






The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

UAE

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Federal Data Protection Law (FDPL)</p> <p>Activation date: 2021.</p>	<p>Federal Decree-Law No. 45 of 2021</p> <p>The FDPL applies to the digital handling of an individual's personal data. Therefore, it can be interpreted that it applies to personal data processing activities carried out by an AI system.</p>	<p>The FDPL will be enforceable six months after the associated executive regulations are issued. The executive regulations (which we expect will set out a lot of the practical and operational details of the FDPL) were expected to be issued within six months from the date of issuance of the FDPL (i.e., by March 20, 2022); however, these regulations have not yet been issued.</p>
<p>Dubai International Finance Centre (DIFC) Data Protection Law (DIFC Law)</p> <p>Activation date: 2020.</p>	<p>Law No. 5 of 2020</p> <p>The DIFC Data Protection Law aligns with international data privacy standards, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) (GDPR).</p>	<p>The DIFC Law applies to controllers and processors incorporated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— in the difc office that processes personal data, regardless of where the processing takes place; and— outside the difc office that processes personal data as part of stable arrangements in the difc, other than on an occasional basis
<p>Regulation No. 10 of DIFC Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>Regulation 10 on DIFC Processing Personal Data Through Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Systems.</p>	<p>The importance of these regulations is that they tackle the subject of data processing through AI tools/systems. Clarifying the regulations issued regarding the processing of personal data through autonomous or semi-autonomous systems, broadly, artificial intelligence (or AI), which encompasses various subsets including machine learning, deep learning, neural networks, natural language processing, and genetic algorithms, is important to any DIFC business that is using or plans to use such technology (and other emerging technologies).</p>

*Last updated June 2024





The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

UAE

Legislation



Summary of scope



Impact



ADGM Data Protection Law (Data Protection Regulations 2021)

Activation date:
2022.

The ADGM DPR framework is significantly aligned with the provisions of the EU's General Data Protection Regulation. As such, you will see several references to GDPR and UK Supervisory Authority under the ADGM DPR and related documentation.

A data controller cannot process the personal data of data subjects without a legitimate reason to do so. Some of the legitimate reasons to continue with the processing of data include the following:

- Consent
- Contract performance
- Vital interest
- Regulatory obligation
- ADGM interest

Copyright Law

Activation date:
2021.

Federal Law No. 38 of 2021

The Copyright Law introduced significant changes to take account of the fast-moving digital world. The Copyright Law came into force on January 2, 2022. The executive regulations pertaining to the law were issued recently.

The Copyright Law does not specifically address the use of AI systems directly. However, it refers to work done by technological means, ultimately AI.

Cybercrimes Law

Activation date:
2021.

Federal Decree Law No. 34 of 2021

The Cybercrimes Law provides a comprehensive legal framework to address concerns relating to the misuse and abuse of online technologies, which means it applies to artificial intelligence tools/systems.

The scope of application includes commission of cybercrimes that are prepared, planned, directed, supervised, or financed in the UAE, or otherwise considered to undermine the interests of the UAE or its citizens and residents.

What is notable under this new law is its focus on particular sectors (such as banking, media, and healthcare).








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

UAE

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Media Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>Federal Decree-Law No. 55 of 2023</p> <p>The Media Law regulates the media activities of individuals, organizations, media outlets and free zones dedicated to the media in the UAE. Media activities are defined as the production, circulation, printing or publishing of media content. The Decree Law allows both individuals and legal entities to own media institutions and outlets, subject to certain rules and conditions. The provisions of the Decree Law organize the media authorities of the UAE Media Council and the local governments concerned with the regulation of media affairs.</p>	<p>The Media Law came into force when issued. Executive Regulations are expected to be issued soon.</p> <p>Whereas the Media Law of 2023 does not specifically mention AI, it can intersect with AI in various ways, specifically regarding liability concerns.</p>
<p>Health Data Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2019.</p>	<p>Federal Law No. 2 of 2019</p> <p>The Health Data Law regulates the processing of electronic health data originating in the UAE, including patient names; consultation, diagnosis, and treatment data; alphanumeric patient identifiers; common procedural technology codes; medical scan images; and lab results (health data).</p>	<p>The Health Data Law, enacted in May 2019, introduced substantial obligations around the collection, processing, and transfer of health data by a broad range of entities, including consultation, diagnosis, and treatment data; alphanumeric patient identifiers; common procedural technology codes; medical scan images; and lab results (health data).</p>
<p>eCommerce Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>The eCommerce Law aims to regulate and govern modern technology-based trade, covering digital and physical goods and services, while organizing the relationship between the digital trader and the consumer with regard to consumer protection, cybersecurity and other aspects.</p>	<p>The e-commerce law qualifies technologies that use AI technology as modern technology/based commerce, and therefore platforms that use artificial intelligence fall within its scope.</p>

