sessions at Freshfields, aimed at turning the abstract concept of “the City” into an understandable notion. For example, working on a project identifying the opportunities and challenges of Brexit, I met with thought-leaders from across the globe at various elite institutions. It involved some late nights, a final 34-page report and a presentation to Goldman Sachs, Bank of England and Freshfields lawyers. We were praised for highlighting the impact of Brexit from a unique perspective.

The networking opportunities within the scholarship are unparalleled. I was assigned mentors from Freshfields, Goldman Sachs and the Bank of England, who provided me with professional and personal development advice from a diverse range of perspectives, and connected me with other professionals across the globe. I was able to learn from market-leading practitioners across many industries and services and successfully build and develop a strong professional network; a skill paramount for succeeding in the legal industry.

My time as a 2016 Scholar came to a conclusion at an award ceremony in October 2017, where we had the opportunity to meet Lady Lawrence and celebrate the successes of the Scholarship. Despite the programme coming to an end, the confidence, skills and relationships I have built will stay with me throughout my career. I was able to secure three Magic Circle training contract offers, and eventually chose to commence my legal career with Freshfields in 2019. The Scheme has encouraged me to aspire to achieve beyond perceived boundaries and to inspire the next generation of young black lawyers.



Ideal Discourse, Prime Ministers and Civic Republicanism: LSE future of Pakistan

Raza Nazar, LLB Student and President of LSESU Law Society 2017-2018

“Craig Calhoun, Director of the LSE, met with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in Islamabad last month. It is time for the student body to rise and give effect to these initiatives!”

I ended my speech for the Presidency of the LSESU Pakistan Society with these remarks, along with the ambitious promise that I will introduce the first ever student-run developmental forum on Pakistan in Europe: the LSE Future of Pakistan Conference. 20 months later, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, would enter the New Academic Building for this very Conference and announce a £3 million grant to fund research on Pakistan at LSE.

If asked by a fellow student about the philosophy of the project, I would probably respond by saying that it was to reorient the Society’s traditional focus on cultural events towards country-specific development strategies, and reflect the LSE tradition. However, the long answer is deeper and concerns life external to that in LSE and London.

Most schools in Pakistan tend to host debates and panel discussions on issues relating to the economy and poverty. I always found this peculiar, particularly because I studied in Pakistan during the time in which the Constitution was suspended by way of “emergency rule” and Justices of the Supreme Court were being removed from the judiciary. Despite this setting, we would not consider and openly debate issues regarding democracy, minority rights, and, most controversially, the civilian-military relationship in the country. Accordingly, the core philosophy of the Conference was to provide the ideal conditions of discourse — one that would occur between ministers (as wielders of public power), professors (as scrutinisers of the use of such power), and students (who are to eventually shape discourse surrounding the exercise of public power through their agency) — to have the type of conversations that would not otherwise be possible inside the country. This would be coloured by one theme, the “future”, as much time had been devoted to the history of Pakistan-India relations, like the Kashmir problem, for instance, but this would be at the expense of issues concerning development and arguably a more axiomatic question - about the kind of social contract citizens wanted with the state.

This founding philosophy became the buy-in for several important stakeholders. The most crucial one was the LSE South Asia Centre, which was spearheading a long-term relationship with the Government of Pakistan. Gaining the Centre’s trust was essential, and this was established by consistently meeting the Centre’s leadership, to the extent that I would visit the Centre many times in the same week. Moreover, the High Commission of Pakistan to the United Kingdom entered into a longstanding sponsorship arrangement with the Society. My preparation for all sponsorship meetings was rigorous, in that, before pitching to a key prospective partner, I sought advice from think tanks, professors, previous organisers of similar forums, and even the Commonwealth Secretariat. I would then prepare several kinds of PDF formats, ranging from a one-page summary of objectives to an excel spreadsheet detailing where every penny of sponsorship would be contributing towards. Each of these stakeholders had their own share of concerns with the event, but through relaying all steps of the process to them, incorporating their feedback into our efforts, we are able to maintain their trust and confidence. Professionalism was crucial.

Our first opportunity to impress was the inaugural occasion for the Conference: 19 November 2016, in which the Keynote Speaker was a sitting Minister, Ahsan Iqbal, of Planning and Development at the time. There was an incredibly diverse audience, and people (notably, from religious/ethnic minority backgrounds) were not afraid to raise their concerns. Following this success, key players in Pakistani national television began approaching us for exclusivity in covering future events. “LSE Future of Pakistan Conference” became a Google search suggestion when one simply typed “LSE.” We saw ourselves as having a key role in narrative building, and this set the scene for Prime Minister Abbasi to visit London and be the keynote speaker for the 4 November 2017, the second edition of the Conference, and crucially, announce the momentous grant for facilitating research on Pakistan at LSE. This made headlines globally.

It is the founding vision — that the Conference can be a forum where people can annually “rush to the assemblies” in a very civic republicanism style of tradition, questioning elected representatives and the way power is structured but also truly participating in the public sphere.



The LSESU Social Mobility Society

22 Mateusz Maciejewski, LLB Student and President of the LSESU Social Mobility Society

Many under-privileged students and I have noticed that universities are great at helping us gain entry into university. However, they leave us to our own devices once we are in. Not only did this strike me as quite unusual, I also spotted a gap in the type of work in which LSE was engaging, none included social mobility awareness. Both of these factors along with social mobility suddenly finding its way to the top of the agenda, both within wider society and at LSE, encouraged me to create the LSESU Social Mobility Society.

Our initial aims have remained constant, however we varied our approach over the years as we have continued to learn and develop our understanding. The aim of the society is threefold: to provide a community for those who self-identify as coming from disadvantaged social backgrounds, to inform and raise awareness of the issues those students may be facing, and to engage in debate and campaigning in order to bring about a change to the way in which students from lower class backgrounds are both perceived and in the way they interact with their studies at university.

Our first ever event confirmed just how much we were needed on campus. A panel presentation posing a simple question "is there a class issue at LSE?" had never been discussed before but brought about a wide response. The result was overwhelming. We found that many students who self-identify as coming from a working class background have faced issues that other students have never experienced or even know about. It therefore became clear to us that making others aware of our problems should be our priority.

We went about establishing a programme of events which we find are best at stimulating debate and conversation on the topic. Some of our events included looking at whether there is a need to lose your identity or dilute your values to become successful, what the idea of success means, and we even had the pleasure of hosting Rebecca Long-Bailey MP to explain

whether education policy is the right way of going about solving some of the problems our students face. Throughout all of these, we have continued to learn and grow. Our conception of social mobility, social progression and class in general have changed dramatically, leading us to a broad and inclusive definition and concept which encompasses all dimensions of a person's being.

It has been a great to see that LSE recognises its duty to pay attention to working class students on campus. The election of the Social Mobility and Class Officer, and events aimed at working class students have changed the status quo.

In close connection to this, we established the ASPIRE programme which to date is our proudest accomplishment yet. This is the result of nearly two years of working alongside academics and professionals in delivering an "alternative social mobility programme" aimed at the local community and surrounding areas. In the end we were very lucky in partnering with LSE's Widening Participation Department, which appreciated the unique element in our proposal and agreed to see us through the delivery of an interactive and engaging sessions where we have tackled issues of identity, alternative ideas of success and a broader conception of social mobility ranging from tackling practical aspects of living in London, to challenging middle class norms inherent in most of today's most popular professions.

The feedback has been astonishing. Both students and teachers who participate in our sessions have commended us on our alternative and unique approach. They believe that we are a strong asset of our institution that contributes to the good name of LSE. From our perspective, we find that although students are only about to start thinking about their futures, and without a full understanding of the issues of social mobility, they also happen to be acutely aware of the circumstances they live in and understand the types of obstacles which may face them. Our aim is to reassure them of their unique identity, expand their ideas of success and show them the power of being resourceful and hardworking. We find that these students are resilient, committed, thoughtful and resourceful and in the end encapsulate what our society stands for; open mindedness, embracing the principle of equity and raising awareness of issues which others may not know exist, but can be huge barriers to those who have to face them.

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A Brief Journey through the World of ELSA at LSE

Enrique Bravo and Sarah Ikast Kristoffersen, LLM students

The European Law Students' Association of the London School of Economics' Students Union (ELSA LSESU) belongs to the largest independent law students' association in the world. We share common values and the same passion towards the fascinating and never-ending process of learning law.

ELSA LSESU promotes a universal vision and common values towards the protection of human rights, equality and the promotion of justice at all levels. The name of the society would appear to indicate specialisation in European Law. However, this is not the case. ELSA LSESU has organised events in various fields of law and welcomes students from all over the world and non-law students as members.

One of the particularities of ELSA LSESU is that during the academic year 2017/18 all of the Board Members were postgraduate students in law. Many of us had already participated in ELSA in our home countries during our undergraduate studies. Others wanted to participate in the society as a means of temporarily escaping from our LLM studies! Being a member of the board involves responsibilities but has benefits. Our experience on the LLM programme would not be complete if we had not had the chance to spend a few hours during the week thinking of organising an interesting academic event or bringing new ideas for a seminar on a subject that was relevant to our studies. With some organisational skills there was always room to participate in the events and meetings of our society and at the same time enjoy our readings and seminars on the LLM programme.

ELSA LSESU experienced exponential growth during the academic year of 2017/18. One of the highlights was the London Human Rights Moot Court Competition, which featured students from LSE and other UK universities. It provided participants with an opportunity to simulate the procedures of the European Court of Human Rights, thus

adding a new opportunity among the many commercial law-oriented events that are offered at LSE. The Society also worked closely with the LSESU International Arbitration Society. Teams of undergraduate students were teamed up with postgraduate coaches in order to foster cooperation across the LLB and LLM programmes. Moreover, ELSA LSESU arranged a series of lectures during the year on topics such as corruption, the EU General Data Protection Regulation, Brexit, and most excitingly, the society organised a large-scale international conference on energy law. The conference featured more than 100 law students from all over Europe, and participants were highly entertained by the 18 speakers who were both academics and practitioners, lawyers and non-lawyers. ELSA LSESU's efforts were rewarded with a Silver Award by the LSESU.

