

Boston University School of Law

Graduate and International Programs Office
765 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 802
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
T 617-353-5324
Email: lawabroad@bu.edu

**BOSTON
UNIVERSITY**

Boston University School of Law

Study Abroad Final Reports



Panthéon-Assas University (Paris II)
Paris, France

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Please provide a written assessment of your experience abroad this past term in light of your academic and educational objectives. In particular, please touch on the following: your overall experience at the foreign institution, the quality of the faculty and the quality and availability of courses offered. Please also comment on other topics you feel might be helpful to future students, such as quality of life, financial, housing, social or other considerations that had an impact on your experience. Your report need not be longer than two pages.
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 - a) Will you share your personal email address with students who request to contact former program participants?
YES ☒
NO ☐
 - b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?
YES ☒
NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Name:

Semester/Institution: Full-Year LL.M. (2022-2023) in Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas

REPORT:

My name is David Andreu, and I am a graduating 3L at BU Law. I just completed my year abroad in Paris, France, as one of the two students to first take part in the LL.M. AWArDS (Assas World Arbitration and Disputes Settlement) in their third year at BU Law. In this final report, I wanted to quickly walk through some of my primary observations regarding the

program, including my objectives, my overall experience, and some specifics regarding everyday life in Paris.

First, I applied to the program and attended with two main objectives: (i) to learn first-hand about legal analysis from a European perspective and (ii) to make connections that will inform my career, whether I eventually practice in the United States or Europe. I am very happy to report that both of my objectives were fulfilled. As to the first objective, my having partaken in a program that focused on international arbitration from the perspective of practitioners in France provided me with immense insight into the French legal system, civil law systems more broadly, and a distinct approach to law altogether from that of U.S. lawyers. My discussions with European professors and fellow classmates alike really opened my eyes to how the parties to any negotiation may differ in their background philosophy and shined a light on how the U.S. approach to justice is certainly not universal. I truly believe that I will carry the insight of these conversations with me in an increasingly global legal market as it helps me to better place myself in the shoes of others who may come from different countries, cultures, etc. As to the second objective, these conversations over an entire academic year also provided me with the opportunity to really get to know my professors and classmates. I believe that many of them will remain lifelong friends and know that I can turn to them for guidance throughout my career.

Second, my overall experience at Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas (Paris II) was challenging but extremely fruitful. Unlike U.S. law schools, the LL.M. AWArdS program consists of many different courses with even more professors who sometimes share in teaching any one course. These courses covered arbitrations in specific fields, such as energy and mining or mergers and acquisitions, while others focused on international arbitration institutions, such as the International Chamber of Commerce. The more overarching topics were taught by full-time

university professors, themselves renowned experts in their field with many years of research and experience. However, many of these courses are also taught by full-time practicing attorneys in some of the largest law firms in the world, oftentimes the heads of their practice groups or even the managing partners of their offices. Therefore, it must be expected that the course schedule for such a program will sometimes change week to week depending on practitioners' availability and last-minute emergencies with clients. Nonetheless, the program does an excellent job of making sure that all the promised classes are rescheduled when necessary.

Lastly, as to everyday life in Paris, my year abroad was a worthwhile culture shock. Life in Paris is not so different from large U.S. cities on its face: the city is expensive, the apartments are small, and the people are busy. However, I believe Paris is particularly well-suited for those who can manage schoolwork while remaining flexible with their routines and schedules. The center of Paris is itself a work of art with particularly charming restaurants on literally every corner, and a train or flight from Paris is relatively short and inexpensive to many sought-out tourist destinations across Europe. Moreover, many global events take part in the city every other week, including Paris Arbitration Week which the LL.M. AWArdS program partakes in. Thus, I would say that my time abroad was especially distinct in my having been able to both take part in a rigorous academic program while also embracing the new experiences that few cities on Earth can provide.

All in all, I am extremely happy that I partook in the LL.M. AWArdS program and would be more than happy to chat with any students who are interested. The program fulfilled all of my objectives and allowed me to learn from some of the most knowledgeable international arbitration experts in the world in one of the world's most exciting cities.

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Name: _____

Semester/Institution: Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas –Full Year - AWArDS

REPORT:

Final Study Abroad Report – LL.M in International Arbitration in Paris

The study abroad program at the Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas is an incredible opportunity that comes with strengths and challenges. First, the overall experience at the

institution is one that takes adjustment coming from an American law school. The lecturers, comprised of both university faculty and practitioners, all have a unique style of teaching. Some lecture without any outlines or presentations to follow to help you stay organized. Others look to students to lead the discussion. In terms of getting support from faculty, it can be a little more difficult than at U.S. schools. Faculty and administrative staff maintain offices in different buildings that are dispersed throughout different areas of Paris, so email is often the only practical way to get answers to questions, which can often involve delays. In summary, there are multiple facets of the institution itself that require adjustment. However, there is also flexibility. The faculty tried to work with students directly to take into consideration strikes and other events that would impact the ability for students to attend courses, for example. Overall, my experience at the institution was positive.

One of the greatest strengths of the program is certainly the faculty. The arbitration and dispute resolution program specifically is taught not only by incredible university faculty, but also practitioners from some of the most prominent law firms in the city. University faculty often taught their subjects with a more theoretical approach that gave insight on arbitration laws in France. Practitioners, however, taught specific rules or specific cases and added their own experiences to the material. The practitioners who taught us often also ran us through simulations like expert testimony, discovery hearings, etc. Though particularly challenging for many of the students that had no work experience, these were also important opportunities to see how different legal systems approach the practical side of legal practice.

Next, the courses offered at the university ranged in topic and specificity. For example, one class taught across both semesters introduced commercial arbitration and investment arbitration under French law broadly. Other courses included a specific course on the arbitration

rules of the International Chamber of Commerce. Broader classes gave us the knowledge to be able to analyze and understand the choices made in the specific rules we then learned in more specific classes, so I believe this combination was a strength in the program. However, one of the challenges with the variety of classes presented was the time spent learning each topic. Sometimes, we were taught a specific topic only for 6 hours total. Then, we would be assigned a final project, such as an analytical paper or a mock written submission. It could be difficult to write analytically on a topic we only spent limited time learning. So, while the variety of lectures gave us insight on numerous topics, it also took a lot of research to supplement our lectures and complete written assignments.

