

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL LAW (LLM[CFL])

(These regulations apply to candidates admitted to the LLM(CFL) curriculum in the academic year 2016-17 and thereafter.)

(See also General Regulations and Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula)

LLMCFL1. Admission requirements

To be eligible for admission to the courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws in Corporate and Financial Law, a candidate

- (a) shall comply with the General Regulations and the Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula;
 - (b)
 - (i) shall hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws with at least second class honours of this University, or a qualification of equivalent standard from this University or another comparable institution accepted for this purpose; or
 - (ii) shall hold the degree in a discipline other than law with at least second class honours of this University, or a qualification of equivalent standard from this University or another comparable institution accepted for this purpose; and have at least two years of relevant experience and professional qualifications; or
 - (iii) shall have obtained either the Common Professional Examination of England and Wales or the Common Professional Examination Certificate of this University provided that in either case the candidate has also obtained a degree with at least second class honours of this University, or a qualification of equivalent standard from this University or another comparable institution accepted for this purpose; and
 - (c) for a candidate who is seeking admission on the basis of a qualification from a university or comparable institution outside Hong Kong of which the language of teaching and/or examination is not English, shall satisfy the University English language requirement applicable to higher degrees as prescribed under General Regulation G2(b).
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LLMCFL2. Advanced Standing

Advanced Standing may be granted to candidates in recognition of studies completed successfully no more than 5 years before admission to the curriculum. Candidates who are awarded Advanced Standing will not be granted any further credit transfer for those studies for which Advanced Standing has been granted. The amount of credits to be

granted for Advanced Standing shall be determined by the Board of the Faculty of Law, in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) a candidate may be granted a total of not more than 9 credits (one course) for Advanced Standing unless otherwise approved by the Senate; and
 - (b) credits granted for Advanced Standing shall not normally be included in the calculation of the GPA unless permitted by the Board of the Faculty of Law but will be recorded on the transcript of the candidate.
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LLMCFL3. Period of study

- (a) The curriculum for the degree of Master of Laws in Corporate and Financial Law shall normally require one academic year of full-time study or two academic years of part-time study, and shall include any assessment to be held during and/or at the end of each semester including summer semester.
 - (b) Candidates shall not in any case be permitted to extend their studies beyond the maximum period of registration of two academic years in the case of full-time candidates and three academic years in the case of part-time candidates, unless otherwise permitted or required by the Board of the Faculty of Law.
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LLMCFL4. Completion of curriculum

To complete the curriculum for the degree of Master of Laws in Corporate and Financial Law, a candidate shall

- (a) satisfy the requirements prescribed under TPG 6 of the Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula; and
 - (b) satisfactorily complete 72 credits in the case of a full-time study in one academic year, including a capstone experience, or 36 credits in the case of a part-time study in each of the two academic years of study, including a capstone experience.
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LLMCFL5. Selection of courses

- (a) Candidates shall select their courses in accordance with these regulations and the guidelines specified in the syllabus before the beginning of each semester. Changes to the selection of courses may be made only during the add/drop period of the semester in which the course begins, and such changes shall not be reflected in the transcript of the candidate. Requests for changes after the designated add/drop period of the semester shall not normally be considered.

- (b) Withdrawal from courses beyond the designated add/drop period will not be permitted, except for medical reasons or with the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law. Withdrawal without permission will result in a fail grade in the relevant course(s).
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LLMCFL6. Dissertation

- (a) Candidates, whether full-time or part-time, who elect to submit a dissertation shall submit the title not later than six months before presenting the dissertation for examination. The dissertation must be presented not later than August 31 of the year in which the candidate would like to graduate.
- (b) In exceptional circumstances a candidate may apply to the Board of the Faculty of Law for an extension of the period within which the dissertation must be presented at least three months before the prescribed date of submission. Late applications for extension will not be considered, except for medical reasons or with the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law.
- (c) The candidate shall submit a statement that the dissertation represents his or her own work undertaken after registration as a candidate for the degree. The examiners may require an oral examination on the subject of the dissertation.
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LLMCFL7. Progression in curriculum

- (a) Candidates shall normally be required to undertake a combination of courses and study requirement as prescribed in these regulations and the syllabus, and in the manner as specified below, unless otherwise permitted or required by the Board of the Faculty of Law.
- (i) Candidates who are on a one-year full-time mode of study shall normally be required to take not fewer than 27 credits nor more than 36 credits in any one semester (not including the summer semester).
- (ii) Candidates who are on a two-year part-time mode of study shall normally be required to take not fewer than 9 credits nor more than 18 credits in any one semester (not including the summer semester).
- (iii) Where candidates are required to make up for failed credits, the Board of the Faculty of Law may give permission for candidates to exceed the required curriculum study load of 72 credits.
- (iv) In each case under (i) or (ii) above, the total number of credits taken shall not exceed the required curriculum study load of 72 credits for the normative period of study specified in LLMCFL3(a).