*Last updated June 2024





The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

26

UAE

Legislation



Summary of scope



Impact



AI and Coding License

The DIFC offers Artificial Intelligence and Coding Licenses to act as accelerators for tech startups in these areas.

The AI and Coding License allows tech startups to be part of the DIFC, which has a common law framework, an independent regulator and independent courts. These licenses don't replace the need for regulation, but they do allow licensees to test their products with live customers within the legal framework.

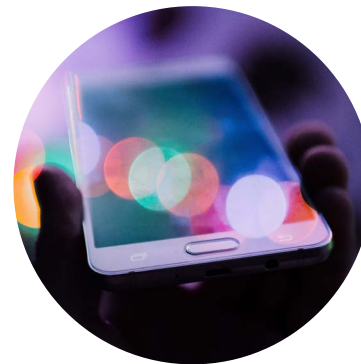
Digital Assets Law 2024

Activation date:
2024.

DIFC Law No. 2 of 2024

The Digital Assets Law enacted in 2024 provides and clarifies legal principles applicable of Digital Assets.

The Digital Assets Law contains provisions on the control over a Digital Asset and the transfer of a title.








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Bahrain

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Privacy and Data Protection Law (PDPL)</p> <p>Activation date: 2018.</p>	<p>Law No. 30 of 2018</p> <p>The PDPL applies to any “processing” of data by totally or partially automatic means. Automatic processing requires the use of automated software that fills in information as programmed. It can involve AI systems to streamline the tasks.</p>	<p>The Privacy and Data Protection Law restricts automated processing, as the data subject must be informed regarding how the data will be processed and will have the right to withhold or withdraw their consent for such processing of personal or sensitive data. Accordingly, the PDPL restricts the extent to which AI systems can process data with/without the owner’s express consent.</p>

Kuwait

<p>Telecommunication Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2014.</p>	<p>Law No. 37 of 2014</p> <p>The relevant authority shall undertake to regulate, supervise, and monitor the telecommunication sector to upgrade the same in the state of Kuwait and protect users’ interests.</p>	<p>The Communication & Information Technology Regulatory Authority (CITRA) was established pursuant to this law.</p>
<p>Electronic Transactions Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2014.</p>	<p>Kuwait Law No. 20 of 2014</p> <p>While Kuwait does not currently have a specific data protection law, data protection considerations and restrictions regarding personal data and other types of data are addressed in the Electronic Transactions Law. It provides that personal information or information belonging to an individual may not be accessed, collected, used, disclosed, or transferred to any other entity inside or outside Kuwait without the consent of the owner of such information.</p>	<p>The Electronic Transactions Law addresses the transfer of data through technological means, including AI systems. The purpose for such disclosure and the related use of such information by third parties must also be consented to.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Kuwait