Finally, life in Paris is difficult to describe in a few words. In terms of housing, it is not an overall affordable city. Housing is cheaper than Boston, at least, particularly if you choose to live in an area further from the center. However, the prices are not significantly lower. Public transportation is also around the same cost, and inflation is only causing it to increase in the city. It is difficult to find cheap clothing in Paris, too. Stores like Marshalls and Target do not exist. Groceries can be much cheaper, particularly with respect to bread and cheese. Meanwhile, the social life in Paris is predictably booming. Events are constantly circulating throughout the city. Museums and attractions are on every doorstep. Restaurants, bars, and cafes line almost every street. Overall, it is a city that is defined by what you make it.

In summary, I believe the arbitration program in Paris is an incredible experience. The challenges help to familiarize you with new environments and people. The program itself is rich in topics and experienced instructors. It is a program I would highly recommend to those interested in international studies.

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Name:

Semester/Institution: Full year LLM European Law Paris II

REPORT:

My objective was to learn more about the European Union system of law and gain perspective of alternate legal systems. I wanted to know how the EU system interacted with the legal system of member states. The modules in my course that were most instructive on this were the Four Freedoms and Competition Law modules. I would say that these met my initial objectives. I also wanted to know more about human rights and broaden my knowledge of other areas of law that I did not explore at BU, which I also did through the Company and Financial Markets Law course and Labor Law modules.

The style of evaluation varied by professors' preferences but there was a significant number of in-class presentations. I was unprepared for this, especially as someone who fears public speaking. However, this was immensely beneficial to me and really decreased, though did not eliminate, my nerves when faced with public speaking situations. I felt much better about my capacity to present coherently and effectively, as well as respond to questions on my presentation topic, by the end of the course. This is something I am most proud of achieving over the course of the year.

It was evident that in this course some professors are better teachers. Our Competition Law professor was phenomenal, as were the two professors in Institutional and Decision-Making Structure of the EU, and the Environmental Law professor. Our head teacher, who was in charge of organizing the course, taught Private International Law teacher and also did a fair job in teaching but I did not feel extremely supported by her, as I didn't feel she was an especially good advocate for students. Other professors were less professional and less careful in instructing students. In particular, the professor teaching Consumer Law could be seen on social network sites while students were presenting and, during the final examination/presentation (which she rescheduled twice, going around the administration to do so, and then moved up the submission deadline for), was texting on her cellphone while I gave my presentation. In general, the rapid changes to the schedule with no notice and uneven scheduling did not indicate great respect by the administration or professors for their students. It was quite frustrating to have eight to twelve hours of our Human Rights Law course crammed into three days in October and then not return to the subject again until late March, and again cram eight to twelve hours of teaching into a few short days. This was not great for retention of the material or continuity of the topics; I found it very frustrating. This sort of scheduling does not indicate a great deal of care for the learning experience of students, and it did happen often that a class would meet for a few days in one week and then not again for perhaps a month. I did not enjoy this method of learning at all. I am comfortable dealing with unfamiliar systems of bureaucracy and educational institutions in other countries from my undergraduate experience abroad, but this was uniquely disorganized. It almost made the course feel informal rather than a rigorous degree program.

However, I did appreciate the program overall and the varied module topics. I loved that the class included students from various countries; the different national legal systems and ways of thinking created great class discussions. This was one of the highlights of the experience for me. I met wonderful fellow law students who will undoubtedly be lifelong friends. The city itself is a unique learning experience as well and was a wonderful environment to encourage appreciation for learning both inside and outside of a classroom.

This course is not a pathway to immediate job opportunities found through professors or classmates. I was exposed to different job search resources through discussions with classmates and different fields of law that I might have future interest in, such as data protection and privacy law. I did obtain a job using a job search engine I learned about from a classmate, but the program itself does not lend itself to a job offer. However, an LLM in European Law is an important qualification for many positions in the legal field in European countries, and Paris II is recognized across Europe for a strong law program.

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Name:

Semester/Institution: 2022-2023 LLM EU Law, Paris II Assas

REPORT:

My academic and personal goals going into the program were to gain a base-level of knowledge about EU law because, post-graduation, I will be working with European clients at a law firm in London. Additionally, I chose the Paris program because I previously lived and worked in Paris, so I have a connection to the culture and know the language.

With that in mind, I do believe my goals were met in the program. There are a range of topics covered by the courses including the History of the EU, EU Financial Markets, Human Rights, Intellectual Property, Labor Law, Consumer Law, Environmental Law, Four Freedoms of the EU, EU Institutions, External Relations, Competition, Data Protection, and Private International Law. The quality of the faculty depended on the course. Many professors were interested in the students and experts in their field but their teaching styles were different so it depends on what you prefer as a student.

In my opinion, there were four main academic downsides that made it more difficult for myself and the other students. The first was that there was no real foundational, introductory course. The second was that most professors chose to evaluate students based on one or two presentations which meant that many of the classes had the students teaching themselves instead of the professor being the one to teach. The third was that there was no communication between the professors on the pedagogical structure that the year would have. This meant that many professors would skim over things they thought we already learned or teach at a higher level than what we could appreciate. Fourth, the class schedule was based on the availability of the professor which made it very difficult to plan your own time and difficult to learn and remember the material. For example, we could have the first two classes of a seminar in November and not see the professor again until March for the rest of the class sessions. This also meant that all twelve classes finished and had their finals in the second semester with most of the finals falling within two weeks at the end of the year.

There were, however, many benefits to spending 3L year in Paris. You get to meet many international students who are now some of my closest friends. You also get to travel and enjoy Paris which is an amazing city. In general, I would say this is a great program if you really want to spend a year in Paris but perhaps the academics are less rigorous than those found at BU.

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Name: _____ Semester/Institution:
____ Fall 2020 and Spring 2021 ____ Universite Paris II Pantheon-Assas

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

General Thoughts on European Union and International Law

- Before discussing the structure of the academic year, what I would like to say is that you should be sure that you are interested in European Union law prior to taking the course.
- The Paris LLM program is not a casual overview of the law.
- The LLM program delves deeply into topics in European Union Law with the expectation that you will be well-trained in the subject matter at the end of the program.
- Have a specific career goal in mind prior to doing the LLM other than going to Paris to enjoy the city.
- I am interested in practicing internationally, and I sincerely believed that an education in US law only would be woefully inadequate in preparing for that goal.

Academic Year Structure

- The academic year was divided into several different modules, some of which ran concurrently.
- The modules offered during the Paris program academic year were:
 - European Institutions,
 - History of the European Idea,
 - Private International Law,
 - Four Freedoms,
 - Intellectual Property,
 - Financial Markets,
 - External Relations,
 - Competition Law,
 - Labor Law,
 - Environmental Law,

- Human Rights,
- Consumer Law.
- I would recommend taking Professor Daniela Caruso's European Law course prior to attending the Paris course.
- If not, at least read an introductory book on European Union Law over the summer before the academic year begins.
- It will make your life so much easier.