- (b) Candidates may, with the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law, transfer credits for courses completed at other institutions during their candidature. The number of transferred credits may be recorded in the transcript of the candidate, but the results of courses completed at other institutions shall not be included in the calculation of the GPA. The combined total number of credits to be granted for Advanced Standing and credit transfer shall not exceed half of the total credits normally required under the curriculum of the candidates during their candidature at the University.
 - (c) Unless otherwise permitted by the Board of the Faculty of Law, candidates shall be recommended for discontinuation of their studies if they have:
 - (i) failed to complete successfully 45 or more credits (under one-year full-time study) or 18 or more credits (under two-year part-time study) in two consecutive semesters (not including the summer semester), except where they are not required to take such a number of credits in the two given semesters, or
 - (ii) failed to achieve an average semester GPA of 1.5 or higher for two consecutive semesters (not including the summer semester); or
 - (iii) exceeded the maximum period of registration specified in LLM3(b).
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LLMCFL8. Exemption

Candidates may be exempted, with or without special conditions attached, up to 9 credits (one course) in the requirement prescribed in the regulations and the syllabus governing the curriculum with the approval of the Board of the Faculty, except in the case of a capstone experience. Approval for exemption of a capstone experience may be granted only by the Senate with good reasons. Candidates who are so exempted must replace the number of exempted credits with courses of the same credit value.

LLMCFL9. Assessment

- (a) Candidates shall be assessed for each of the courses for which they have registered, and assessment may be conducted in any combination of continuous assessment of coursework, written examinations and/or any other assessable activities. Only passed courses will earn credits.
- (b) Candidates suspended under Statute XXXI shall not be allowed to take, present themselves for, and participate in any assessments during the period of suspension, unless otherwise permitted by the Senate.
- (c) Candidates shall not be permitted to repeat a course for which they have received a passing grade for the purpose of upgrading.

- (d) Candidates are required to make up for failed courses in the following manner:
 - (i) undergoing re-assessment/re-examination in the failed course to be held no later than the end of the following semester (not including the summer semester); or
 - (ii) re-submitting failed coursework, without having to repeat the same course of instruction; or
 - (iii) repeating the failed course by undergoing instruction and satisfying the assessments; or
 - (iv) for elective courses, taking another course in lieu and satisfying the assessment requirements.
 - (e) Where candidates are permitted or required to present themselves for re-assessment/ re-examination/ assessment in an alternative course under (d) above, the new grade obtained together with the previous F grade shall be recorded on the transcript and be included in the calculation of the semester GPA, year GPA and the cumulative GPA. Such candidates shall not be eligible for any mark of distinction.
 - (f) There shall be no appeal against the results of examinations and all other forms of assessment.
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LLMCFL10. Absence from an examination

Candidates who are unable through illness to be present at the written examination of any course may apply for permission to present themselves at a supplementary examination of the same course to be held before the beginning of the First Semester of the following academic year. Any such application shall be made on the form prescribed within two weeks of the first day of the candidate's absence from any examination. Any supplementary examination shall be part of that academic year's examinations, and the provisions made in the regulations for failure at the first attempt shall apply accordingly.

LLMCFL11. Requirements for graduation

To be eligible for the award of the degree of Master of Laws in Corporate and Financial Law candidates shall comply with the General Regulations and the Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula, and complete the curriculum and satisfy the examiners in not fewer than 72 credits in accordance with these regulations within the maximum period of registration, which shall include the successful completion of a capstone experience as specified in the syllabus of the curriculum.

LLMCFL12. Grading system

Individual courses shall be graded in accordance with TPG9 (a) of the Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula as determined by the Board of Examiners.

LLMCFL13. Classification of awards

Upon successful completion of the curriculum, candidates who have shown exceptional merit may be awarded the degree with distinction as determined by the Board of Examiners, and this mark shall be recorded in the candidates' degree diploma.