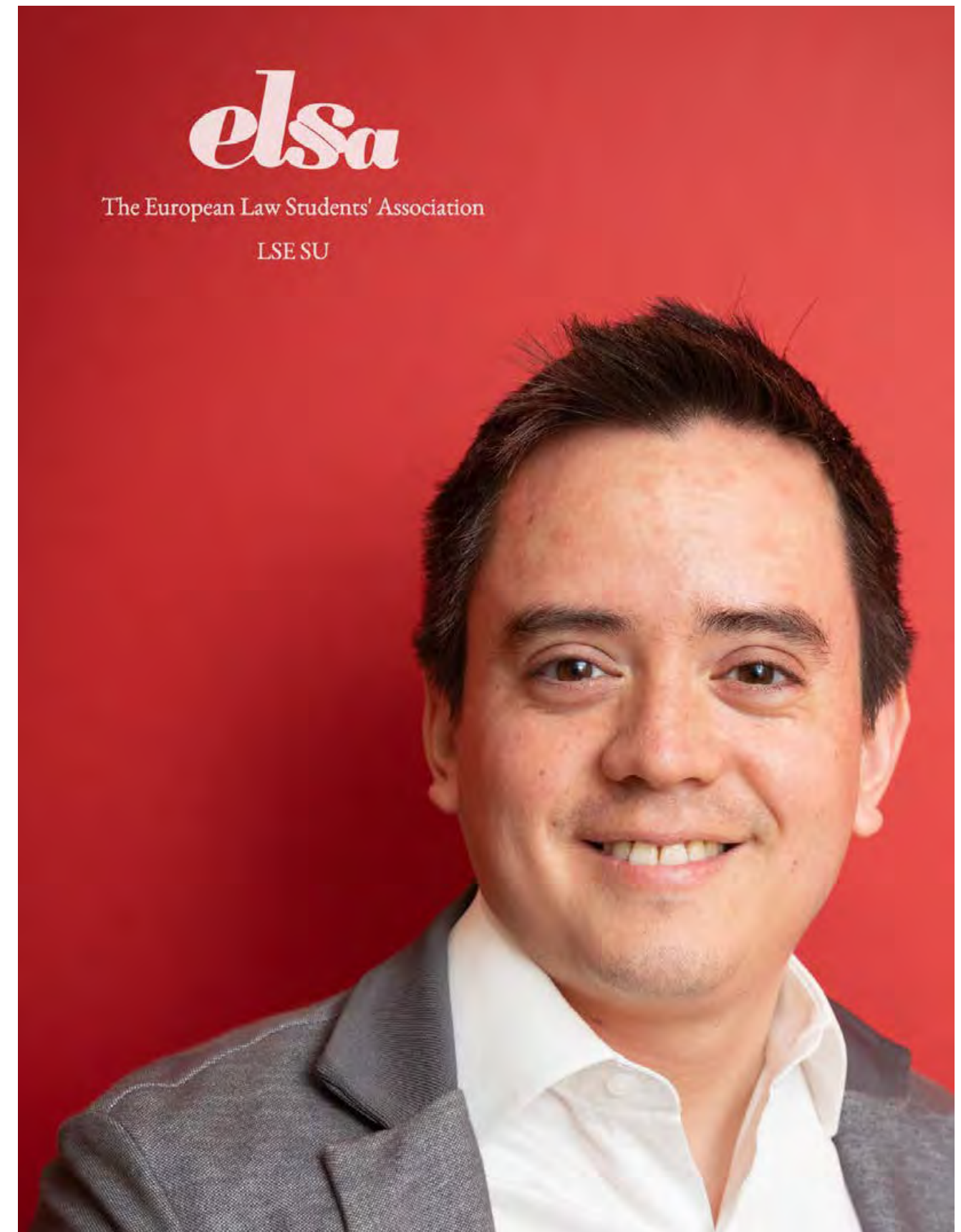
In 2018-19, ELSA LSESU will continue the many great projects that were established in the foregoing year, but the society is also expanding with a Legal Research Group on "The Right to Protest", which is co-organised with ELSA Groups in Paris and Iceland.

ELSA LSESU has made a strong start at LSE and the society is most definitely here to stay! ELSA LSESU not only provides students with outstanding opportunities on a local, national and international level, it also gives them access to the largest and greatest network of law students in the world.

If you are interested in joining, you can get more information on the society website:

[lsesu.com/activities/societies/society/12315/](https://www.lsesu.com/activities/societies/society/12315/)

Or LinkedIn page: [linkedin.com/company/18301147/](https://www.linkedin.com/company/18301147/)



LSE in The Hague

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On 11 June 2018, a group of 12 LLM and ELLM students travelled to The Hague with Associate Professor Dr Devika Hovell for three days to engage with judges and practitioners working in international courts, tribunals and organisations.

The trip involved meeting judges from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC), including (from the ICJ) the Vice-President of the Court Judge Xue Hanquin, Judge Peter Tomka and Judge Giorgio Gaja, and (from the ICC) Judge Bertram Schmitt.

The students also met with Ms Meital Nir-Tal, Legal Adviser to the Embassy of Israel in The Hague and the Palestinian Ambassador, Mrs Rawan Sulaiman at the Palestinian Mission to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. There were conversations with Mr Andre Stemmet, Legal Counsellor to the South African Embassy in The Hague and several prosecutors at both the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court, including Katrina Gustafson (Senior Appeals Counsel, MICT); Carol Gammie (Legal Officer, MICT), and Julian Elderfield (Assistant Trial Lawyer, ICC).

Here are some of the highlights from the students who attended.

Kiah Van der Loos (Canada)

"LSE in The Hague is an invaluable experience for LLM students of International Dispute Resolution and International Criminal Law courses. It takes students out of the classroom and beyond the theoretical to learn directly from experts and judges currently applying concepts to practice."

Febechi Chukwu (UK)

"The opportunity to discuss some key points of public international law with some of the world experts was truly a once in a lifetime opportunity. I really appreciate you extending the trip to ELLM students also, and I really hope more ELLM students take part in the future."

Surpreet Kaur (India)

"I loved the fact that our group was so diverse and as an Indian, for whom these International institutions are so distant geographically as well as financially, it was nothing but a dream come true to be a part of this wonderful educational experience and I hope it keeps on inspiring others from countries like mine towards International law, contributing further to the International community."

Anna Whaley (New Zealand)

"Talking to Judge Schmitt at the dinner table over a glass of wine about his experience as an ICC judge [was one highlight for me]. We discussed from his campaign for appointment (including the various speeches he gave and trips and visits he made to diplomats in New York and the Hague), his dealings with lawyers and other judges in the ICC, how he thought the court worked well and areas where it could improve, with a particular focus on victim justice."

Elena Kholina (Russia)

"For me, it was especially informative to see a contrast between the International Criminal Court, International Court of Justice and Special Tribunal for Lebanon."

Islam Attia (Egypt)

"The trip was vital as it supplemented the knowledge I acquired in class with practical insights from judges, prosecutors, attorneys and law clerks working in these [international] courts and tribunals."

Silvia Campigotto (Italy)

"...the trip was an insight into the everyday life of international law. More than ever I realised that international law is what international lawyers (judges, legal officers or advisers) do... The Israeli legal officer and the Palestinian head of mission were imaginatively in conversation with each other, presenting, respectively, legal and political arguments on the conflict."

Elizabeth Meade (New Zealand)

"I loved visiting the International Criminal Court hearing from Judge Schmitt. Few things make what you have read about



Upper row from left to right: Diniq Wilson, Sergio Mattos, Héctor Tejero Tobed, Febechi Chukwu, Mara Malagodi, Dr Devika Hovell

Lower row from left to right: Surpreet Kaur, Silvia Campigotto, Elisabeth Baier, Islam Attia, Elena Kholina, Kiah Van der Loos, Elizabeth Meade, Anna Whaley

and discussed in class come alive more than having such an engaging, passionate and impressive Judge talk about his experiences and the challenges of his work."

Sergio Mattos (Peru)

"I felt privileged to meet and listen to the talks given by Judges Xue Hanquin, Peter Tomka, and Giorgio Gaja, concerning the importance of language at the International Court of Justice, the role of women, the history of the Court, and jurisdiction issues, among other topics."

Héctor Tejero Tobed (Spain)

"As [a] highlight, I will underline the meeting with the legal adviser of the Israeli Embassy, as it allowed us to gain first-hand knowledge on Israeli position in the conflict and to make questions and exchange ideas on highly controversial issues."

"LSE in The Hague" enriches the study of international law at LSE by enabling students to meet with, learn from and develop contacts with current practitioners in international organisations in The Hague. The students involved showed great appreciation to have the chance to participate in such a valuable experience.

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LLB, LLM and MSc Prizes

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LLB Prizes 2017/18

Year 1

Charltons Prize

Best Performance in the First Year

William Wong

John Griffith Prize

Public Law

Darren Hon

Hughes Parry Prize

Contract Law/Law of Obligations

William Wong

Hogan Lovells Prize

Law of Obligations and Property I

William Wong

Dechert Prize

Property I

Darren Hon

Dechert Prize

Introduction to the Legal System

Vera Ho

Nicola Lacey Prize

Criminal Law

Vera Ho

Part 1

Slaughter & May LLP Prize

Best Performance in Part I

Natalie Tsang

Morris Finer Memorial Prize

Family Law

Nahide Basri

Philip Roberts

Part II

Slaughter & May LLP Prize

Best Performance in Part II

Claire Hooi

Lecturer's Prize

Jurisprudence

Ruihan Liu

Lecturer's Prize

Jurisprudence

Lilian Wong

LSE Law Prize

Best Dissertation

Claire Hooi

LSE Law Prize

Best Dissertation

Segolene Lapeyre

Sweet & Maxwell Prize

Best Performance

Ruihan Liu

Part I and Part II

Blackstone Chambers Prize

Law and Institutions of the European Union

Yiran Ji

Nicole Chan

Blackstone Chambers Prize

Human Rights

Vincent Parkin

Blackstone Chambers Prize

Commercial Law

Zoe Ram

Blackstone Chambers Prize

Public International Law

Maximilian Tang

Clifford Chance Prize

Property II

Natalie Tsang

Linklaters LLP Prize

Commercial Contracts

Hui Yi Seow

Kwok Wong

Lauterpacht/Higgins Prize

Public International Law

Jie Lin Nai

Old Square Chambers Prize

Labour Law

Kim Phillips

Hunton and Williams Prize

Information Technology and the Law

Linny Ng

Herbert Smith Freehills Prize

Conflict of Laws

Ruihan Liu

Mike Redmayne Prize

Law of Evidence

Charmaine Low

Pump Court Tax Chambers Prize

Taxation

Martin Bontea-Ungureanu

Hogan Lovells Prize

Business Associations

Christine Chan

Hadi Najem

Slaughter and May LLP Prize

Best Overall Degree Performance

Charmaine Low

Head of Department's Award for Excellent Achievement under difficult circumstances