European Institutions

Course Summary

- According to the Course Syllabus, European Institutions covers "the nature, the architecture and the institutional system of the European Union. It also discusses the main features of the European legal order and the relations of this order with the law of Member States. It focuses on burning issues, such as the institutional reforms set up in order to face the economic crisis, the migrant crisis, or the Brexit. It is quite an intensive class as it is both aimed to give the basis...and to further develop the main institutional and legal order issues..."

Good books to read (or at least skim) during the summer prior to the course:

- R. Schütze, An Introduction to EU Law, Cambridge University Press, latest edition
- C. Barnard and S. Peers, European Union Law, OUP, latest edition

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

- #1.- From the Schumann Declaration to the Lisbon Treaty and from 6 to 27 Member States
- #2.- Who is doing What?- The Institutional Organization of the EU and the Distribution of Competence
- #3.- How specific is EU Law? An Autonomous Legal Order
- #4.- How Can the EU Face the Crisis? Is the EU itself in crisis?
- #5.- "A Federation of Member States": An oxymora? – Being a State within the EU
- #6.- A True Legal Order at the European Level
- #7.- The European Judiciary
- #8.- The Political Role of the ECJ

Grading:

50% Presentation
25% Oral participation
25% Written Exam

- I thought the course provided an excellent foundation and overview for the remainder of the year.
- Try to do the readings before class.
- Pay attention and learn the structure and types of EU government, law, and lawmaking bodies well. It is very important.
- You will rely on this information for the rest of the year.
- Try to participate as much as possible.
- The professors really appreciate this, and it prevents a lot of awkward silences.

History of the European Idea

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

- Lecture 1 -European cultural heritage (I): General background
- Lecture 2 -European cultural heritage (II): The political legacy of Classical Antiquity
- Lecture 3 -European cultural heritage (III): Christian Europe
- Lecture 4 -From Roman law to European law (I): Rome and "The invention of Law in the West"
- Lecture 5 -From Roman law to European law (II): The *Ius commune*
- Lecture 6 -From Roman law to European law (III): towards the Civil law tradition
- Lecture 7 -Europe as political entity (I): The rise of national Sovereignty
- Lecture 8 -Europe as political entity (II): The Revolutionary Period
- Lecture 9 -Europe as political entity (III): the redrawing of the Europe's political map and the burden of nationalism
- Lecture 10 -Europe as political entity (IV): The Interwar Period
- Lecture 11 -The making of Europe (I): the birth of the European community (1950-1957)
- Lecture 12 -The making of Europe (II): United in diversity?

Grading:

50% Research Paper
30% Oral Presentation
20% Class participation

- I really enjoyed this class.
- So often, we study law without a thought as to how it came to be.
- What I like about the way Paris II teaches is that they value the history as an important part of understanding why decisions are made.
- It was also a nice break from the hard-core lessons about structures of European Union governance.

Environmental Law

- According to the 2020-2021 Environmental Law syllabus, “This course gives a critical and engaging account of the essential and emerging issues for corporations or policy developers as regard environmental law and sustainable development. It aims at giving an overall view EU environmental law. It links theory with practical applications. It examines tradition topics and increasingly important fields (environmental democracy, climate change, corporate social responsibility, pollutions management...). It also aims at making business lawyers reflect on the impact of environmental liability and court decisions on society.”

Course Topics Covered

- Environmental law and EU law
- Litigation
 - Environmental liability (EU directive, ECJ cases, national courts)
 - Class Actions
- Comparative environmental law and business law

Grading

50% Class participation

25% Student Presentation

25% Papers Corresponding to Student Presentations

Private International Law

Course Summary

- According to the Private International Law Course Syllabus, “this course covers essential principles relating to international jurisdiction, choice of law and free movement of

judgments, in the field of civil and commercial matters, as well as in family matters. Emphasis will be put on intra-European relationships, but the course will also examine the interaction of the European judicial area with the rest of the world.”

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

Chapter 1 Introduction to EU Private International Law -The concept of a common area of justice

Chapter 2 The distinction between European and international

- Territorial scope of application of the Brussels Ibis Regulation
- Territorial scope of application of Regulations Rome I and Rome II

Chapter 3 The free movement of judgments. Recognition and enforcement of judgments given in a Member State

- Grounds for refusal of recognition and enforcement of judgments given in a Member State
- Procedural aspects

Chapter 4 Parallel proceedings –Preventive and curative approaches. Legal certainty versus flexibility

Chapter 5 EU PIL for contracts

- Party autonomy: Choice of court and choice of law
- The limits of party autonomy
- Rules applicable in the absence of a choice made by the parties.

Chapter 6 EU PIL for torts

- Rules on jurisdiction in matters relating to tort
- Choice of law rules in matters relating to tort

Chapter 7 EU PIL for families

Recommended Textbooks (According to the Course Syllabus)

The following books are recommended by the Professor:

- Michael Bogdan, Marta Pertegás Sender, Concise Introduction to EU Private International Law, Europa Law Publishing, 2019.
- Peter Stone, Private International Law in the European Union, 4th ed., Elgar European Law, 2018.
- Geert van Calster, European Private International Law, Hart Publishing, latest edition.

Grading

The assessment means for the Private International Law module was a take-home examination that we had to complete in three hours (50%). In addition, we were evaluated on a group presentation (25%) and oral class participation (25%).

Final Thoughts

- There is a lot of information to learn in Private International Law.
- This course is one of the main reasons why I stated previously that it is important to pay attention in the European Institutions course.
- If you do not get a good grasp of the basics in European Institutions, you may find it quite challenging to catch up, here.
- Some of the material can be quite dry.
- However, you must learn it.
- The more you participate in class, the more engaged you will be with the material.

Four Freedoms

- According to the 2020-2021 Course Syllabus for Four Freedoms, “The Course deals with the law of the internal market. This substantive law, which is based on the economic freedoms (free movement of goods, freedom of establishment, freedom to provide services, free movement of persons, freedom of the movement of capital and of payments), constitutes the cornerstone of European integration. The aim of this course is to give an in-depth knowledge on this area by focusing not only on the specific freedoms but also understanding the transversal issues proper to all the freedoms as well as understanding the new challenges and boundaries of the internal market.”
- The course focuses heavily on classroom participation – specifically on case presentations in which students present several cases either alone or in groups.