SYLLABUS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL LAW

COURSEWORK

The Board of Examiners shall decide what proportion of the final assessment for each course shall be determined by written work carried out during the course of study. Candidates will be informed at the beginning of the course of the relative proportions of the final assessment to be derived from coursework and from written examinations which will be held at the end of the teaching programme.

OBJECTIVES

As a major international business and financial centre, Hong Kong is a logical centre for advanced study in areas of commercial, corporate and financial law. Designed as a coherent programme specially geared towards the needs of those working or desiring to work in commercial, corporate and/or financial business, this programme focuses on issues relating to corporate and financial activities and the role of law and regulation in finance and business. On completion of the programme, students should have a broad and reliable knowledge and understanding of corporate and financial law in Hong Kong, in the Asian region and other major jurisdictions internationally.

DISSERTATION

An 18-credit dissertation shall comprise a paper with required length ranging from 16,000 to 20,000 words on a legal topic approved by the Faculty Higher Degrees Committee. A 9-credit dissertation shall comprise a paper on a legal topic likewise approved with required range from 8,000 to 10,000 words. In both cases the dissertation must provide evidence of original research work and a capacity for critical legal analysis and argument.

STRUCTURE

Candidates are required to complete 72 credits, including two 9-credit compulsory courses and a capstone experience in accordance with the regulations for this degree and the syllabus as set out below.

Compulsory courses

. LLAW6055 Law of international finance 1

(Candidates must take at least one 9-credit course from the list below.)

. LLAW6025 Company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China (9 credits)

. LLAW6207 Corporate conflicts (9 credits)

. LLAW6082 Corporate government and shareholders remedies (9 credits)

Capstone courses

(Candidates must choose at least one course from the list below.)

- . LLAW6127 Current issues in financial law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6224 Mergers and acquisitions (9 credits)
- . LLAW6057 International securities law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6054 9-credit Dissertation (9 credits)
- . LLAW6014 18-credit Dissertation (18 credits)

Electives

- . LLAW6187 Advanced topics in competition law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6236 ASEAN law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6024 Banking law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6153 Business and human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6172 Carriage of goods by sea (9 credits)
- . LLAW6185 China investment law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6186 China trade law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6124 Communications law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6025 Company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China (9 credits)
- . LLAW6248 Comparative contract law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6154 Competition law I (9 credits)
- . LLAW6155 Competition law II (9 credits)
- . LLAW6101 Competition, mergers and acquisitions (9 credits)
- . LLAW6245 Compliance in the Hong Kong securities industry (9 credits)
- . LLAW6252 Construction of Commercial Contracts (9 credits)
- . LLAW6207 Corporate conflicts (9 credits)
- . LLAW6082 Corporate governance and shareholder remedies (9 credits)
- . LLAW6267 Courts (9 credits)
- . LLAW6002 Credit and security law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6206 Cross border corporate finance: issues and techniques (9 credits)
- . LLAW6214 Current issues in Chinese law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6087 Current issues in insolvency law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6088 Derivatives: law and regulation (9 credits)
- . LLAW6111 E-business law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6210 Energy law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6222 Financial dispute resolution: Hong Kong and international perspectives (9 credits)
- . LLAW6194 Global business law I (9 credits)
- . LLAW6195 Global business law II (9 credits)
- . LLAW6107 Insurance law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6099 International commercial arbitration (9 credits)
- . LLAW6133 International economic law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6128 International trade law I (9 credits)
- . LLAW6096 International tax and tax planning (9 credits)
- . LLAW6110 Law and regulation of banking and insurance in the People's Republic of China (9 credits)
- . LLAW6239 Law and regulation of private banking and wealth management I (9 credits)

- . LLAW6246 Law and regulation of private banking and wealth management II (9 credits)
- . LLAW6230 Law and practice of investment treaty arbitration (9 credits)
- . LLAW6256 Law of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing and compliance issues (9 credits)
- . LLAW6178 Law, economics, regulation and development (9 credits)
- . LLAW6265 Law, regulation and compliance of insurance industry in Hong Kong (9 credits)
- . LLAW6094 Law of international finance 2 (9 credits)
- . LLAW6181 Management and commercialization of intellectual property (9 credits)
- . LLAW6097 Pension and investment funds in Hong Kong and the PRC (9 credits)
- . LLAW6165 PRC economic law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6048 PRC security and insolvency law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6213 Property protection in China: law, politics and culture (9 credits)
- . LLAW6093 Regulation of financial markets (9 credits)
- . LLAW6266 Regulatory compliance in international finance and OCT derivatives documentation (9 credits)
- . LLAW6049 Securities regulation I (9 credits)
- . LLAW6244 Securities regulation II (9 credits)
- . LLAW6211 World trade law, policy and business (9 credits)

NOTE: Not all courses will be offered in any given year. For actual courses available, please refer to annual course offerings.