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Capital Markets Authority Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2010.</p>	<p>Law No. 7 of 2010</p> <p>The Capital Markets Authority (CMA) aims to regulate securities activities, reduce systemic risk, and ensure compliance with the rules and regulations.</p>	<p>The CMA would be the prime regulator when considering issues as to AI's use in relation to dealing with securities through the stock exchange (Boursa).</p>
<p>Registration and release of medical devices in Kuwait</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>Ministerial Resolution No. 13 of 2022</p> <p>Provides that all devices that are categorized by the Ministry of Health (MOH) as medical devices must be registered with the MOH prior to being imported into and distributed in Kuwait. The registration of a medical device must be undertaken by a local Kuwaiti company that is appointed by the manufacturer of the devices (as its agent).</p>	<p>Should the physical device have AI features, it will have to be registered with the MOH, although there may be overlapping jurisdiction with other regulators, such as CITRA.</p>
<p>Copyright Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2019.</p>	<p>Kuwait Law No. 75 of 2019</p> <p>The Copyright Law provides that protection will apply to all the foregoing types of material whose collection is characterized by innovation in arrangement, presentation, or classification – without, however, granting protection to the content.</p>	<p>This impacts AI and the products it produces.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Kuwait

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Consumer Protection Law (CPL)</p> <p>Activation date: 2014.</p>	<p>Law No. 39 of 2014, known as the Civil Code, and the Consumer Protection Law</p> <p>In relation to consumer products that have AI features, the Civil Code and CPL include requirements in relation to mandatory warranties provided to customers of products.</p>	<p>Among the requirements it imposes on providers, the CPL applies to the provision of “a service in any means including the electronic means and other new/advanced technology means”.</p>
<p>Electronic Media Law 2016</p> <p>Activation date: 2016.</p>	<p>Law No. 8 of 2016</p> <p>The Electronic Media Law aims to provide facilities in line with technological developments in the electronic media. It contains provisions on the licensing of media companies and on their responsibility for content.</p>	<p>The Electronic Media Law ensures access to information while also incorporating content moderation provisions. From an AI perspective this is particularly important as AI-powered platforms play a role in both content creation and detecting misinformation.</p>
<p>Cybercrime Law 2016</p> <p>Activation date: 2016.</p>	<p>Law No. 63 of 2015</p> <p>The Cybercrime Law provides a basis for the prosecution of cybercrime. It aims to combat various crimes in connection with information technology.</p>	<p>The Cybercrime Act does not have a direct impact on AI, but it may have an indirect impact on AI through its provisions on data handling and content restrictions, among other things.</p>
<p>Data Protection Regulation 2022</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>The Data Protection Regulation sets out rules for companies operating in Kuwait or processing data of Kuwaiti residents. It places emphasis on the protection of personal data, particularly for data collected by telecommunications companies and IT service providers. The provisions range from the principle of transparency to informed consent and purpose limitation of the data processed.</p>	<p>Service providers must comply with the provisions of the Data Protection Regulation when processing data through AI.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Qatar

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
The Data Protection Law (the DP Law) Activation date: 2016.	Law No. 13 of 2016 The DP Law itself does not specifically recognize the concept of AI, but they could come under the ambit of the DP Law insofar as they process personal data.	Providers or users of AI systems may need to observe data protection compliance obligations.
The Customs Law Activation date: 2002.	Law No. 40 of 2002 The Customs Law tackles the use of AI systems indirectly.	The Customs Law regulates customs in Qatar for, among others, industrial or intellectual products, including AI, since AI systems can be considered intellectual products.
Cybercrime Law Activation date: 2014.	Law No. 14 of 2014 This legislation supplements the existing legal framework established by Law No. 8 of 2008. Under the Cybercrime Law, internet-specific crimes, online fraud, forgery and illegal online content are all punishable.	To the extent AI systems are involved in the commission of the aforementioned, we believe this could bring AI systems under the ambit of the Cybercrime Law.
Cybercrime Law Activation date: 2008.	Law No. 8 of 2008 Regulates the provision of, among others, industrial and processed products (including the primary elements of the materials and components of products) and the provision of paid or unpaid services to consumers.	AI systems could come under its ambit since they can be categorized as goods or services regulated thereunder.