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

- 1- General Introduction on Free Movement (2 hours)
- 2- Free Movement of Goods (3 hours)
- 3- Keck and the Boundaries of Free Movement I (2 hours)
- 4- Keck and the Boundaries of Free Movement II (2 hours)
- 5- Free Movement and Taxation (2 hours)]
- 6- Freedom of Establishment (3 hours)
- 7- Fundamental Freedoms and Fundamental Rights (2 hours)

- 8- Free Movement and Public Order (2 hours)
- 9- Free Movement and Proportionality (2 hours)
- 10- Free Movement of Services – The Gambling Saga (2 hours)
- 11- Free Movement and Monopolies (1 hour)]
- 12- Free Movement and Public Procurement (1 hour)
- 13- Free Movement and Digitalization (1 hour)
- 14- Free Movement of Persons and Citizenship 1 (2 hours)
- 15- The Limits of Free Movement of Persons and Citizenship 1 (1 hour)

Grading

70% Individual Paper
30% Classroom Participation

Final Thoughts

- I enjoyed the flexibility of the final paper in that the professor allowed use to make our own decisions regarding the selection of a topic based upon our specific subject matter interests.
- In doing so, I was able to learn a lot more from the course.

Financial Markets

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

Lesson 1: Legislation and Authorities
Lessons 2: Markets in financial instruments
Lessons 3: Issuers
Lessons 4: Customers and Investors
Lesson 5: Financial system's security
Lesson 6: Market abuse and Money laundering

Grading

Classroom participation is key for this portion of the course. The grade for the entire module (100%) is based upon classroom participation.

Final Thoughts

- The professor is strict but fair in grading as long as you do the reading and participate liberally in class.
- It helps to have a sincere interest in financial markets law.
- I didn't, but I participated actively in class and did just fine.

External Relations

- This module was a very short, intensive deep dive into external relations between the European Union and international entities, building upon prior knowledge of the inner workings of the government and judicial system of the European Union.

Course Topics Covered (According to the Course Syllabus)

- I. Legal Personality of the European Union and External Competences under the EU and TFEU Treaties
- II. Negotiation and Conclusion of International Agreements
- III. Legal Effects of International Agreements and International Law in the EU Legal Order
- IV. Common Commercial Policy
- V. Relations between the European Union and the WTO
- VI. Relations between the European Union and the UN

Recommended Textbooks

- Any good textbook on external relations between the European Union and international entities. The professor recommended several textbooks.

Grading

Assessment was through classroom participation, individual and group presentations, and the completion of a 5,500 - 6,000 word final paper.

Consumer Law

The course gives a comprehensive overview of the workings of Consumer Law in the European Union.

Grading

Group presentation
Final Paper
Classroom participation

Human Rights

- According to the 2020-2021 Human Rights Course Syllabus, “The objective of the course is to enable students to: (1) Understand the architecture for the protection of fundamental rights in Europe in a global perspective; (2) Identify the core challenges that arise in the protection of fundamental rights in Europe today; (3) Evaluate the institutional dynamics at play in the European multilevel human rights system through the analysis of case studies.”

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

- Course topics covered include the right to due process, the rights to strike, the right to vote, and the right to abortion.
 - Lecture 1: Introduction
 - Lecture 2: Challenges: Rule of Law Crisis
 - Lecture 3: Challenges: Brexit
 - Lecture 4: Challenges: Privacy
 - Lecture 5: European Multilevel Human Rights System
 - Lecture 6: The Right to Due Process
 - Lecture 7: The Right to Vote
 - Lecture 8: The Right to Strike
 - Lecture 9: The Right to Abortion

Grading

80% In-class Group Presentation
20% In-class Participation

Competition Law

- According to the 2020-2021 Competition Law Syllabus, “The module will analyse the fundamental provisions of EU competition law in particular Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and will introduce EU merger control. During the course, we will take a comparative law perspective and we will provide some examples from cases in other major non-EU jurisdictions (such as the United States) that highlight the specificity of the European approach in competition law. This is particularly important as EU competition law has served as the main model for many other competition law regimes in the world. A thorough understanding of all areas of EU competition law will provide students from other jurisdictions a valuable perspective on their own competition law regimes.”

Course Topics (According to the Syllabus)

- Seminar 1: Origins, institutional framework and the goals of EU competition law
 - Part 1 - Introduction to competition law and policy
 - Part 2 - The Goals of competition law and public policy
- Seminar 2: Article 101 TFEU, Agreements and concerted practices
 - Part 1 – Basics on Agreements
 - Part 2 – A focus on vertical restraints
- Seminar 3: Article 102 TFEU, Abusive strategies (1)
 - Part 1 – Basics on Article 102
 - Part 2 – Modernization of Antitrust, A case study: The Intel Case
- Seminar 4: Article 102 TFEU, Abusive strategies (2)
 - Part 1 – Abusive Pricing Strategies
 - Part 2 – Abusive Non-Pricing Strategies: The Essential Facilities Doctrine
- Seminar 5: Enforcement of Competition Rules in Europe
 - Part 1 – The public enforcement
 - Part 2 – The private enforcement
- Seminar 6: Merger control
 - Part 1 – Scope of Merger Control in Europe
 - Part 2 – Merger Control Procedure
- Seminar 7: European competition law in a Global context

- Part 1 – A worldwide competition law?
- Part 2 – The Effect Doctrine: A US/UE comparison
- Seminar 8: European competition law in a Digital world
 - Part 1 – On-going Procedures against GAFA
 - Part 2 – Reforms
 - DMA, DSA, New competition Tool

Recommended Textbooks

- Whish & Bailey Competition Law (9th edition, Oxford University Press, 2018)
- Geradin, Layne-Farrar, Petit EU Competition Law and Economics (OUP, 2012)
- Monti EC Competition Law (Cambridge University Press, 2007)
- Marco Colino Competition Law of the EU and the UK (OUP, 7th ed., 2011)

Grading

70% Examination

30% Oral Participation

Final Thoughts

It helps to have a sincere interest in Competition Law. You will get more out of the module if you do.

The assessment means for the Competition Law module was a 10-minute oral examination. This was an unexpected surprise.

Labor Law

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

- According to the 2020-2021 Labor Law Course Syllabus, “with a comparative perspective, this course will cover current issues in EU equality, labor and employment law: from the conclusion of the contract to the dismissal of workers, encompassing issues of health and safety, worktime, wages and economic lay-offs. Collective rights of workers in the EU will also be discussed: union and other employee representative rights,

collective bargaining and right to strike. Then the course will focus more deeply on the scope of EU equality law including: the proof of direct, indirect, systemic discrimination and harassment law. Examples of grounds of discrimination covered include sex, gender discrimination and parental rights. We will debate on questions such as multiple discrimination and positive action in litigation with respect to racial discrimination. The rising challenge of age, disability discrimination and reasonable accommodation in terms of effective implementation. It is an interactive course focused on cases studies to understand the trends in EU employment and labor law and the tools for strategic litigation.”