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL LAW (LLM[CFL])

Compulsory courses

*(Candidates must take **LLAW6055** and at least one 9-credit course from the list below.)*

LLAW6025 Company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China

This course covers both company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China. The part on company law involves an examination of the legal framework governing the structure and organization of business corporations and the responsibilities of and protection afforded various groups participating in a corporation's affairs, in particular, shareholders, creditors and management. The basic conceptual framework reflected in modern corporate legislation, and especially recent Chinese statutes, regulations, and administrative rules is emphasised, with particular attention to the concept of corporate entity, scope of business activities, shareholders' rights and responsibilities, directors' duties, the governance of joint stock companies, management and control of limited companies. The part on securities regulation involves an analysis of the scheme of securities regulation in the PRC. Topics covered will include efficient capital markets, types of securities and capital structure, agency theory, portfolio theory, regulation of primary market offerings, trading in secondary markets, inside trading, mergers and acquisitions, stock exchanges, and securities market professionals.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6055 Law of international finance 1

Law of international finance 1 is an introductory postgraduate course dealing with transnational financial transaction formation and its relationship with financial innovation, market practice and financial regulation. The aim of the course is to foster an understanding from first principles of major capital market transactions, and their function in the modern financial system. This will include consideration of the parties involved and their motives, contract formation, why transactions succeed or how they may fail, applicable regulatory settings, and the legal documentation involved in structuring transactions and allocating risks. Four generic transactions will be covered using recent examples of applications: international syndicated loans, major currency bond issues and issuance programmes, asset-backed securities, and interest rate and currency swaps. Standard documentation and interdisciplinary materials will be used whenever relevant.

Prerequisite / Co-requisite: Non LLM(CFL) students will find it helpful to have a commercial law background or a strong professional or academic interest in contemporary finance.

Assessment: 95% take home examination; 5% mid-term group assignment

LLAW6082 Corporate governance and shareholder remedies

This course aims to investigate competing approaches to the concept of corporate governance explored in comparative literature and to canvass major debates on corporate governance reform among academic, business, and policy circles in selected jurisdictions, primarily Hong Kong and mainland China. The course will examine important corporate governance institutions in select jurisdictions, particularly the legal standards and arrangements for shareholder protection and remedies, as well as regulatory initiatives to promote good corporate governance practices and addressing corporate governance failures. Useful examples from overseas jurisdictions, such as the United States and United Kingdom, will be drawn on to illustrate international experience in corporate governance reform.

Assessment: 100% research paper, subject to prior approval of research proposal

LLAW6207 Corporate conflicts

With increasing globalisation many corporations today operate beyond their domestic borders. Many businesses operate transnationally by means of a multinational group structure or through the medium of a joint venture. This course seeks to introduce students to the issues that arise in dealings with corporations that have a presence in more than one jurisdiction.

Some of the issues which we will be looking at are: What laws regulate companies that are incorporated in one jurisdiction but operate in another? How are mergers and amalgamations of corporations done when corporations operate in a number of jurisdictions? What are the issues that arise in the transnational collapse of corporations such as those we have witnessed in recent years? How are they dealt with?

The financial and securities markets are grappling today with issues arising from dealings in securities from multiple jurisdictions. We will also consider these issues.

The course will be useful to those who intend to have a corporate practice, or to work in the corporate, securities or banking sectors.

Assessment: 20% presentation and defense of paper; 80% research paper

Capstone courses

LLAW6014 18-credit Dissertation

An individual research project on an approved topic carried out under the supervision of an assigned teacher, resulting in the submission of a research paper not exceeding 20000 words (excluding tables of cases and statutes, notes, appendices and bibliographies). The dissertation must provide evidence of original research work and a capacity for critical legal analysis and argument.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6054 9-credit Dissertation

An individual research project on an approved topic carried out under the supervision of an assigned teacher, resulting in the submission of a research paper not exceeding 10,000 words (excluding tables of cases and statutes, notes, appendices and bibliographies). The dissertation must provide evidence of original research work and a capacity for critical legal analysis and argument.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6057 International securities law

International securities law is a topical course taught from both an academic and practitioner's perspective, dealing with the law, practice and regulation of organised markets including stock exchanges, and the law and practice of financial derivatives and structured financial instruments.