Claire Hooi

LLM Prizes 2016/17

Blackstone Chambers Prize

Best performance in Commercial Law

Philip Morrison

Lawyers Alumni Prize

Best overall mark

Vikneswari Muthiah

Laura Devine Prize

Best performance in Human Rights

Nadia O'Mara

Lauterpacht/Higgins prize

Best performance in Public International Law

Scott J Cosgriff

Otto Kahn Freund Prize

Best performance in Labour, Family, Conflict of Laws, Comparative, European Law

Vadym Melnyk

Pump Court Prize

Best performance in Taxation

Aiden John Hepworth

Thomas H Schlee

Stanley De Smith Prize

Best performance in Public Law

Kacper Zajac

Valentin Ribet Prize

Best performance in Corporate Crime

Yat Cheung Martin Kwan

Wolf Theiss Prize

Best performance in Corporate and Securities Law

Morgane Praindhui De Beys

MSc Law and Accounting 2016/17

Herbert Smith Freehills Prize

Best performance in MSc Law and Accounting

Wang Yifan

PhD Completions

29

Law Department students awarded their PhD in the academic session 2016/17:

Samuel Tschorne Venegas

'The theoretical turn in British public law scholarship'

Supervisors: Professor Martin Loughlin and Professor Damian Chalmers

Simon Witney

'The Corporate governance of private equity-backed companies'

Supervisors: Professor David Kershaw and Dr Carsten Gerner-Beuerle

Henrietta Zeffert

'Home and international law'

Supervisors: Professor Susan Marks and Professor Linda Mulcahy

Writing Wrongs: human rights in fiction and academia

Mackenzie Common, PhD Candidate

My name is MacKenzie Common and I'm a second year PhD student from Canada. I am also a published author, with my first novel (a Young Adult mystery) called *The Lives of Desperate Girls* published by Penguin last September.

My PhD research argues that the largely self-regulated nature of social media platforms poses a serious threat to the right to free expression. I am especially focused on the content-regulation practices of social media platforms. There are a number of serious issues on these platforms that range from the substantive to the procedural, all of which can undermine the positive and free expression-enhancing aspects of social media. These problems exist at each stage of the content regulation process, which I use as a structure to frame my discussion. The content regulation process, therefore, creates problems for human rights compliance when creating a regulatory framework for content on the platform (the terms and conditions), enforcing those regulations through both algorithmic and human intervention, and responding to challenges to the regulatory system either from external pressures (such as the widespread concern over fake news after the 2016 US Election) or from troubling new activities on the platform (such as the practice of live-streaming crimes on the Facebook platform).

This topic is important to study for a number of reasons. The first reason is the power that certain social media companies exert is only growing as they achieve marketplace dominance and many activities move into the digital sphere. Most people now rely on social networking platforms as the major outlet for expression and the implications of this dependence must be investigated. Our lived reality of expression is increasingly moving online and onto platforms controlled by private companies.

The second reason is that in this new era of Web 2.0, human rights are losing their place online. This is troubling because human rights law reflects larger societal values and is the product of centuries of debate over what expression should be protected. Ignoring such a valuable resource and allowing

private businesses to determine how they will regulate expression will likely result in a less principled and largely inferior system.

Finally, it is essential to continue the discussion over human rights violations by businesses and how we can hold companies responsible for such actions. This is one of the greatest challenges in human rights law in the 21st century and more research needs to be done on how the technology sector fits into this larger problem.

Some people might find a PhD in Law and writing Young Adult mystery novels a strange combination but both spring from the same motivation; to focus on the things that frustrate me and to try to change them. My writing (like my research) has a strong focus on social justice: my first novel *The Lives of Desperate Girls* is focused on the Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women in Canada and also considers the legacy of residential schools. My second novel, which I am currently editing, considers body image and the toxic side-effects of growing up in our image-obsessed, Instagram culture. These are issues I've been thinking about a lot more as I reflect on how drastically our society has changed in the short period of time that social media and smartphones have existed. I want to make an impact with my work, whether that's in the academic sphere or the literary, and I feel like I'm only at the beginning of both journeys.

The skills required to be a PhD student and an author are actually surprisingly similar. You need to have a lot of internal discipline as you are largely responsible for your own work. You need to accept the inevitable criticism of your work and decide what points you consider valid and which ones you should discount. Finally, and most importantly, you need to accept the reality of an almost constant cycle of revisions!

My favourite experience at LSE so far has been teaching Professor Andrew Murray's Internet Law course. Its material is fascinating and vital to the everyday 21st century life. Getting to know and interacting with curious and hard-working LLB students has been an enriching experience for me.

Studying at LSE has been a really good experience so far. I never could have imagined attending such a prestigious university and living in a cosmopolitan city when I growing up in an isolated community in Northern Ontario, but the harder you work, the more life can surprise you!



Civilian Status, International Actors and Humanitarian Assistance in War

Rebecca Sutton, PhD Candidate

I am a fourth year PhD Candidate in the Law Department at LSE. Under the supervision of Professor Gerry Simpson and Associate Professor Devika Hovell, I am conducting research on the civilian status of international actors who deliver humanitarian assistance in war. Since I have not yet submitted my final dissertation, I cannot tell you how it ends. I can, however, tell you how it began and how it developed from a glimpse of an idea into a full-fledged project.

Before qualifying as a lawyer in Canada, I enjoyed a previous career in international development. After earning an MSc in Violence, Conflict and Development from SOAS in 2006, I worked for a variety of Canadian organizations ranging from the federal government to NGOs. My formative professional experience was with War Child Canada, which culminated in a two year posting in Darfur where I served as Sudan Country Director. In this role, I was responsible for the general oversight of War Child's humanitarian programming in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps and conflict-affected communities of West Darfur.

My role as Head of Mission for a humanitarian NGO in Sudan was strongly influenced by the way the position started. I arrived in Darfur in 2009, on the heels of the mass expulsion of humanitarian aid workers after the International Criminal Court (ICC) indicted President Omar Al Bashir. The presence of all humanitarian actors on the ground was evidently precarious, and the importance of maintaining an appropriate public profile was at the forefront of my mind. This entailed, for example, demonstrating that our organization was upholding the traditional humanitarian principles of neutrality, independence, and impartiality.

At the time, the hybrid African Union/United Nations Mission (UNAMID) was not perceived by local actors to be neutral with respect to the conflict. As NGO actors we thus took care to conduct ourselves in such a way that we would not be conflated with UNAMID. To this end, we routinely appealed

to the idea of "distinction" and invoked our status as civilian actors under international law. What became clear to me with hindsight is that we were not always, or only, invoking "distinction" *vis á vis* the battalions of armed UN peacekeepers in our midst. In some instances, we were taking care to show that we were separate from other civilian actors as well. This might include *civilian* elements of the UN mission, for example, or researchers gathering evidence of human rights abuses.

I pressed pause on these observations for several years while completing my JD at the University of Toronto. By the time I took a course in international humanitarian law (IHL), I knew that I had a burning question – the kind that could be explored through a PhD. I also knew that the type of academic research that intrigued me was both interdisciplinary and empirical. I was seeking to bring together the study of IHL with the burgeoning (critical) literature on humanitarian assistance, and I wanted to apply a scholarly lens to the actual practices of international actors. I ended up spending roughly half my PhD in the Department of International Development and half in the Department of Law. This has been fortuitous, allowing me to be completely immersed in two very different disciplinary cultures. I have had the pleasure of teaching in both disciplines, including an MSc Course on *Managing Humanitarianism* at LSE, and a JD course at Western Law School in Canada entitled *Re-Imagining IHL*.

I have been extremely fortunate to receive doctoral scholarships from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada and Canada's Trudeau Foundation; a proven game-changer for my doctoral studies. It has helped me to dream big, and given me the courage and resources to select unconventional sites for my legal research. Ultimately, I have designed a multi-sited study that follows the idea of "distinction" across a range of global sites, including South Sudan and civil-military trainings in West Africa and Europe.

Like any PhD student, my research has faced many false starts. And yet, it is the immense challenge of pulling off a project of this scope that makes it so stimulating and worthwhile. The opportunities it offers for intellectual and personal growth far exceed what I anticipated. As I push forward with it, I strive to surround myself with generous, inquisitive, and thoughtful colleagues and friends. In this respect and many others at the LSE, I have been utterly spoiled.



The Transforming Nature of Shareholders: corporate behaviour, financial markets, and legal frameworks

Joanne Sonin, PhD Candidate

The global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008 was an extreme “stress test” of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which capital markets function, potentially serving as a catalyst not only for evaluation and reflection, but also for action and change. The lawmakers and policymakers, as they scrambled to make sense of the causes and implications of the crisis, looked both to apportion blame and to identify a saviour.

It is within this context that the equity shareholder found himself or herself; shareholders were both the “everyman or everywoman” whose savings were lost to the misdeeds of financial speculators and the institutional investors upon which the hopes of increased corporate-governance oversights were placed. It is the changing identities, roles, and perceptions of equity shareholders and their relationship with laws and regulations, beginning in post-second world war Britain and continuing until today, that are the focus of my research.

My academic interest in company law in general, and how shareholders interacted with law and regulatory frameworks in particular, was piqued not in a classroom but in the meeting rooms of financial institutions and operating companies as a senior finance professional, acting both as a principal and as an advisor. It is in this capacity that the disconnect between the behaviour of financial actors, in this case the shareholders, and the laws and regulations that are meant to protect and or contain them, became brutally (and fascinatingly) clear. The core legal frameworks in which financial markets function are mostly static and often reflect ideological underpinnings that do not represent current market conditions. Conversely, the investor base is constantly transforming; what it means to be “a shareholder” shifts with changing

market conditions and methods for deploying capital – whereas the financial markets quickly acknowledge and adapt to the evolution of shareholders, lawmakers lag far behind and are painfully slow to act.

At the foundation of my research is an historical approach to the study of public-market equity investors, focusing on the evolving role and behaviour of the UK shareholders in the context of changing regulatory, legislative, and judicial environments. My research investigates the misalignment of the financial markets with the law, and considers the consequences, both intended and unintended, of uneconomic and inefficient regulations and statutes on the development of the capital markets. Lawmakers may implement changes to address specific situations, however, the underlying legal doctrines remain mostly unchallenged. Legal and regulatory changes are often reactions to past problems or attempts to anticipate the next crisis, creating the inevitable openings that financial innovators fill, contributing to the widening of the gap between those that act in the market and those that govern it.