Recommended Textbook

- Mercat-Bruns, Marie. Discrimination at Work: Comparing European, French, and American Law. Oakland: University of California Press, 2016. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1525/luminos.11>

Grading

2 grades:

- Final paper (50% of the final mark)
- Oral participation in class + questions for class + one oral presentation on a controversy (50%)

Intellectual Property

- Intellectual Property was offered as the final module of the course. It provides a solid foundation in Intellectual Property law practice in the European Union. The course focuses heavily on classroom participation – specifically on case presentations in which students present several cases either alone or in groups.

Course Topics (According to the Course Syllabus)

1. Introduction
2. Historical Development
3. Intellectual Property (IP) and the TFEU
4. Secondary Legislation
5. Competition Law and IP
6. International IP Law
7. IP and Free Movement of Goods

8. Patent Law
9. Copyright Law
10. Trademark Law
11. IP & Competition Law

Grading

100% Final examination (Take home)

Life Outside of Class

Quality of life

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I did not travel to Paris. I did the entire Universite Paris II Pantheon-Assas program online from home. I had several family members who became ill with COVID-19, two of whom died, so I needed to stay close to home. In the end, it did not matter that I stayed home. By the third week of October, Paris went on a lockdown with nightly government-enforced curfews that did not end for the rest of the academic year. The University first prohibited in-class attendance, then limited the number of people who could attend in-person classes.

Financial Aid

I continued receiving my BU scholarship funds during my time in Paris.

Housing

Not applicable. I was at home in the United States.

Social

Classmates in the European Union Law course came from around the world. In my year, students originated from the UK, Germany, Brazil, Greece, the Netherlands, South Korea, France, and from a variety of other different law schools within the United States. There were 16 students in all. I enjoyed interacting with these students, learning about their customs, and learning about

how law is practiced in their respective countries. Many of the foreign students are practicing attorneys. I found the students in the program to be quite friendly.

Outside of class, my understanding is that cafes, restaurants, museums, and bars were closed for most of the year. Many popular tourist destinations were also closed. There were ample opportunities to get to know people online through WhatsApp, Zoom, and video chats. However, I am sure nothing is better than being there in person. Please refer to reports from students who were there in person.

Final Thoughts on the Paris LLM

- In summary, I was glad I completed the Paris LLM.
- I now feel comfortable interacting with lawyers from many parts of the world as opposed to the US, only.
- My belief is that the world is growing and expanding at such a rapid rate that completing a law school education without an international component is no longer sufficient.
- I believe this is even true even if you do not want to practice law outside of the United States.
- International clients and companies will likely come to you regardless of where you practice law in the United States.
- In all, for these reasons and more, studying abroad was the right decision for me.

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Please provide a written assessment of your experience abroad this past term in light of your academic and educational objectives. In particular, please touch on the following: your overall experience at the foreign institution, the quality of the faculty and the quality and availability of courses offered. Please also comment on other topics you feel might be helpful to future students, such as quality of life, financial, housing, social or other considerations that had an impact on your experience. Your report need not be longer than two pages.
- 2) Please indicate whether we can share your information with current BU Law students interested in participating in our study abroad programs.
 - a) Will you share your personal email address with students who request to contact former program participants?
YES ☐ X
NO ☐
 - b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?
YES ☐ X
NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Name: _____

Semester/Institution: ____PARIS II – PANTHEON- ASSAS AY2020-2021____

REPORT:

The opportunity to participate in the Paris II LLM program allowed me to meet my educational objectives that I set out. Namely, I was able to get a comprehensive overview of

European law as I intended. Secondly, having a degree from the top law school in Paris also gives me more opportunity for jobs in Europe through name recognition and reputation. Receiving a degree from the Paris II program also allowed me to explore options to remain in France or Europe after, which was always my intention. Not only were the classes informative about European Law, but it gave me a greater sense of international law and an international perspective on the law itself.

Sharing a classroom with several different nationalities from all over the globe gave the classes a cosmopolitan flavor and made me more prepared to address international law and its formalities. The classes were all taught by world-class law professors, and I feel as though I had access to them when I needed to understand more. Though classes were often interrupted or delayed due to COVID and scheduling concerns, I still feel as though I got a complete education. Unfortunately, the degree from the program does not allow us to qualify for the job seeker's visa (no student has yet been successful), so interested students must find other ways to stay—like pursuing other study programs, getting an entrepreneur or talent visa, etcetera.

The administration is also rather difficult to work on these matters and requires persistence and constant follow up from the students to receive any kind of support or clarity. A program that sets Law students up with legal internships abroad would also be appreciated, to get a professional footing in the industry, which is notoriously hard to break into. Setting up BU Law students for international careers would help set them apart from the pack, and would increase global renown. Overall, this is what previous students have mentioned about the program: you must be self-sufficient and a strong advocate for yourself.

While the LLM program does not qualify us for the job seekers visa, but there are other ways to stay in France, like I intended for my career after law school. I will be renewing my visa

in France and pursuing my beginning law career in France. I have made connections and valuable contacts through the program, from my fellow colleagues to the professors and their networks. I believe I reached what I set out to achieve: a broad overview on European law and a solid foot in the door to remain in France or Europe if I so desire.

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

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YES ☒
NO ☐
 - b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?
YES ☒
NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Name: _____

Semester/Institution: Paris II, 2020-2021 Academic Year

REPORT:

Overall, I found my experience at Paris II worthwhile and exceedingly beneficial for both my academic and professional goals. I was really able to develop a good understanding of the European law framework over the course of the year. In applying to the program, I wanted to gain a more comprehensive understanding of European Law and the functioning of the European Union from both a comparative and international law perspective to provide the necessary

academic foundation to further my professional goal of working in the international finance and business law space post-graduation.

In most of the classes that we had, we were evaluated through our participation in discussions in class, oral presentations, and final papers. This is different from my courses in law school where we were primarily evaluated through a final examination. I thought this teaching style, though different, was engaging. However, there was definitely a learning curve in adapting to this teaching style. I particularly enjoyed the European Finance, Competition Law, and Private International Law classes, which were extremely interesting and a nice complement to the courses I was able to take in the US prior to my study abroad. Competition Law in particular focused on the interaction between EU and US law and how each independent system allowed for certain developments in the other. I also found that it was beneficial for us as students to be taught by professors from all over Europe that were experts in their field. They were able to offer a lot of great insight and advice we wouldn't have otherwise.