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Egypt

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>The Intellectual Property Law (IP Law)</p> <p>Activation date: 2002.</p>	<p>Law No. 82 of 2002</p> <p>Pursuant to the IP Law, works (including computer programs) are generally granted protection.</p> <p>Computer programs are defined as “a set of commands and instructions expressed in any language, symbol or sign, which takes any form, and can be used directly or indirectly on a computer to perform a function or achieve a result, whether such commands and instructions are in their original form or in any other form in which it appears through the computer.”</p>	<p>The definition of “computer programs” is broad enough to include AI systems; accordingly, such systems will enjoy the protection granted by the IP Law in such regard.</p>
<p>Cybercrimes Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2018.</p>	<p>Law No. 175 of 2018</p> <p>This law imposes several obligations on service providers relating to cybersecurity and information security, in addition to data protection and retention.</p> <p>The service provider is defined as “any natural or juristic person who provides users with information and communications technology services, including those who process or store information by themselves or through a third party who provides any such service or information technology on their behalf”.</p>	<p>If MS provides users with the AI system, MS will be considered a service provider and will have to comply with the Cybercrimes Law.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Egypt

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>The Consumer Protection Law (CPL Law)</p> <p>Activation date: 2018.</p>	<p>No. 181 of 2018</p> <p>The CPL Law provides several protections to consumers.</p>	<p>If MS provides AI systems as a service within the context (such as providing the AI system to Consumers in return for a fee), it must comply with the CPL.</p>
<p>National Council for Artificial Intelligence (NCAI), Decree No. 2889/2019</p> <p>Activation date: 2019.</p>	<p>Established by the National Council for Artificial Intelligence (NCAI), the NCAI will generally measure the progress of any implementation of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy and make changes where necessary.</p>	<p>Egypt announced its National Artificial Intelligence Strategy in 2021. The strategy enshrines laws and regulations as one of the four enablers supporting the four pillars of the strategy.</p>
<p>Charter for Responsible AI 2023</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>The Egyptian Charter for Responsible AI articulates the local interpretation of several international guidelines for ethical and responsible AI. It covers several aspects such as transparency, bias mitigation and environmental impact and includes assessment guidelines, technical recommendations and best practices for implementing AI systems.</p>	<p>The Charter for Responsible AI is not legally binding, but sets out a comprehensive framework to ensure that AI systems are designed and used in accordance with its five key principles: human-centered design, transparency, justice, accountability, and security.</p> <p>The charter aims to enable citizens to become acquainted with the governing frameworks for the responsible use of AI and for all stakeholders to be aware of ethical considerations related to artificial intelligence and to integrate them into their plans.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Egypt

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Fintech Law 2022</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>Law No. 5 of 2022 Regulating and Developing the Use of Technology for Non-Banking Financial Activities</p> <p>This Egyptian law was enacted to promote the use of technology and expand the scope of electronic activities in the non-banking financial sector. It aims to make financial activities in the non-banking sector more accessible and efficient.</p>	<p>This law introduces the term AI into Egyptian legislation. It recognizes AI as a tool for various purposes within the financial industry. The law outlines the role of AI in incident detection, risk identification and financial stability. The law also recognizes the use of AI within electronic robo-advisory applications.</p>
<p>Ridesharing Law 2018</p> <p>Activation date: 2018.</p>	<p>The Ridesharing Law, also known as the Uber and Careem Law, provides a legal framework for ride-hailing services. It covers issues such as licensing, data protection and competition.</p>	<p>The law focuses primarily on licensing and data protection, and does not specifically mention AI. However, it does have an indirect impact on AI, as ride-hailing platforms rely heavily on AI technology.</p>
<p>Media Law 2018</p> <p>Activation date: 2018.</p>	<p>Law No. 180 of 2018 Law on the Organization of Press, Media, and the Supreme Council of Media</p> <p>The Media Law encompasses several key areas related to media operations, licensing and content regulation.</p>	<p>The law has an indirect impact on AI as it affects content standards, privacy and transparency for media companies.</p>





The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Egypt

Legislation



Summary of scope



Impact



Personal Data Protection Law 2020

Activation date:
2020.

Law No. 151 of 2020 Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL)

The PDPL sets out compliance requirements for the protection of personal data and aims to safeguard the rights of individuals with regard to their personal data.

The law does not specifically cover AI, but it has an indirect impact by influencing how organisations handle and process personal data.