Financial, economic, and political shocks create watershed events around which there are often crystallising moments and public calls to action in which equity shareholders play a crucial role. Events such as nationalisations, takeovers, and market bubbles and collapses have placed equity shareholders at the centre of many ideological, political, and economic contests. A deeper understanding of the shareholder exposes the gap between the perceptions and the reality of their roles in the UK capital markets, providing insights into the disparity between laws and regulations and the markets that they seek to govern. By researching the changes in shareholder characteristics, their impact on corporate actions, and the implications for legal frameworks, evolving aspects of corporate ownership, investor protection, and governance can be better understood.

In examining the numerous ways in which the shareholder body has changed, I place particular emphasis on understanding the distinct types of shareholders and their developments, including the variations of individual

and institutional investors. If, and how, shareholders of different types, with differing mandates, risk profiles, and incentives, interact and cooperate are important elements in understanding the dynamics between owners, managers, and other stakeholders. Within the context of understanding all equity shareholders, my research also addresses the development and increasingly influential role of “activist” shareholders. A historical understanding of activism, and the legal framework in which they act, sheds light on the divergent ways in which investors exercise their power. In examining shareholder behaviour, in general, and the increase in activism, in particular, my research questions many established financial assumptions, for example, that the most efficient investor response to substandard management is to exit, that markets are rational, and that they can self-regulate, and explores how these assumptions are reflected in existing legal rules. A fresh and critical look at how the transformation of the shareholder body impacts corporate behaviour raises thought-provoking questions as to the optimality of the legal and regulatory frameworks.



Researching the Legal Cases Involving Environmental Valuation

Sroyon Mukherjee, PhD candidate

My PhD research is about environmental valuation in the courtroom – how courts put a monetary value on natural resources such as lakes, forests or even whole species or ecosystems.

What is the value of a 100-year-old oak tree? This sounds like an almost metaphysical question until you find out that in 1987, a Belgian court determined it was 254,702 francs. We often say that we cannot put a price on nature, but if an oil spill despoils a beach and the resulting damage claim ends up in court, a judge or jury has to decide how much the damage is worth, and how to calculate it (Lawrence Friedman wrote that “one function of courts in our society is to answer unanswerable questions”).

My goal is twofold: first, to develop a general framework for characterising and analysing the nature and extent of the role played by courts in the environmental valuation process, and second, to investigate what judges can, so to speak, bring to the table, and what that means for the role of judges vis-à-vis that of economists and other experts. I believe that a coherent, considered judicial approach to valuation can avoid the pitfalls of unthinking adherence to economic formulae on the one hand, and unfettered judicial discretion on the other, while giving due importance to other factors such as distributive justice.

I did my LLM at LSE, and I enjoyed it so much I decided to stay on. I am lucky to have excellent supervisors, and a lot of institutional support. The PhD Academy runs some very useful courses and “surgeries” and is a great place to meet PhD students from other departments, the Teaching and Learning Centre’s PGCertHE programme helped me become a better teacher (I am a graduate teaching assistant on an undergraduate law course), and I recently got a bursary to spend two months as a visiting scholar at Berkeley.

Perhaps most importantly, for a research project like mine which straddles law, economics and philosophy, I am surrounded by experts who are happy to discuss my work and theirs with equal enthusiasm. I did my undergraduate degree at a specialised law university, so it still blows my mind that at LSE I can meet an economist in the morning to clarify a point

on my thesis, have lunch with an PhD student in geography, and attend an evening public lecture on time travel. Anthony Bradney described law as a parasitic discipline, and LSE is an amazing place to be an academic parasite.

I would like to say I chose to do a PhD at LSE because of the bees, but unfortunately that would be a lie. I did not know that we have – or that it was even possible to have – beehives on a campus rooftop in Central London, nor that there is a student society dedicated to looking after them. But once I found out, there was nothing for it but to dive in. I started as a complete novice, and now I can light a smoker, inspect a hive and harvest honey. Last year I became president of the society (this year I’m the secretary). For me, honey bees were a gateway drug that got me interested in other kinds of bees whose existence I did not even know about. There are around 20,000 species of bees known to science, but only 7 of these are honey bees. The rest – bumblebees, cuckoo bees, mason bees, leafcutter bees and countless others – are not domestically reared and therefore even more vulnerable than honey bees. Over the last couple of years, we have had gardening workshops to attract “wild bees” and installed a nest-box for solitary bees. After all, LSE is committed to diversity and there is no reason not to extend that to bees! We’ve organised many other activities – primary school workshops, documentary screenings, field trips – and in the greater scheme of things, our efforts to help wild bees may not add up to much, but it is what I’m most proud of.

Unlike honey bees, bumblebees and solitary bees do not give us honey or wax. So when writing grant applications for projects designed to help these other, less-celebrated bees, we try to emphasise their importance as pollinators and how they help produce the food we eat (many solitary bees are more efficient pollinators than honey bees, and there are some plants – like tomatoes – that honey bees cannot pollinate at all). But as someone whose research is about putting a value on nature, I would like to think: regardless of what they do for us, surely we should protect them anyway!

The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight: how place still matters for the rich

Dr Andrew Summers, Assistant Professor of Law

If taxes rise, will the super-rich leave?

In a world of private jets and tax-free paradises, it can seem that nation states are losing their power to tax. If governments push their wealthiest residents too far, we are told that they will simply leave, taking with them jobs and investment as well as tax revenue.

Famous expats like Richard Branson and Lewis Hamilton seem to form a new, hypermobile “transnational class”, free to live wherever they like, shopping around for the lowest bidder. The only way to compete is to offer lower taxes to the super-rich: an international race to the bottom.

But this image of the “mobile millionaire” turns out to be highly unrepresentative. We know this thanks to recent empirical research by Dr Cristobal Young, an economic sociologist at Stanford University who visited LSE to launch his latest book: *The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight: How Place Still Matters for the Rich*.

Drawing on the tax records of every US citizen who earned over \$1m per year between 1999 and 2011, Dr Young set out to examine whether the super-rich are indeed particularly mobile, and whether they systematically moved from high-tax to low-tax US states. He also looked at the international migration of the world’s top billionaires.

In a public lecture hosted jointly by the Law Department and the International Inequalities Institute in November 2017, Dr Young explained that although there are some mobile millionaires (enough to feed popular anecdotes), they are much rarer than we might think.

In fact, the super-rich move much less than the poor: Americans earning over \$1m per year had a migration rate of only 2.4 per cent between 1999 and 2011, compared with 4.5 per cent amongst the nation’s lowest earners. The super-rich are more like “embedded elites”, retaining strong social, cultural and commercial ties to the place where they obtained economic success.

And when the super-rich do migrate, tax rates do not appear to be an especially important factor in choosing their new home. Almost as many moves were to states with higher taxes. The only exception was moves to Florida, where the absence of any state income tax happily coincides with life on the Caribbean coast.

Dr Young emphasised that the overall extent of “tax flight” by the US super-rich is tiny: only 0.3 per cent over a period of twelve years. What’s more, even where significant tax savings could be achieved just by moving a few miles across a state border, instances of tax-induced migration were almost non-existent.

Tax flight by billionaires is also rare. Out of the world’s richest 1000 billionaires, the vast majority (84 per cent) still live in their country of birth, and fewer than 50 individuals moved abroad after they got rich. Richard Branson, although highly prominent, remains the very much the exception rather than the rule.

Following Dr Young’s presentation, Dr Andrew Summers commented on the implications for the UK. At LSE Law, Dr Summers teaches a new LLM course on the Taxation of Wealth, an area where the issue of millionaire migration is particularly pertinent. In the lecture, he focused on three main issues.

First, the perennial political debate about “non-doms”. Despite an abundance of anecdotes, we still know very little about the 55,000 UK residents who currently claim non-dom tax status: who they are, and whether they would leave if their special tax status was removed. Following Dr Young’s example, a careful analysis of the administrative data could help to resolve these questions.

Second, Scotland has recently acquired new devolved powers to increase income tax rates separately from Westminster. Tax flight across the UK’s internal borders is now a possibility, just as in the US. Yet Dr Young’s research should reassure Holyrood that fears of a mass exodus from Scotland are overblown.

Third, Dr Summers remarked upon the short-lived 50p top rate of income tax in UK, emphasising the need to consider not only “real” responses like migration, but also

opportunities for “tax planning” and avoidance. The much lower rates of tax on capital gains and dividends create a major problem here.

The lecture was rounded-off with a lively commentary from Ed Miliband MP, who reflected on his 2015 manifesto pledge to abolish the non-dom status, and questioned whether the “revenue-maximising” rate of income tax might be much higher than the current 45p rate.

The lecture was very well-attended by students and staff from the Law Department and across the School, as well as members of the general public. A podcast of the lecture was downloaded over 17,000 times in its first week, and a video is now also available on the LSE Events YouTube channel.

What’s more, inspired by the lecture, Dr Young was subsequently invited to appear on Ed Miliband’s new podcast programme, “Reasons to Be Cheerful”; for those who aspire to reducing inequality, Dr Young’s research surely fits the bill.

You can download the podcast and video here:

<https://bit.ly/2Ai8n3N>



tax flight





The Executive LLM Annual Dinner

Judith Hull and Robert Casale

On a rainy December evening in London, at the hallowed Inner Temple, a tradition was born. The first annual ELLM Alumni Dinner, bringing students, faculty and honoured guests together for an evening of fine food and drink, took place.

This dinner was a welcome respite from the rigour of the ELLM programme. Packing an entire term into one intensive week of classes leaves little time for socialising. By the end of the week, most of us are all too eager to get back to our "other" lives. So, this mid-week event was ideally situated.

It was good to see so many faculty members in attendance. Teaching for five to six hours a day for five consecutive days is in itself a Herculean challenge. LSE really does have the best-of-the-best teaching these modules, and for that we are all grateful.

The evening moved at a brisk pace. Speakers – mercifully – cabined their comments. Far and away, the highlight of the evening was guest speaker, Sir Ross Cranston's, talk. Educated at Queensland, Oxford, and Harvard, the recently retired High Court judge, former Barrister and current LSE professor, regaled the crowd with a talk about the history of the study of law at LSE. His message was clear: we are expected to live up to – or exceed – LSE's historically high expectations. Nothing less is expected of LSE law graduates. His talk was inspiring.

Sir Ross typifies LSE's teaching staff – erudite yet approachable. The professors at LSE boast careers and credentials that inspire awe and envy. It was an honour to share a drink with them at the first of what will be many ELLM Alumni-Student dinners.