One of the best experiences of the program was the two-day seminar we were able to take with the Academy of European Law, which normally offers training in European law to lawyers and judges in Europe. Many of the individuals we were able to hear speak worked at the Court of Justice of the European Union and offered an interesting perspective of what it was like to litigate at the EU level. They were able to provide great career advice and it supported what we had learned in class previously with more hands-on experience and real world application.

My study abroad also contained an independent study which I completed with Professor Rachel Thrasher at Boston University. I chose to write about the trade relationship between the European Union and the Russian Federation, and more specifically, how the existing trade agreements and legal framework could be amended to encourage a more beneficial relationship. This served as a nice complement to the coursework I was completing at Paris II, and I was able to use what I had learned in my courses, in particular the External Relations course, to develop some of the legal arguments in my research paper.

This program also allowed for me to improve my French language skills both through voluntary French lessons taken at the university and independent practice, which was another goal I had for my time studying abroad. The French classes were really helpful with reading and grammar, and being in Paris allowed for further development of my speaking and comprehension skills. I was really happy with the progress I made and plan to continue my studies in French language.

For the most part, I thought the quality of instruction was good but the administration was disorganized. However, I think some of the issues that we faced were a result of the program taking place amidst the global pandemic. Classes did not appear to follow a set schedule, and the schedule changed frequently with little notice. This made it difficult to prepare assignments ahead of time, and some weeks were very busy whereas other weeks we had virtually no classes. For instance, we had a very light schedule in the Fall, but the workload was almost unmanageable through January and February. Even with these administrative issues, I would still do the program again and recommend it to others.

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

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YES ☒

NO ☐

- b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?

YES ☒

NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Name: _____

Semester/Institution: Year-long, Paris 2 EU LLM_2020-2021_____

REPORT:

The program was not exactly what I had expected. Many of the opportunities (such as travelling to the courts or other institutions) were not possible due to COVID. I think those would have enabled a greater practical understanding of the way the EU operates. The real benefit, even during COVID times was the ability to live and adapt to a different culture. Additionally, with the small cohort it was easy to get to know each of my classmates on a personal level and build professional relationships with lawyers across the world.

The educational content of the program was severely lacking. The professors were of very low quality, the program was not challenging, and little was actually learned. Beyond that the program was extremely unbalanced (while random weekly schedules and frequent changes were expected, the vast majority of the classes were in January and February). One course also had half of the classes in November and then the second half in April with a cumulative final. The program was also poorly administered, with very little communication between those running the program and us, as well as between those running the program and the professors. The fact the program is set and there is not much flexibility was not much of an issue for me (you can replace one class with independent research, but that seems very difficult to set up – especially considering the fact that when you need to do it you know virtually no professors, although if you ask for help it could be possible they could connect you with someone). However, for some others in the program they were very frustrated with having to take an IP course or an environmental course for example. Confusion was rampant and while the professors were poor in their teaching, the confusion about the program made some classes almost unbearable. The other thing to mention is there is a LOT of group work and presentations. To the point where some classes are more listening to your fellow classmates speak than the professors

themselves. The amount of group work almost is more time consuming than if it were to be individual work. While the group work overall did not bother me much, like any group work it can be very frustrating depending on who you are paired/grouped with.

While I think during non-COVID times the program would be worth considering on a personal level (plenty of time to travel, not demanding, cultural experiences, strong friendships), on an educational level this program is not worth someone's time.

Quality of life was a little rough at some points in Paris due to lockdown. While hopefully that is not a problem for future students, I think it is important to consider how much more control the French government has over their citizens than in the United states. So if something does come up many liberties could potentially be restricted.

Finances were roughly the same as in Boston. Housing at City was very inexpensive and provided a nice community environment, but was a very small space and was not the quietest environment. If you don't mind the noise and a small amount of space it is a great fit. Housing can be expensive though depending on how nice of an apartment you have and if you have roommates. Most housing is a studio or one bedroom it appears, although it is possible to find places to live with roommates, just fewer options. Food is slightly more expensive and people shop frequently (fruits/vegetables/meat have a shorter shelf life).

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

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a) Will you share your personal email address with students who request to contact former program participants?

YES ☒

NO ☐

b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?

YES ☒

NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Name: _____

Semester/Institution: _____ Paris II Panthéon-Assas Year-long LLM (2019-2020) _____

REPORT:

Upon arriving in Paris, I took the RER B from the Charles de Gaulle airport to my apartment at Cité Universitaire. Cité Universitaire has dorm-style housing that is pretty affordable (610 euros/month) and the housing is divided by country, so I stayed at the American House (Fondation des États-Unis). You need to apply for this housing as soon as possible in order to be assured housing there, but it is a great place to live and very close to the RER B line (literally across the street). The staff there is extremely accommodating and friendly. Cité is located in the 14th arrondissement.

As for food, Paris does have your standard delivery options: UberEats, Deliveroo, etc. There is also a crêpe place right outside the American House with the friendliest owners. Also, completely across Paris, there's an incredible boulangerie, Boulangerie Utopie, in the 11th arrondissement. It's worth the hour trip across Paris, trust me. There are dozens of cafés as well, scattered all throughout Paris.

All of the classes are held at the IDC (Institut de Droit Comparé), which is on Rue Saint-Guillaume in the 7th arrondissement, across the street from the Sciences Po campus. The French classes will be held at the main campus (Assas Centre), but all of the law courses are at the IDC. Two of the best places to go nearby for a drink or dinner are The Frog and the Princess and Ippudo. Both are within 10 minutes' walk from campus. There is also the CROUS Student Cafeteria nearby for a cheap meal.

As for the schedule itself, this year, we finished 2 of the 12 seminars of the program in the fall and completed the other 10 in the spring. We took the exam for Institutions of the European Union at the end of September and we received our grade for that in March. We also finished History of the European Idea with a final paper the first week or so of January. Every class except for Consumer Law and Intellectual Property was finished by mid-March, and the IP exam was the only remaining assignment in April.

This year was an extraordinary year scheduling-wise, with 2 months of metro strikes (December-early February), a global pandemic (March-May), and various other strikes throughout the year, including one occurring within the first week of classes in September that caused a class to be cancelled and subsequently rescheduled. Our Luxembourg trip also had to be rescheduled due to the strike, our Brussels trip was cancelled due to the pandemic, and our graduation ceremony was cancelled due to the pandemic, as was our class trip to Normandy. The only trip that occurred as scheduled was our trip to Chantilly on the first Sunday of our studies in September. We did get to visit Luxembourg in February and attend a Grand Chamber hearing and have a training day at the ERA (the European Law Academy) in Trier, Germany. The Luxembourg trip was certainly a highlight of the program.