New Central Bank of Egypt Law 2020

Activation date:
2020.

Law No. 194 of 2020

The New Egyptian Banking Law covers various aspects related to banking and financial regulation. It aims to achieve the soundness of the monetary and banking system, stability of prices and financial stability.

The New Banking Law places emphasis on financial technology such as digital banking, digital currency and payment systems.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Data & AI Authority Law (the SDAIA Law)

Activation date:
2019.

Royal Order No. (A/471) issued on 29/12/1440 AH

The SDAIA is the competent authority for matters concerning the organization, development, and handling of data and AI in Saudi Arabia.

The SDAIA and its legislative arm, the National Data Management Office, established and oversee the national data governance framework. The SDAIA also oversees the implementation of Saudi Arabia's data and AI agenda to realize the objectives of Vision 2030.








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL)</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>Royal Decree No. (M/19) dated 09/02/1443 AH</p> <p>The PDPL protects individuals' personal data privacy and regulates organizations' collection, processing, disclosure, and retention of personal data.</p>	<p>The PDPL is the kingdom's first comprehensive data protection law. The PDPL eases the strict prohibition on international transfers of data outside Saudi Arabia in certain circumstances, such as when the transfer is done to meet obligations to which the data subject is a party.</p>
<p>Copyright Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>The draft IP law was presented on May 2023 and includes IP provisions that meet international standards for the protection and management of IP.</p>	<p>The draft law allows IP created by AI technology to be protected; however, the IP will be held by the natural person who contributed to its creation. IP generated independently by AI without significant human contribution remains outside the scope of IP protection.</p>
<p>Cybersecurity Law</p> <p>Activation date: 2017.</p>	<p>The Cybersecurity Law applies to persons who commit cybercrimes in the kingdom. It is aimed at ensuring information security and protecting public interest, morals, and information networks.</p>	<p>Although the Cybersecurity Law imposes penalties on persons who commit cybercrimes, it does not provide frameworks or guidelines for enhancing cybersecurity in Saudi Arabia.</p>

*Last updated June 2024





The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Legislation



Summary of scope



Impact



National Cybersecurity Authority Essential Cybersecurity Controls (NCA Controls)

Activation date:
2018.

The NCA Controls apply to all government organizations in Saudi Arabia, the kingdom's companies and entities, as well as private sector organizations that own, operate, or host critical national infrastructures.

The NCA Controls set out the minimum standards for information and technology assets in organizations. However, there is no clear description of how the NCA will ensure compliance with such controls.

AI Ethics Principles 2023

Activation date:
2023.

The AI Ethics Principles are a collection of values, principles, and techniques that guide ethical conduct in the development and use of AI technologies. This framework applies to all AI stakeholders involved in designing, developing, deploying, implementing, using, or being affected by AI systems within the KSA.

All AI stakeholders within the KSA are expected to comply with the AI Ethics Principles. However, the extent of compliance varies based on the risk level associated with the AI system. For systems with little to no risk, it is recommended, but not mandatory, to adhere to these principles. AI technologies classified as limited risk are required to comply with the AI Ethics Principles. High-risk AI systems must undergo pre- and post-conformity assessments, and in addition to adhering to the ethics principles.

They must also consider relevant statutory requirements. Systems classified as having an unacceptable risk level are not permitted.








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

37

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Telecommunications Act 2022</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>Royal Decree No. (M/106), Dated 02/11/1443</p> <p>AH Law of Telecommunications and Information Technology.</p>	<p>The law does not explicitly address AI-related topics, but its broader focus on innovation and emerging technologies could potentially include AI. The promotion of emerging technologies is specifically encouraged as one of the objectives of the law.</p>
<p>KSA Cloud-First Policy 2020</p> <p>Activation date: 2022.</p>	<p>The Cloud First Policy aims to accelerate the adoption of cloud computing services within the government and semi-governmental entities in the KSA. These entities are mandated to prioritize cloud options when investing in IT infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>The Cloud First Policy, while not legally binding, serves as a robust recommendation for government entities. Its emphasis on cloud adoption can provide a scalable infrastructure and resources for deploying emerging technologies like AI systems.</p>
<p>Digital Economy Policy 2021</p> <p>Activation date: 2021.</p>	<p>The Digital Economy Policy sets out guiding principles for government agencies to leverage the digital economy through their respective mandates to drive diversification and sustainability across the economy, and create a more competitive advantage for the KSA.</p>	<p>The policy aims to drive growth in the digital economy by informing the public sector, private firms, and the international community Saudi Arabia's position on digital transformation.</p>