It is intended for postgraduate students with a commercial law background or requisite professional insight, and who have completed Law of International Finance 1 or an appropriate equivalent.

The course aims to develop a usable understanding of law, practice and regulation of exchanges and financial derivatives transactions. This will include consideration of the parties involved and their motives, contract formation, the documentation involved in structuring transactions, allocating and mitigating risks, the functioning and legal foundations of organised exchanges, and the impact of established and post-crisis conflicts of law and re-regulation on transaction design and execution.

Prerequisite: Law of international finance 1

Assessment: 100% three take home examinations issued at intervals over the semester

LLAW6127 Current issues in financial law

Current issues in financial law is a postgraduate 'Capstone' course for students nearing the completion of their degree programme, and who have completed International securities law, Law of international finance 2, or Securities regulation I or II. The course will cover current and controversial topics in financial, banking and securities law, and aspects of reforms to financial regulation, especially those dealing with financial stability and product and business conduct. It will examine these and other issues according to events and developments at the time of the course, at both local and international levels.

The course will use a seminar format rather than formal lectures, to encourage discussion and make the focus of topics covered relevant to participants' interests.

Among the issues to be covered are legal risk, Hong Kong's future as a financial centre, shadow banking, complex financial instruments and mis-selling, post-crisis investor protection, sovereign debt litigation and flawed transaction documentation, misconduct and economic crime, stock exchange governance and conflicts and the governance of sovereign wealth funds.

Perquisites: Law of international finance 2, International securities law or Securities regulation I or II

Assessment: 80% take home examination; 20% class participation

LLAW6224 Mergers and acquisitions

The course will consider the specific circumstances of mergers and acquisitions in Hong Kong. Both private and public/listed M&A situations will be considered.

The course will commence with an examination of the reasons for M&A transactions occurring and a consideration of how M&A transactions are to be assessed, for example, in terms of their value creation. Although the course is focused on practices in the Hong Kong market, the course will also explore M&A transactions internationally, particularly with a view to gaining an understanding of the art and science of conducting an M&A transaction.

The different ways M&A can be conducted will be examined. The process of negotiating and executing transactions will be considered as well as the typical documents involved. This will cover standard terms in contracts, such as purchase price payment mechanisms, warranties and undertakings. Other aspects of the transaction process will be considered, in particular, the role of due diligence will be examined closely including as to how due diligence interacts with contractual documentation and the negotiation process. Problems arising in the cross-border context will also be considered.

A focus of the course will be the application and relevance of the Code on Takeovers and Mergers and the relevant Listing Rules of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. These regulations will be considered in the context of both commercial practices as well as regulatory objectives such as investor protection and the promotion of good corporate governance. Practices such as irrevocable undertakings and the use of voting trusts, will also be considered.

There will be an emphasis on coursework comprised of actual and hypothetical M&A transactions that require legal analysis and solution via class presentations and discussion.

Assessment: 50% take home examination; 40% coursework; 10% class participation
Students are required to pass the exam to be eligible to pass the course.

Elective courses

LLAW6002 Credit and security law

The legal aspects of supplying and securing credit in respect of consumers and companies; the legal means of taking security over different types of property.

The forms of credit and security are divided into the "real" securities and the "quasi-securities". The real securities are: charges, mortgages, pledges and common law liens. The quasi-securities include hire-purchase, bills of sale, assignments of the benefit of a chose in action, sales and re-sales, finance leases, retention of title transactions, and many other forms usually involving indirect money lending. All of these forms of security are available to consumers as well as corporate borrowers. A common corporate loan is a charge over book debts. A common consumer loan transaction is a mortgage over land.

Topics to be studied include:

- the concept of security,
- the role of equity in security transactions, real and personal securities,
- types of business finance,
- insolvency,
- drafting of documentation to achieve particular purposes,
- reviewing new or novel forms of property, eg carbon sequestration;
- reviewing overseas developments in codifying commercial law; and
- remedies.