As far as classes went, most professors were knowledgeable about their subject areas and had varying levels of enthusiasm about teaching. Some of the highlights were Environmental Law, Human Rights, Labor, and Four Freedoms. Four Freedoms and Environmental Law are both co-

taught courses, but all four professors were enjoyable. Labor Law had the most energetic professor. Human Rights, while we took the course entirely on Zoom due to the pandemic, was taught by an expert in the field and it was quite enjoyable, as well. My least favorite course was definitely Consumer Law, as the classes were too long (up to 8 hours of that class in 1 day), with many assignments that were never graded or assessed.

As part of this program, I was able to substitute one seminar (Financial Markets) for an Independent Project with a professor. I worked with Professor Corneloup to write a 52-page paper on immigration detention standards in the EU and the US. This certainly correlates to my post-graduate job working as a Judicial Law Clerk for the Varick Immigration Court in New York City as part of the U.S. Department of Justice Honors Program. I also managed to connect immigration to several of the other seminars that asked for final papers. For History, I wrote on the history of European citizenship. For Labor, I wrote on labor protections for immigrant workers. For Four Freedoms, I focused on free movement of persons. Because this program is meant to offer a broad survey of different areas of EU law, I decided in order to best develop my expertise in the field of law in which I am entering, I would use these different areas of EU law as a lens through which to examine different elements of immigration law. Learning more about EU law and strengthening my understanding of different facets of immigration law were also initial goals of the program that have been met, as well as finding a job in that field.

In addition, as part of BU's requirement for this program, I did my independent study on the BU side with Professor Caruso. I wrote 50 pages on US-EU tax laws, as well as hot topics in the field relating to state aid, Brexit, and the Digital Services Tax. This was an area which I was wholly unfamiliar with prior to the program, but now I feel as though I have a better understanding of this field due to this directed research and its relationship with my Four Freedoms class in Paris.

This year was challenging with the many delays and issues we faced, many of which were unprecedented. However, I was able to travel a great deal, which was one of my initial goals, including trips to London, Edinburgh, Milan, Verona, Venice, Rome, Florence, Barcelona, Deauville, Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Trier, Luxembourg, Potsdam, and a weekend trip to Boston for a moot court competition. Speaking of which, I helped judge Stone Moot Court from abroad, as well as competed in the ABA National Appellate Advocacy Moot Court competition and was a member of the Vis International Arbitration Moot Court team, which was scheduled to compete in Vienna in April, but ultimately, that did not happen due to the pandemic. Being able to travel, staying connected with my friends and classmates in Boston, and meeting and spending time with my friends and classmates in Paris were the best parts of this program. Learning about Europe in the classroom and then seeing Europe through my travels further strengthened my education and understanding of EU Law.

While I did not take the offered French course, my French also improved over this past year and I kept up with Duolingo throughout the year, as well, making certain that my French would improve during my stay. I certainly feel more confident understanding French now and can write emails in French with ease. This was another of my original goals in the program.

As for areas of improvement for the program, the program administrator only speaks French and requires emails to be sent in French, even though this is an English-speaking program. Moreover, there was no communication with us students about schedule changes or issues we were facing in the program. There was no person, ombudsperson, or liaison, in Paris that we could go to if we needed support or help with a situation, such as a Professor not showing up to class because he claimed he was not paid and nobody notifying us about the issue. The schedule would often change several times within 24 hours and could not be relied upon from day to day, much less week to week. At one point, we were scheduled to have nearly 30 hours of class in one week, where other weeks we would have no class or only 2 hours of class. It is very necessary to be organized yourself throughout this program because the program itself is not at all organized, nor did there seem to be much communication between the various professors and the administrator or between the administrator and the director. Often, we were told one day/time by the professors and we would receive a schedule with a different day/time. Emails often went unanswered, as well, and at various points, I received emails that were unprofessional from professors and administrators.

Despite these issues, the 16 of us in the LLM class this year became very close. This year the class was composed of 5 Americans (myself, 2 from Indiana, 1 from Virginia, and 1 from California), 4 Germans, and the rest were from Belgium, Russia, Italy, Greece, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Japan. We spent a lot of time together, especially in the spring, and we often went to museums, dinners, and on other adventures together. What I learned from my fellow classmates about different legal systems around the world was truly a highlight of this program.

Meeting and speaking with alumni of the program was also very useful, as they provided class outlines, notes, insight, and networking connections for us as current students. The alumni chain goes back several years now, and the books are also passed along from year to year for BU students attending the program.

Ultimately, I am very grateful to BU Law for allowing me this unique opportunity to study and receive a degree in Paris. It certainly has been an unforgettable year. The experiences I have had and the people I have met from all around the world truly made this last year of law school special, educational, and gratifying. The amount of hard work I put in this year to presentations, writing papers, collaborating with other students, and learning EU law will certainly benefit me as I enter the legal profession this fall.

FINAL STUDY ABROAD REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS:

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YES ☐ yes,
NO ☐
 - b) Will you share your final study abroad report (with any identifying information redacted) in a binder housed in the OGIP?
YES ☐ yes
NO ☐

Please write your Final Study Abroad Report below.

Semester/Institution: Paris II, full year _____

REPORT:

Classes were not consistent in teaching style, grading, rigor, or scheduling. Some classes were much more difficult than others, perhaps because they covered much more material. Most classes had grading that was outlined in the syllabus, but a few classes, such as the Environmental Law class, absolutely flouted the syllabus and chose to give grades based on a separate evaluation not outlined in the syllabus. The professor was a contracts expert, so it

seemed strange that she wouldn't keep to her contract with her students. Competition law, IP, and Financial Markets in particular were very clear in how the classes were being graded. Most of my classes are graded based on one final paper and one presentation during class, but some of the classes seemed like they were graded based on whether the professor liked you. I definitely got even better at presenting, as well as asserting myself in a seminar setting. My goal of flexibility and new ways of learning and studying has been achieved. I'm much more comfortable with the presentation format now than I was before this program.

I've also really enjoyed the French classes. The professors genuinely want to help you learn to speak French. They were lovely people who cared about their students outside the classroom. I would say that as long as you try to speak French, or at least say "I can't speak French, do you speak English?" in French, most people are really polite and helpful, BUT a little goes a long way.

A lot of my classmates have gotten involved in clubs and activities at Pantheon Assas. I'm not really a club person so I haven't. Also, most of the students at Pantheon Assas are undergrads, so I feel a bit too old to be hanging out with them. This hasn't stopped my classmates from joining things like ski club or wine club, so if you like clubs, there's plenty of that here. I think it's a lot easier for French speakers to get integrated, even if most of the students do speak English. I didn't find making friends difficult, however, I just had more ex pat friends than French friends.