Students and recent graduates of the ELLM programme all recognise the benefits that being part of LSE brings. One of the highlights for many of us has been the interaction and networking with other international students. This is one of the many reasons behind the newly formed ELLM Alumni Association. Having so thoroughly enjoyed and benefited from the opportunity to study at LSE, a group of 2016 and 2017 graduates, along with a few soon-to-be graduates established

the Alumni Association. The goals of the Association are many. Like any Alumni Association, keeping its graduates involved with the alma mater is key, not only for the ongoing success of the programme, but to maximize the benefit to each individual who passes through the LSE's halls. An ongoing connection is invaluable. The Association has many plans to keep its Alumni involved, including developing a mentor programme for newly accepted students.

The day before the dinner saw several ELLM students graduate. The programme saw its first graduates in December 2016. One of these was Winluck Wahiu. Winluck entered the ELLM programme already an expert in constitutional law, design and reform, democratic governance, peacebuilding and international human rights. A dual citizen of Sweden and Kenya, where he is also admitted to the bar, Winluck brought with him his considerable experience working with international institutions, including the United Nations and the African Union. His many accomplishments include having been in the South Sudan working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen how the national courts of law could respond to widespread human rights violations in the context of its brutal civil war.

A true Executive LLM success story, Winluck is now engaged in doctoral research in constitutional law on the LSE's prestigious PhD programme. When asked about how the ELLM programme affected him, Winluck stated "I would not have considered doctoral study without the benefit of the understanding I gained from the ELLM, regarding how far empirical inquiry into comparative constitutional law has advanced and the incredible opportunities available to re-examine the importance of constitutions in deeply divided states." Winluck described his experience in the ELLM as "singular". He explained that the ELLM provided him with the "space and tools to build a new theory for what I was doing in the field, to ask what lawyers like myself think they are doing and could do better when they provide expertise with constitutional law problems in different countries."

There will be many more success stories like Winluck's in the future of the Executive LLM. The Alumni Association looks forward to sharing them with you all.

Cash: the future of money in the Bitcoin age

42 Simone Davies, Communications Officer

The socio-economic debate surrounding money has advanced since the early metallist days of John Locke. Money is no longer viewed as a homogenous, neutral thing; rather, theorists are wont to emphasise its pivotal role in shaping networks of social relations. Yet, in many respects, the legal analysis of money is playing catch-up, and the advent of distributed online ecosystems such as bitcoin and ethereum has pushed to the fore some difficult questions concerning the appropriate legal lens through which to view money, and monetary assets. If we are to produce robust answers, these questions must be explored with the benefit of interdisciplinary insight. On 28 November 2017, law met sociology in an attempt to lay the foundation for confronting some of these challenges, with Chair Dr Jo Braithwaite, and speakers Dr Philipp Paech, Dr Eva Micheler and Dr Tatiana Cutts from the LSE Department of Law and Professor Nigel Dodd from the LSE Department of Sociology in the public lecture “Cash: The future of money in the Bitcoin age.”

Dr Philipp Paech explored the role of trust in payments and value storage through history. Starting from gold nuggets and gold coins, he moved on to gold-standard bank notes and modern bank notes, followed by electronic money in bank accounts and credit cards, to finally end on an analysis of bitcoin. He showed that suitability as a means of payment and storage depends on the possibility to do appropriate due diligence (quality, quantity, origin, etc). At the early stages of that development, individual due diligence could be replaced by individual trust in the counterparty, however,

that was rather the exception than the rule. The more societies advanced in their economic activity, due diligence was replaced by trust in a functioning monetary system controlled by the relevant rulers. Today, the level of trust is at its highest, it concerns the functioning of the banking system, the use of gargantuan IT systems and an effective monetary and economic policy of our governments. No-one is really any more in a position to perform due diligence on whether payments and value storage functions actually work. However, Dr Paech showed that it is an illusion to believe this complex, trust-based set up could be easily replaced by a technological truth as the one provided by bitcoin and other crypto-currencies. They are themselves dependent on factors that determine their reliability over which users do not have control, quiet contrary to what the general underlying narrative of crypto-currencies suggests.

Dr Eva Micheler explored three aspects: technology, trust and complexity. Firstly, technology, in a wide sense, has always underpinned money; one aspect of it is fungibility, breaking out value into units that can be used easily at an operational level to facilitate exchange. Dr Eva Micheler pointed out how technology also includes legal technology in the form of negotiability. Paper money started out in London in the form of goldsmith's notes and exchequer bills. The paper document could claim the asset that the paper represents. The paper document can circulate in the market allowing for easy delivery of the much heavier gold and silver coins. Dr Eva Micheler showed how this technique was also applied by the Government; issuing money became a monopoly of the bank, and ultimately we have to ensure we trust the state that the bank of England ensures the value of money to be reserved. On her third point, complexity, she began by saying how more connected through technology we have become in society: we have all experienced the benefits of computerisation and the internet. However, interestingly, we have become increasingly disconnected from our assets. For example, the way in which we hold securities has become increasingly complex.

In the cryptocurrency world we can observe that while direct holdings are possible, there is nevertheless intermediation. The problem is that private keys are at a vulnerable point and hosted wallets have developed and this is where investors can lose coins – because not all intermediaries are trustworthy. Security systems can fail and assets can be misappropriated.



Top Left: Dr. Jo Braithwaite, Left: Professor Nigel Dodd, Right: Dr. Tatiana Cutts, Top Right: Dr. Eva Micheler Bottom right: Dr. Philipp Paech.

Dr Eva Micheler finished with the view to embrace technology but, also saying we should proceed with caution.

Professor Nigel Dodd took a sociological perspective on bitcoin, beginning by saying it seems futuristic – a technoutopia that operates without politics and inefficient or corrupt institutions. Above all, many “bitcoiners” associate the currency with the betterment of society, emphasising the absence of hierarchy and authority, and the presence of distributed decision-making. In practice, however, bitcoin has a very clear hierarchy, it has politics, and the distribution of decision-making is swayed by a small number of key people. Bitcoin also possesses its own specific social inequalities – both in terms of the concentration of bitcoin wealth, and in terms of mining power. The system is also premised on a flawed theoretical account of money, because it treats money as a “thing” rather than a social process – yet relies on the very forms of sociality it denies.

As a form of money, bitcoin has some significant flaws: it is hyper-deflationary, and nobody wants to use a currency whose value either fluctuates wildly (as bitcoin sometimes does) or rises inexorably. So will bitcoin – or cryptocurrencies in general - be crucial to the future of money? Yes, but not on their own. Bitcoin is both a symptom of increasing monetary pluralism in the advanced capitalist societies, and an embodiment of monetary diversity in its own right. The range of monies we regularly use is increasing. Professor Nigel Dodds thinks this is positive. He said a pluralistic monetary system – where bitcoin is used alongside cash, payments cards and local and community currencies – is likely to be

more resilient, more open, and more democratic.

Dr Tatiana Cutts explored how bitcoin set out to “disintermediate” digital money transactions, taking out big banks from the task of sending and receiving money, and allowing that process to occur on a peer-to-peer basis. But we missed a trick: just like Uber, bitcoin itself is an intermediary: it matches users to miners, farming out the process of carrying money from A to B, just as Uber farms out the process of carrying people from A to B. Like Uber, users have no control over the way in which the network operates. Rather, core coders produce adjustments to the protocol (think of them like board directors) and miners – if they choose to – lend their computational power to bring those adjustments into force (think of them like shareholders; they receive bitcoin in return for their efforts). But, unlike Uber, this process occurs in a largely unstructured and unaccountable manner. Dr Tatiana Cutts said if we are to design a peer-to-peer money system, we must start with a clear constitution, with rigorous mechanisms for accountability. And when we do this, we must constantly account for the many socio-economic consequences of implementing and evolving any monetary system, which are amplified by the move to indelible transacting.

The event attracted over 400 attendees. In case you missed it, the podcast is available <https://bit.ly/2kcvDtO>

100 Years of Votes for Some Women: an LSE Law celebration

Simone Davies, Communications Officer

On 6 February 1918, with the coming into force of the Representation of the People Act, women were by law first given the vote in the UK. Even though this foundational right only applied to a restricted category of women initially, the dam had been breached and the universal franchise would soon follow. 100 years on, to the very day, the Department marked this constitutional watershed with speeches from Baroness Lady (Brenda) Hale, the current and first female President of the UK Supreme Court; Baroness Lady (Shami) Chakrabarti, the Shadow Attorney General for England and Wales and Professor Nicola Lacey, Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy at LSE.

More than 400 audience members cheered as Chair, Professor Jeremy Horder, welcomed the esteemed female panel for the evening. Jeremy first invited Rezwana Anjum, public speaking prize winner from Mulberry School for Girls, to read a passage from Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights for Women*. "How can women be expected to cooperate, unless she know why to be virtuous?"¹ It was a salient reminder of the historic roots of the evening's event, and wonderful to have Rezwana and her school colleagues with us. We were also lucky to be joined by our Law Librarian Maria Bell and her colleagues, who treated us to a marvellous display of suffragette items from the LSE's Women's Library collection, including extremely moving diaries, giving accounts of force feeding at Holloway Prison.

Lady Brenda Hale reflected on the progress by women in the judiciary since the vote was obtained by some women in 1918. In 1918, women were granted the right to stand in Parliament on equal terms with men, highlighting just as important a centenary celebration. However, women did

not have the right to vote on equal terms with men until 1928. Why? Lady Hale's theory is that at the end of the first world war there were far more adult women than men, and if they all had the vote – they could have "ruled the roost!" Lady Hale explained that some women getting the vote and being able to stand for Parliament led to Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act in 1919. This Act provided that a person was not to be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function; or from being appointed to or holding any judicial office or post, which meant that women could become Lay Magistrates.

The first women were called to the Bar in 1922. Lady Hale described how there were very few women in the profession in the 1920s, with only about eight women a year. Over the next few decades, that grew to about 30. The first woman to hold official judicial office, Sybil Campbell, known as a "notoriously heavy sentencer", worked in Tower Bridge Magistrate's Court in 1945 until she reached the statutory retirement age at 72 in 1961. The most famous female QC in the 50s was Dame Rose Heilbron who was a remarkable woman; she was called to the Bar in 1939; in 1949 she was one of the first two women to become Queen's Counsel and in 1949-50 she became the first woman to lead in an English murder case.