Assessment: 20% class participation; 80% examination

LLAW6024 Banking law

This course is intended to provide an introduction to the major issues in banking law in Hong Kong. It is concerned with

- the law governing the nature of the contract (and its termination) of the banker-customer relationship;
- legal issues arising in relation to special types of accounts such as joint accounts, trust accounts, professionals and various types of business associations;
- banker's duties including confidentiality and the duty of care;
- fiduciary duties;
- lending and investment services, including securities and guarantees/indemnities;
- the role of the bank in documentary credits, and the growing stress on autonomy of these documents;
- banker's rights including appropriation of payment, the lien and set-off;
- bills of exchange; and

- newer developments including shadow banking, Islamic finance, charge-backs, non-performing loans and others

In the financing area, there will be an introduction to the key issues relating to bank loans and banker's security, and an in-depth study of autonomous payment obligations including guarantees, standby letters of credit and performance bonds. There will be discussion on a new development in relation to proposals for "implied good faith" to operate contrary to the principle of autonomy.

Students who enrol in this course are expected to be familiar with the common law of contract and trust.

Assessment: 20% class participation; 80% examination

LLAW6025 Company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China

This course covers both company law and securities regulation in the People's Republic of China. The part on company law involves an examination of the legal framework governing the structure and organization of business corporations and the responsibilities of and protection afforded various groups participating in a corporation's affairs, in particular, shareholders, creditors and management. The basic conceptual framework reflected in modern corporate legislation, and especially recent Chinese statutes, regulations, and administrative rules is emphasised, with particular attention to the concept of corporate entity, scope of business activities, shareholders' rights and responsibilities, directors' duties, the governance of joint stock companies, management and control of limited companies. The part on securities regulation involves an analysis of the scheme of securities regulation in the PRC. Topics covered will include efficient capital markets, types of securities and capital structure, agency theory, portfolio theory, regulation of primary market offerings, trading in secondary markets, inside trading, mergers and acquisitions, stock exchanges, and securities market professionals.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6048 PRC security and insolvency law

This course will focus on both security and insolvency issues in the People's Republic of China, with reference to both PRC foreign investment enterprises and state-owned enterprises and companies. The options available to creditors for protecting their interests under Chinese law will be a central feature of both parts of this course.

Aspects of security law to be covered include the five forms of security - guarantees, mortgages, pledges, liens and deposits, with an emphasis on mortgages and guarantees. Topics to be studied include : the concept of security, Chinese attitudes towards security, the selection of security providers and of security vehicles, real and personal security, types

of business finance, creating security (investigation, negotiation and documentation), the approval process, the recording system, and remedies.

The insolvency portion of the course will focus on the insolvency of foreign investment enterprises and state-owned enterprises and companies. The PRC Bankruptcy Law and related legislation at both the national and local levels will be considered. Topics to be studied include insolvency principles, the economic and political ramifications resulting from the insolvency of state-owned enterprises and companies, an overview of the insolvency process, commencement of insolvency cases, property available for distribution to creditors, representatives of the estate, and liquidation procedures generally. Cross-border insolvency issues, especially in relation to co-operation with the Hong Kong SAR, will also be considered. A reading knowledge of simplified Chinese characters would be desirable.

Assessment: 30% mid-term assignment; 70% research paper

LLAW6049 Securities regulation I

The overall aim of the course is to develop an understanding of the regulatory framework governing the securities markets in Hong Kong and how regulations affect securities activities and transactions undertaken by issuers, intermediaries and investors. An underlying theme of the course will be to understand why regulations put in place and to critically assess the effectiveness and appropriateness of the regulatory framework and specific regulations.

The course is structured in three conceptual parts. (1) Orientation: the nature of regulation and the products, actors and marketplaces with which the course will be concerned. (2) Framework: the core laws, regulations and regulators comprising the regulatory framework. (3) Application: how regulation interacts with the business of effecting transactions in the marketplace.

The course will begin with an examination of the key securities laws and regulations, in particular: the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO), the prospectus provisions of the Companies (Winding-up and Miscellaneous Provision) Ordinance, regulatory codes issued by the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), and the Listing Rules. The objectives, principles and purposes of regulation will be introduced. The nature and functions of a stock market will be considered.

The function of key bodies undertaking regulatory functions, namely the SFC, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, will be examined. How these bodies relate to each other in terms of their functionalities will be examined in light of incidents that have highlighted potential shortcomings in the regulatory system. The roles of the Market Misconduct Tribunal and the Securities and Futures Appeals Tribunal will also be assessed.