*Last updated June 2024








The roadmap continues ...

Middle East

India

Legislation 	Summary of scope 	Impact 
<p>Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP Act)</p> <p>Activation date: 2023.</p>	<p>The DPDP Act governs the processing of digital personal data within India and extra-territorially if it concerns the provision of goods or services to individuals in India.</p>	<p>The DPDP Act created a robust framework for notice and consent obligations of persons who determine the purpose of and means for processing personal data, known as data fiduciaries. It also introduced the concept of significant data fiduciaries who are given additional obligations due to the volume, sensitivity, and risk of the data being processed. However, the act provides the possibility of exempting the Central Government and start-ups from certain consent obligations.</p>
<p>Draft Digital India Act</p>	<p>The new Digital India Act aims to establish a comprehensive legal framework for the digital economy, addressing a wide array of issues such as cybercrime, data protection, online safety and intermediary regulation. It replaces the Information Act of 2000.</p>	<p>The Digital India Act aims to replace the outdated Information Technology Act of 2000 and modernize India's digital legal framework. In doing so, it seeks to provide clarity on legal aspects related to digital services, data protection and cybersecurity.</p> <p>The Act recognizes the importance of addressing the risks associated with AI systems. It proposes to introduce provisions on algorithmic accountability, meaning that organizations using AI systems will be held responsible for their outcomes.</p>
<p>Principles for Responsible AI 2021</p> <p>Activation date: 2021.</p>	<p>The Principles for Responsible AI act as a guiding framework with seven principles aiming to leverage AI while ensuring ethical and responsible practices.</p>	<p>The Principles for Responsible AI is not legally binding but instead a guiding framework. Organizations and stakeholders are encouraged to voluntarily adhere to these principles.</p>

*Last updated June 2024



Our contacts

APAC countries



Rhys McWhirter

APAC Technology Lead

T: +852 2186 4969

M: +852 6415 1739

rhysmcwhirter@eversheds-sutherland.com



Frankie Tam

Partner

T: +852 2186 4919

M: +852 9252 5819

frankietam@eversheds-sutherland.com

European Union



Marie McGinley

International Head of Technology Sector

T: +35 3 16 44 14 57

M: +35 386 170 6507

mariemcginley@eversheds-sutherland.ie



Olaf Van Haperen

European TMT Sector Lead

T: +31 1 02 48 80 58

M: +31 6 17 45 62 99

olafvanhaperen@eversheds-sutherland.com

Middle East



Geraldine Ahern

Partner

T: +97 12 494 3632

M: +97 15 022 05 983

geraldineahern@eversheds-sutherland.com



Nasser Ali Khasawneh

Global Head of TMT & AI

T: +97 1 43 89 70 03

M: +97 1 50 65 53 198

nasseralikhasawneh@eversheds-sutherland.com

Routes to compliance

Global technology regulations and enforcement



Our contacts continued

United Kingdom



Paula Barrett

Global Co-Head of Data Privacy & Cyber Security

T: +44 20 7919 4634

M: +44 777 575 7958

paulabarrett@eversheds-sutherland.com



Philip James

Partner

T: +44 207 919 0700

M: +44 788 423 3723

philipjames@eversheds-sutherland.com

United States



Rachel Reid

Partner

T: +1 404 853 8134

rachelreid@eversheds-sutherland.com



Mary Jane Wilson-Bilik

Partner

T: +1 202 383 0660

M: +1 202 302 4988

mjwilson-bilik@eversheds-sutherland.com