The first woman judge was Elizabeth Lane in 1962. Lady Hale reflected personally on how this was only a year before she went up to Cambridge to study law, "so it's no surprise that when I went to read law I never thought I'd be any sort of Judge!"

It took until 1992 for the first woman to be appointed a Queen's Bench Judge. In 1993 Dame Mary Arden became the first woman Chancery Division Judge. Reflecting on her own experiences, Lady Hale remarked how when she was appointed President of the Supreme Court, she was a 72 year old woman replacing a 70 year old man. Lady Hale reflected quite optimistically on the progress of women in the judiciary, saying "the High Court and Court of Appeal are celebrating one fifth women; nearly 100 years after women became qualified to become judges!"

She said people are actively doing the right thing to recruit a diverse judiciary; but we still have a long way to go before



100 Years of Votes for Some Women: an LSE Law celebration *continued*

46 the numbers of women, especially in the higher parts of the judiciary, match the numbers of women entering the profession. She reassured the audience: "don't let it put you off entering the profession!"

Just as Lady Hale had pointed out, Lady Chakrabarti began by saying there is another 10 years to celebrate votes for all women. "[1918] is 100 years of votes for all men aged 21 and over, and middle class women." She explored how the franchise was deliberately excluded from working class women in 1918. Why? For Lady Chakrabarti, it was a numbers game. After the first world war, the number of men was sorely depleted. Perhaps middle class women were tactfully selected for this landmark change, as they were more likely to be conservative voters, and there were fewer of them. This demonstrates that feminism without a wider campaign for social justice will always be divisive: questions of gender intersect with those of class, as well as race and ethnicity.

Lady Chakrabarti went on to say that she thinks that quotas such as those used in the Labour Party's system of all women shortlists is worth looking at: "it has led to exponential growth of female representation, and we now have more women in the Labour party than all the women in all the other parties combined...if we keep going, we are on course for 50 per cent of women". But Lady Chakrabarti remains impatient for broader change. Reading from her book, she ended with a quote "I don't want to call the glass half empty, but the pace of its filling is certainly too slow."

Professor Nicola Lacey too highlighted the centenary being celebrated was a very partial victory and "was mixed in its motives". Nonetheless, it was right to celebrate, as 1918 was a legal landmark and part of a genuine revolution for women.

Professor Nicola Lacey depicted some of the major legal and political victories for women's social and political rights over the past 100 years, such as the Law of Property Act 1925,

which ensured equal inheritance rights. Less positively, it was not until 1991, in *R v R*, that the House of Lords abolished the marital rape exemption. She also looked at the female labour force participation, as a percentage of the female working age population, in Great Britain, which has almost doubled since 1918, and the rapidly growing representation of women in higher education, particularly over the last 30 years.

Professor Nicola Lacey celebrated the courageous women who brought about change by showing a powerful image of a prisoner at Holloway prison in the early 20th century - possibly herself a suffragette - looking out of a window broken by the suffragette protests. The image symbolises the courage and civil disobedience of women who fought for equal rights. Interestingly, women make up a smaller portion of the criminal justice system today than they did at the beginning of the 20th century, despite opportunities for women having been transformed during the course of the century.

Professor Nicola Lacey highlighted findings from the Commission on Gender Inequality and Power, which showed the ways in which women's place in the economy, politics, law and the media playing a key role in their life chances. She asked the audience "Of all of reforms of the new Labour era, which one had the biggest impact on women?" Someone rightly answered. "The minimum wage." This highlights that women are positioned disproportionately at the bottom end of the pay spectrum - a fact recently highlighted by the recent mandatory reporting on gender pay gap, earlier this year.

6 February 1918 was undoubtedly a legal landmark. Although universal suffrage would not be granted to all women for another ten years, it is important to celebrate this as a key moment paving the way for universal suffrage, gradually issuing in socioeconomic changes for women and providing an inroad for more women in the legal profession. But, as all the speakers agreed, there remains a long way to go!

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LLM Specialist Seminar Series in Corporate, Financial and Commercial Law

Edmund Schuster, Associate Professor of Law

LSE Law's popular series of specialist events for LLM studying corporate, financial and commercial law courses saw a number of engaging events in 2017/18, with topics ranging from the IMF's role in financial markets to the regulatory implications of blockchain technology.

Alongside a wide range of specialised courses, we organise a special series of events for the large group of LLM students who come to LSE to focus on corporate, financial, and commercial law. The main aim of the series is to expose students to interesting new developments and ideas in these areas of law, and to give them a chance to discuss with leading scholars and practitioners from around the world.

In 2017-18, a number of engaging events were held, which provided context to the topics and materials covered in LSE Law's course offering. Professor James D Cox, Brainerd Currie Professor of Law at Duke University and a Visiting Professor at LSE Law in 2017, presented his research on the law and practice of forum selection clauses in US corporations, and discussed the consequences of recent legal developments in this area on managerial accountability and entrenchment with our LLM students.

Professor Katja Langenbacher, Professor at Goethe University Frankfurt's House of Finance, presented her new book *Economic Transplants: On Lawmaking for Corporations and Capital Markets* (Cambridge University Press), with Dr. Dan Awrey (Oxford) and Dr. Heikki Marjosola (LSE) commenting.

In January 2018, we were very fortunate that Sean Hagan, General Counsel and Director of the Legal Department at the International Monetary Fund, had a stopover in London on his way from Washington to the World Economic Forum in Davos. In his talk, entitled "The IMF – A Case Study in the Evolution of International Law", Sean discussed how the transformation of the international financial system since

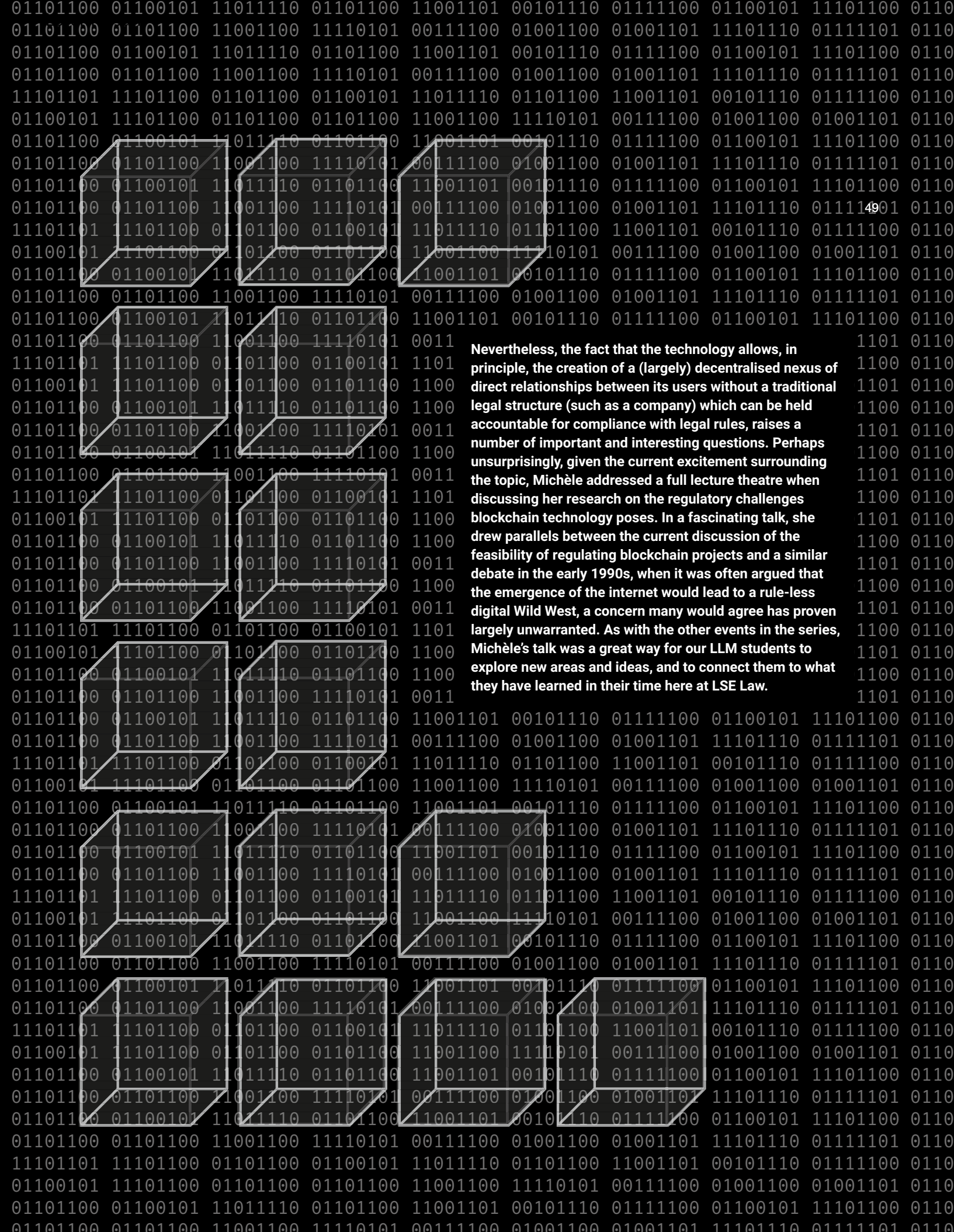
the end of the second world war has led to an evolution of the IMF's mandate, and explored broader implications of this evolution for the development of public international law.

We also hosted Patrizio Messina, partner at international law firm Orrick, who discussed financing options for SMEs in Europe, as well as recent legislative developments on the EU level.

For the last event in this year's series, Michèle Finck, a Senior Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition in Munich and former LSE Fellow, presented her research on "Blockchain Regulation". Blockchain or distributed ledger technology (DLT) is perhaps best known as the core technology behind bitcoin, the digital "cryptocurrency", which received enormous media attention over the past two years or so. Beyond its use in bitcoin, however, other uses of blockchain technology are now also widely being explored by thousands of start-up companies as well as a number of large established businesses across many sectors. These projects seek to leverage the perceived technological advantages of the blockchain across a wide range of sectors. Proponents of the technology argue that – apart from its potential use as a digital currency – it could enable new and more efficient ways of organising financial markets, keep track of supply chains, and perhaps even replace the traditional operation of contractual relationships by using so-called "smart contracts".

What most blockchain/DLT projects have in common is an ambition to decentralise and dis-intermediate the relationships between the various actors in a given network. There is ample reason to be sceptical of the justification for the current hype surrounding anything relating to blockchain technology. At least some of this hype is certainly irrational, as exemplified by recent stories about companies including the word blockchain in their name (with little or no change to their operations) being immediately rewarded by a spike in their stock market valuation. Over the past year, a growing number of blockchain-based projects have also resulted in significant losses to their "investors", when the promoters disappeared with millions in funds raised, often after making outlandish promises about their projects.