I found the library opening hours to be less of an issue my second semester, but we were also much less busy the second semester (after the end of January). The work wasn't very well distributed and we were incredibly overburdened the last two weeks of January, but this meant that the rest of the year was pretty spread out and I wasn't upset that I couldn't stay at the library later than 7PM. My favorite library by far is the library in the Pompidou Center (yes the modern art museum). There's a huge library in there that you enter in the back and it's open until 10PM! I can always find a seat, though there are times that there's a long line to get in. On a Sunday at opening time (11AM or noon), I've waited an hour to get in. It's not too bad though because the space is really nice and it's open so late. I don't love studying in cafes, but that's an option too. We had free printing at the library if we told the staff we were in the EU Law program. No one told us that we had this free printing, but once I found out about it, it was great.

I didn't join a gym and there is only a tiny useless gym at Pantheon Assas that you must pay a fee to use, and then sign up for times to use the tiny gym once you've paid the fee. I went to yoga at Modo Yoga, which I loved, and Neoneess, which was ok. Neoneess was very cheap and easy to cancel, on top of having lots of branches all over the city. Being in Paris made me look at health and wellness differently than living in fitness obsessed Boston. Everyone takes their time, there is no lunch time 30-minute fitness classes, but it's kind of great. While it wasn't a goal, I learned to take my time with things more and be much more conscious in everything I'm doing.

Overall, Paris reminds me a lot of living in NYC. It's easy to forget to take advantage of the cultural things, but it's valuable and fulfilling when you do. You can find a place to buy

literally anything you could ever want. It's easy to get around. There's people from all walks of life who look, talk, walk, and dress in all sorts of ways so feel free to do whatever you want and look however you want (except maybe don't wear workout clothes on the street, that still seems pretty taboo here). It's an exciting place to live and sometimes it's hard work just to do daily basic things because I'm in a new country where I still don't speak the language, but other days you remember how to say "I'd like to ship this package" and the guy at the post office understands you and then it's all worth it.

Paris II – Assas

Studying abroad was a great experience and extremely beneficial to my professional goals. I had the opportunity in the context of the academic program to intern at the International Court of Arbitration, which is part of the International Chamber of Commerce. As an intern, along with every day administrative tasks, I worked alongside lawyers scrutinizing arbitration awards. The task of scrutinizing involves analyzing an arbitrator's award for the flow of its legal argument, completeness, and grammatical and legal accuracy. In addition to scrutinizing awards, I performed several research tasks for lawyers at the ICC Secretariat.

I will be starting at Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliff's New York office as an associate in January 2012, but since I was deferred, I had to find a legal internship for the coming year. I am very interested in arbitration, and even had the opportunity to work with a partner at Orrick last summer on a large case. I therefore decided that staying in Paris at the ICC would be most useful to my professional development. With the contacts I made during my internship, I was able to secure a year-long internship. When I return, I will be working directly under the Secretary General. I hope to work on larger research questions and ICC publications rather than day-to-day administrative tasks.

My study abroad also contained an independent study which I completed with Professor Caruso at Boston University. I chose to write about arbitration, specifically on the problem of parallel jurisdictions, and I was able to extensively use the resources at Paris II-Assas and the ICC library for my research. I submitted my article to Kluwer's Journal of International Arbitration in which I will be published this coming August. I

Paris II – Assas – Final Report #1

Studying abroad was a great experience and extremely beneficial to my professional goals. I had the opportunity in the context of the academic program to intern at the International Court of Arbitration, which is part of the International Chamber of Commerce. As an intern, along with every day administrative tasks, I worked alongside lawyers scrutinizing arbitration awards. The task of scrutinizing involves analyzing an arbitrator's award for the flow of its legal argument, completeness, and grammatical and legal accuracy. In addition to scrutinizing awards, I performed several research tasks for lawyers at the ICC Secretariat.

My study abroad also contained an independent study which I completed with Professor Caruso at Boston University. I chose to write about arbitration, specifically on the problem of parallel jurisdictions, and I was able to extensively use the resources at Paris II-Assas and the ICC library for my research. I submitted my article to Kluwer's Journal of International Arbitration in which I will be published this coming August. I hope to use the resources at the ICC next year to continue personal research in the field of international arbitration and hopefully publish additional work.

The rest of the classes in my LLM program at Paris-II were extremely interesting and a great complement to my knowledge of the American counterparts. My class in antitrust law, for example, focused on the interaction between EU and US law, both of which are becoming more international in nature. Other areas, such as company law and intellectual property law, also require cooperation on an international level, as large international companies operate in both legal systems. Even if I do not directly practice European law in the future, the knowledge from this program has helped me better understand the US legal system, as well as the way in which different legal systems interact on an international level.

The year in Paris was also personally gratifying. I had the opportunity to improve my French, as well as visit museums, restaurants, and concerts frequently. It was a great way to spend my third year, especially since it helped me secure an internship for the coming year in my specific area of interest. Learning an entirely separate legal system was both interesting and enlightening, as was seeing the United States' legal system through the eyes of European professors. Finally, I met law students from around the world through my academic program, and especially through the internship at the ICC. I hope to begin my legal career with contacts and friends in the legal profession around the world.

Paris II Study Abroad General Information and Evaluation

With regard to the LL.M. in European Law program at Paris II, the program began with an introductory week. The program was very helpful in getting us ready for the year. I have had five classes so far: The Institutional and Decision Making Structure of the European Union, Private International Law, History of the Idea of Europe, Competition Law, and External Relations.

The Institutional and Decision Making Structure of the European Union—this class focused on the major institutions in the European Union. The closest comparison as far as subject matter to a U.S. course is Administrative law. The professor mostly engaged in a lecture format. She asked questions of students who volunteered. This class laid the foundation for the rest of our classes so it was taught in three hour blocks two days a week. We have already taken the test for this class.

Private International Law—this class is very similar to the U.S. law school format. The professor assigns two people to present on a topic. After presenting the topic for the day, the professor uses them to answer her questions throughout class. She also randomly calls on people during class. Among the classes taken so far, this is the most demanding.

History of the Idea of Europe—this class is not a legal class. It covers the history of Europe. At times the teacher is difficult to understand because of his French accent. The material that is being covered is very interesting.

I have had a great experience at Paris II. In addition to the class described above, I am taking a French class provided the program. Paris II has been gracious enough to allow my wife to attend the program as well. The teacher is excellent and is really helping me to learn the language. My family and I are not living in University housing. The University does not provide housing for families. The classes are small. There are only 16 people in the program which makes for a tight-knit group.