Nevertheless, the fact that the technology allows, in principle, the creation of a (largely) decentralised nexus of direct relationships between its users without a traditional legal structure (such as a company) which can be held accountable for compliance with legal rules, raises a number of important and interesting questions. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the current excitement surrounding the topic, Michèle addressed a full lecture theatre when discussing her research on the regulatory challenges blockchain technology poses. In a fascinating talk, she drew parallels between the current discussion of the feasibility of regulating blockchain projects and a similar debate in the early 1990s, when it was often argued that the emergence of the internet would lead to a rule-less digital Wild West, a concern many would agree has proven largely unwarranted. As with the other events in the series, Michèle's talk was a great way for our LLM students to explore new areas and ideas, and to connect them to what they have learned in their time here at LSE Law.

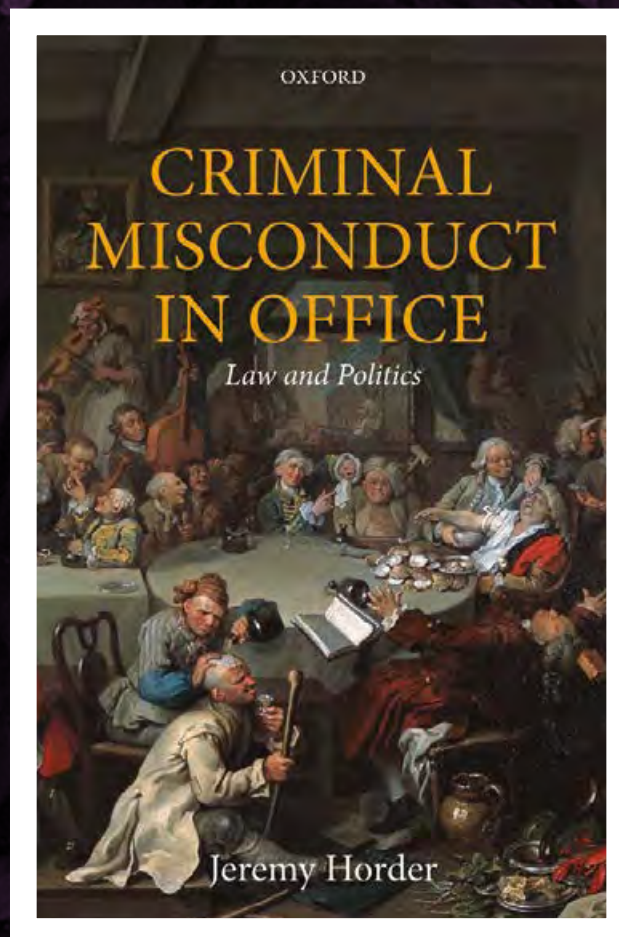


Criminal Misconduct in Office

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Professor Jill Peay, Professor of Law

William Hogarth's *An Election: The Election Entertainment* was sold by Hogarth to the actor David Garrick and then acquired by Sir John Soane in 1823 after the death of Garrick's widow. It can be found at the Sir John Soane museum just across Lincoln's Inn Fields from the LSE Law Department.¹ A detail from Hogarth's *The Election Entertainment* also adorns Professor Jeremy Horder's new book *Criminal Misconduct in Office* (Oxford, OUP 2018).² Its subtitle *Law and Politics* foreshadows the enticements to come. But really one need read no further than the first sentence to be irrevocably drawn in: "The initial driving force behind the decision to write this book was astonishment, and no little anger, at how few members of the UK Parliament faced criminal investigation following the expenses scandal of 2009". In writing this book Jeremy Horder has done the nation a service. For which of us did not share that sense of anger and astonishment, and yet which of us actually did anything about it? Well done Professor Horder.



The launch of the book on the 25 April 2018 at LSE was curious for the absence of any copies of the book to buy and The launch of the book on the 25 April 2018 at LSE was curious for the absence of any copies of the book to buy and yet gilded by the presence of those practising in assorted ways in the field of corruption. Michael Bowes QC, came hotfoot from the "parachute tampering" attempted murder case in Winchester Crown Court. He delivered an extensive analysis of Jeremy's book – for which he clearly had huge admiration – and on which he was eminently well-qualified to speak. As a Trustee of Transparency International UK, the world's leading anti-corruption organisation, and someone who is regularly instructed by, amongst others, the SFO, his insightful comments rendered Jeremy speechless; but seemingly glowing with quiet pride. Amongst those also gathered to hear Michael's wonderful bass-baritone delivery was Robert Barrington, the executive director of the UK chapter of Transparency International, and Colin Nicholls QC, who notably acted in the Ernest Saunders Guinness share rigging case in 1986.

Public trust in politicians is seriously endangered, if not already extinct. Jeremy's book explores whether and how the criminal law might be used to better hold to account politicians through the vehicle of the offence of "misconduct in public office". This is an offence at common law triable only on indictment. It has a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. It relates only to those who are public office holders who act, or fail to act, in a way that constitutes a breach of the duties of that office.

Given the documented ways in which politicians have already betrayed the public's trust, why have so few of them ever been held to account for corrupt, dishonest or self-serving behaviour? Misconduct in office would be one way of dealing with the more egregious forms, but Jeremy also advocates a proportionate response to the less serious forms of such behaviour – ample examples of which are provided in the book's final chapter. He advocates, for example, both civil penalties and the public law remedy of negation – setting back to naught those gains that have been made corruptly – all the time recognising that politicians should be free from the threat of penalty for mere departures from ideal practice. But he also tellingly concludes that parliamentary parties should be regarded as unincorporated associations, which would make them criminally liable for

misconduct offences, and that the misconduct offence should be used against senior officials who tolerate election spending abuses. Where misconduct offences could cover aspects of both the Ministerial Code of conduct, and the MPs' code, one can readily see how his approach could have tremendous reach into areas largely untouched in practice by criminal and civil sanctions.

Jeremy puts the absence of prosecution following the MPs' expenses scandal of 2009 down to a collective failure of nerve. Quite why this should be is intriguing when many of the potential cases would undoubtedly have satisfied the Crown Prosecution Service's two-stage test of first, the strength of the evidence, "is there a realistic prospect of conviction?"; and secondly, a test of whether a prosecution "is it in the public interest".

As a former Law Commissioner one would expect Jeremy Horder's book to be packed with detailed analysis of the law, and of a sophisticated approach to how it might be used and where it might be taken. But it is also so much more than that. This is a book that challenges us all to think further about the fundamental role that misconduct in public office can and should play to make our legislators and their support networks accountable to the people, if necessary ultimately through the medium of jury trial, for corrupt conduct.

¹<https://www.historytoday.com/peter-quennell/hogarth%E2%80%99s-election-series>

²www.oup.com/academic

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“Life studies at LSE”

52 David Goldstone, LLB 1952



Born in 1929, David Goldstone describes himself as “a kid from the backstreets of Swansea, who made good, due to hard work, a bit of intelligence and a fair chunk of good luck”; in which LSE had a role.

Goldstone studied the LLB at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences between 1949 and 1952. He describes his experience moving from Swansea to London at the age of twenty as both unbelievable and nerve-racking. “It was the first time I’d been away from home” he says.

He looks back fondly on his time at Passfield Hall, an LSE Halls of Residence located less than a twenty minute walk from the School, where he lived during his undergraduate years. Goldstone recalls Professor David Hughes Parry as an influential law Professor during his studies. Professor Hughes Parry, also a Welshman, and inspired by Sir William Beveridge, took up a Professorship in the Department of Law at LSE in 1924. He taught Elements of Industrial Legislation; General Principles of the Law of Contract and English Property Law as subjects.

Goldstone’s involvement with the School extended far beyond his formative undergraduate years. Once Goldstone graduated from LSE, he describes completing an apprenticeship in a Law Office in St Paul’s, which led him to become a qualified solicitor in 1955. During his time there, he says he enjoyed returning to LSE during his lunch breaks; he says “when I would go down to LSE for lunch; I almost continued my life education, my life studies, at LSE.” At the time, he founded a squash team, noticing there had not been one previously. He did not play rugby, however, he often travelled with the rugby team on trips, identifying with his Welsh roots.

Later on, Goldstone was on the LSE Council, and following his recommendation, “Emeritus Governors”: a new post which encouraged Governors who had reached the age of

50 to inspire younger people to participate in governing LSE, was created. He also describes how he worked closely with the management team at LSE, and the lasting friendships he had formed with members of the School’s administration.

During his years practising as a solicitor, Goldstone recalls how, with the temerity of youth, he was called upon to advise who he called “big shots” in the property industry. Describing himself as both ambitious and precocious, Goldstone’s experiences with clients informed his decision to embark on a career in the world of property. He became a pioneer of urban regeneration, with examples of work such as the early transformation of the London Docklands area. He founded a company called Regalian Properties Plc, for which he acted as CEO and Chairman for 30 years, and led developments spanning London, including the MI6 building at Vauxhall Cross; the regeneration of Battersea Village and then building up a large portfolio of apartments in Mayfair, London, in Davstone Holdings Limited.

Goldstone’s extensive career does not end there; he has also been Chairman of both Swansea City and Cardiff City football clubs; Deputy Chair of London Welsh Rugby Club; Special Advisor to the Welsh Rugby Union and acted as an Advisor to the Welsh Government and was a Member of the Board of the Welsh Millennium Centre, when the Centre was originally created.

Goldstone’s presence at LSE lives on nearly 60 years since he first arrived to the bustling streets of London from the “backstreets of Swansea”. Goldstone empowered a Welsh student to study at LSE just as he did, by funding them through their studies. More recently he made a significant contribution to the Department by sponsoring its mooting activities through The David Goldstone Mooting Programme. It is without doubt David Goldstone has made a truly positive impact on the Department, for which the LSE Department of Law is most grateful.

If you would like to find out how you can help support the Law Department, please contact

Law.Department.Manager@lse.ac.uk



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Photo: Laurie Nevay

Tax Law and the LSE Tax Law Society Alumni Network

Dr Ian Roxan, Associate Professor of Law and Héctor Z Méndez, LLM Student and President of LSE SU Tax Law Society

Tax has had an important place in the Law Department since it was introduced in the 1960s by Professor GSA. (Ash) Wheatcroft. This long history is now being strengthened by the development of the LSE Tax Law Society Alumni Network.

In addition to the strong LLB Taxation course and our active research programme, the LLM Taxation programme is vigorous and growing. The full-time academics in the Department now active in tax are: Ian Roxan, Eduardo Baistrocchi, Michael Blackwell, Andrew Summers and Emmanuel Voyiakis. The existing ten long-standing LLM courses (covering international and corporate tax, consumption taxes, and tax policy) have been joined this year by two new courses, both of which have proven to be popular and successful: Taxation of Wealth, taught by Dr Andrew Summers, and Tax Avoidance taught by Dr Michael Blackwell, who also teaches the LLB Taxation course. These new courses are also available as part of the Executive LLM programme.

This year has seen a very successful series of the long-running Taxation Seminars, chaired by Dr Ian Roxan, with a full programme of eight seminars on topics ranging from "Taxing the New Economy – Labour Conditions and Performance in the New Economy" with Matthew Taylor, author of the Taylor Report, to "The next big explosion in tax – international arbitration and tax litigation" with Liesl Fichardt and Epaminontas Triantafyllou of Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP, and Dr Jan Kleinheisterkamp from the Law Department, and "Can We Incorporate Fairness into the Economic Analysis of Taxation?" with Professor François Maniquet, economist at the Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium. In addition, there were four special events, including the launch of Eduardo Baistrocchi's important new book, *A Global Analysis of Tax Treaty Disputes*, where the keynote speaker Sophie Chatel, Head of the Tax Treaty Unit in the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration.

This year also saw staff seminar presentations by Dr Ian Roxan on "Is VAT also a Corporate Tax? Untangling Tax Burdens and Benefits for Companies" and by Dr Emmanuel Voyiakis on "Tax as Rent".

The success of the LLM programme is enhanced by the students. Between 2013 and 2014, students established the LSESU Tax Law Society (TLS), which is currently led by an enthusiastic Executive Committee elected by the members. The TLS, organized under the London School of Economics and Political Science's Student's Union, provides a forum for all LSE students, (undergraduate, postgraduate and PhD) who are interested in tax law and policy, with opportunities analyse, discuss and conduct research in taxation.

During 2017 and 2018, TLS built up alliances with the Latin-American Society, the Chilean Society and the Mexican Society to organize a conference on "Tax Reform in Latin America: Guiding principles for executing policy". It also received support from the law firm Mayer Brown to organize a conference on "Global Energy Taxation" where we learned directly from some partners in the firm about their experience in the US and Brazil.

However, TLS is not all work. As a group of students sharing common interests, there is also time for socializing and getting to know each other better. Each year TLS organizes the Tax Law Society Christmas Dinner where members and academic staff in Taxation from the LSE Law Department join a meal. This year, TLS also shared a great room escape adventure where they competed in teams, and of course, enjoyed some drinks together after class at the pub.

One of the most valuable features of the society is the diversity of its members (something that is not so surprising in what is the second most international university in the world according to the Times Higher Education Survey). During the last year, it had 31 members from 21 different countries, including Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Malta, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uruguay, the US and the UK. This provided all members with a unique and more enriching



experience, learning from the different backgrounds and jurisdictions of its members for a broader and more accurate understanding of current issues in tax law and policy around the world.

TLS offers a key door for access to a great number of international practitioners and scholars that could give an important boost to a career in tax. We are now working at developing the TLS Alumni Network. We invite all current and former students of the LSE Tax Programme to become part of this great network, whether you were a student of LSE LLM in tax, an LSE student in the University of London LLM, or an undergraduate who took the Taxation course. We plan to hold an annual meeting in London or somewhere else where there are LSE Tax alumni to exchange ideas and experiences, as well as to discuss potential collaborations between members.

It is also worth mentioning one important project we started this year and that we encourage future members to pursue: the launching of the LSE Tax Law Review. This is a vital project that could provide more visibility to our society, as well as enriching the experience of all LSE students interested in Tax and contributing to the prestige of our university.

If you would like to join the TLS Alumni Network, or if you are interested in the LSE Tax Law Review project or would like any other information about our society, please contact **Ian Roxan** i.roxan@lse.ac.uk or any member of the Executive Committee 2017-18, who are listed at www.lsesu.com. You can also find us on LinkedIn or Facebook. We look forward to hearing from you!

LSE Law, 1919-2019: Transforming

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Lives in Law

Professor Jeremy Horder



In 2019 we will celebrate a century since the formal beginnings of a Department of Law at

LSE (as opposed to the simple existence of law teaching, from the School's very founding in 1895). One of William Beveridge's first acts when he became the Director of LSE in 1919 was to confirm HC Gutteridge in the Cassel Chair of Commercial and Industrial Law – the Department's first full-time Professor of Law.

The Department is now one of the world's best. In the UK, it was ranked first for research outputs in the most recent Research Excellence Framework (REF) and in the top 5 law departments overall by this year's The Complete University Guide. In the 2017 QS World University rankings, the Department was ranked seventh (out of 200 departments worldwide).

Over the next few years, the Department hopes to transform the way it supports its students intellectually and financially, and in how it reaches out to those who may struggle or need help to realise their aspirations to engage in legal education and scholarship.

Transforming Lives in Law

We have four priority projects under the banner of Transforming lives in Law. We welcome philanthropic investment from alumni, friends and partners of LSE.

1. Promoting diversity in our PhD programme

We are inviting support for a programme that will encompass the promotion of PhD research among students from ethnic minority backgrounds, and in particular

black Afro-Caribbean students. This will include provision of financial support for students on relevant courses at LSE.

2. Creating a diverse and inclusive Global Scholar programme

We are inviting support for the Global Scholar Programme, which will assist us in bringing a diverse range of overseas scholars to LSE for short periods to conduct research, teach, and contribute to public engagement.

3. Creating a Law Learning and Skills Centre

We are inviting support for the Law Learning and Skills Centre, to drive the expansion of our system of student support from the first year through to post-graduation employment.

4. Creating a Legal Advice Clinic for LSE Law

We are inviting support for the creation of a Legal Advice Clinic within the Department, to provide much needed free advice to those who cannot afford to pay for it, and to give our students an opportunity to put their legal skills into practice.

If you would like to support the department and help us to Transform Lives in Law, please give to the Annual Fund via lse.ac.uk/donatenow.

If you are considering making an individual leadership gift you may contact **Shona Aitken** on s.aitken@lse.ac.uk, who can provide guidance on the best ways to partner with the School by matching your own philanthropy with LSE's strategic giving opportunities.

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The LSE Annual Fund, the School's regular giving programme, is an essential resource that helps LSE to maintain its status as a world class university. The generosity of alumni, governors, staff and friends of LSE enables the Annual Fund to support essential projects and initiatives on campus every year. You can support LSE with an unrestricted gift towards your preferred priority area of need: Strategic Initiatives; Student Support; Teaching and Research Excellence; Student Life. Alternatively, you can indicate LSE Law as your preference when making your unrestricted gift. Find out more at: lse.ac.uk/donatenow or by emailing annualfund@lse.ac.uk

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Mr Michael Schuetz	2001
Dr Oluseto Fasan	2001, 2007

Mr Alain Molnar	2002
Mr Charles W Whitney	2002
Mr David C Pitluck	2002, 2007
Mr Gregory J Clifford	2003
Mr Christopher J Mainella	2003
Mr Charles R Mandly Jr	2003
Mr Luis M Medina	2003
Mrs Olabisi M. Sowunmi	2003
Mr Romain Tiffon	2003
Miss Samantha J Curtis	2004
Mrs Maria G Mamone	2004
Mr Hanjiao Wang	2004
Ms Elena Cirillo	2005
Ms Oluwatoyin A Damola	2005
Mr Daniel Emch	2005
Ms Kalika A Jayasekera	2005
Mr Benedikt Kormaier	2005
Dr Victor P Olisa	2005
Mr David Person	2005
Mr Shiva Tiwari	2005
Dr Urs A Wickihalder	2005
Miss Fiona W Wong	2005
Miss Corina Barsa	2006
Mr Olympio J Carvalho e Silva	2006
Mr Brian Hanratty	2006
Mr Ryan C Hansen	2006
Mr Eric Kauffman	2006
Miss Charlotte M Whitehorn	2006
Ms Farah Purwaningrum	2007
Ms Sarah M Wolpert	2007
Mr Martin G Hammond	2008
Miss Georgina R. Davidson	2009
Miss Anne Wijkman	2009, 2014
Mr Alexandros Aldous	2010
Mr Melvin Asare	2010
Mr Tommaso Crackett	2010
Mr Camille-Michel El-Asmar	2010
Ms Benedetta Marino	2010
Mr Lars S Otto	2010
Miss Nampha Prasithiran	2010
Mr Dhiraj K Nainani	2010, 2011
Mrs Rebecca Fellas	2011
Mr Andreas Göller	2011
Mr Siyuan Huang	2011
Miss Jiayin Yin	2011
Mr Ahmed Alani	2012
Ms Abiola D Cole	2012
Ms Irma P Gomez Robles	2012
Mrs Asli Guner Paul	2012
Mr Philippe Harles	2012

Mr Benran Huang	2012
Mr Cédric L Lindenmann	2012
Miss Shaneeka H Tiller	2012
Mr Avgerinos Avramikos	2013
Mr James Byrne	2013
Miss Anna S Caro	2013
Mr Carl T Schnackenberg	2013
Mr Junkai Xu	2013
Mr Calvin Chan	2014
Mr Tom P Cornell	2014
Mr Nikolaus D Vaerst	2014
Ms Julia E Van Bezouwen	2014
Ms Imogen J Galilee	2015
Mr Philippe Y Kuhn	2015
Mr Peter K Wat	2015, 2016
Mr Vincent R Johnson	2016

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Lawyers' Alumni Group

The LSE Lawyers' Alumni Group comprises alumni of the School who studied law at LSE and/or practise or have an interest in law having studied another subject at LSE.

The group provides a forum for discussion at a variety of events throughout the year, offers opportunities for professional networking and encourages active alumni support for the School.

The Group has forged strong links with LSE Law and holds a number of events during the academic year including guest lectures, social events, and other opportunities for current students, Department staff and alumni to meet and network.

How to get involved

The group is run by a committee of alumni and also includes representatives from the student body. Membership of the group is free and all alumni of the School are invited to join. If you would like to become a member, please email the Alumni Relations team on alumni@lse.ac.uk

Find out more about the committee at alumni.lse.ac.uk/lag_committee

You can also join us on LinkedIn at





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