The impact of regulation on corporate transactions and the general practices of the market and its intermediaries will be studied. As regards intermediaries, this will require an

understanding of the application of regulatory codes issued by the SFC as well as subsidiary legislation to the SFO. As regards the marketplace, this will require an understanding of the functions of the stock market vis-à-vis listed issuers and investors as well as the role of sponsors. A portion of the course will be given over to studying the impact of regulatory requirements on the conduct of initial public offerings.

The course will conclude by bringing together the knowledge gained over the duration of the course to consider the benefits and drawbacks of regulation for the market and critically assess the impact and effectiveness of regulation. What are the shortfalls of regulation, and where is regulation heading?

Assessment: 25% group coursework; 65% take home examination; 10% class participation
Students are required to pass the exam to be eligible to pass the courses.

LLAW6082 Corporate governance and shareholder remedies

This course aims to investigate competing approaches to the concept of corporate governance explored in comparative literature and to canvass major debates on corporate governance reform among academic, business, and policy circles in selected jurisdictions, primarily Hong Kong and mainland China. The course will examine important corporate governance institutions in select jurisdictions, particularly the legal standards and arrangements for shareholder protection and remedies, as well as regulatory initiatives to promote good corporate governance practices and addressing corporate governance failures. Useful examples from overseas jurisdictions, such as the United States and United Kingdom, will be drawn on to illustrate international experience in corporate governance reform.

Assessment: 100% research paper, subject to prior approval of research proposal

LLAW6087 Current issues in insolvency law

Insolvency cases in Hong Kong are at an all-time high and the entire insolvency legal regime - including the bankruptcy of individuals and the liquidation and rescue of companies - is in transition. This course will cover both personal and corporate insolvency and will address the ongoing initiatives to reform Hong Kong law.

Detailed knowledge of insolvency law is not a prerequisite. The Hong Kong Corporate and Personal Insolvency Manuals will be assigned and will provide students with both an overview of insolvency law in Hong Kong and a detailed analysis of practical considerations. Discussions in class will consider the adequacy of existing insolvency laws and procedures in Hong Kong and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the law reform amendments and proposals. Comparisons will be made with insolvency law developments in other jurisdictions.

There will be four primary areas covered: (1) personal insolvency law (both bankruptcy and voluntary arrangements); (2) corporate liquidation; (3) corporate rescue (including out-

of-court rescues and the proposed Provisional Supervision procedures); and (4) cross-border insolvency.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6088 Derivatives: law and regulation

Covers the historical and market developments of swaps and derivatives, market innovations as to financial, capital market and commodities based derivatives, use of derivatives in emerging economies, regulatory and supervisory concerns, and selective case studies of regulatory and litigation issues as to derivative arrangements.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW6093 Regulation of financial markets

Designed for students considering or planning to work in the financial sector, this is an overview perspective course, for LLM (and JD) students without financial background. Specifically, the course will examine, from legal and policy perspectives, the fundamentals respecting regulation of the primary financial intermediaries and markets: i.e., money and banking, investment banking, and asset management and insurance. Emphasis will be on the on-going phenomenon of globalisation and interdependence/interconnection of financial markets and intermediaries, and the need for economies to develop viable and robust financial markets, with a particular focus on the current global financial crisis. Use of international, comparative (especially PRC, US and EU) and interdisciplinary materials will be made.

Assessment: 90% take home examination; 10% class participation

LLAW6094 Law of international finance 2

Law of international finance 2 is a perspective course for students who have completed Law of international finance 1 or an appropriate equivalent. The focus is with deal formation, regulatory reforms and market practice involving non-traditional intermediation, or "shadow banking".

The course aims to develop a usable understanding of complex financial transactions and structured finance. This includes consideration of the parties involved and their motives, contract formation, why transactions succeed or fail, the documentation involved in structuring transactions and allocating risks, and the impact of regulation on transaction design and the interplay between the regulated and shadow financial systems.

Topics will include credit derivatives, synthetic transactions, the mis-selling of complex instruments, the laws of organised exchanges, and non-recourse infrastructural and object finance. The course seeks to generate an awareness of the roots and contemporary features

of complex transactions, how they contributed to the 2007-09 financial crisis, and place the elements of recent deals in a continuing legal and commercial context to apply to situations where elements of one transaction type are combined or embedded with others.

Prerequisites / Co-requisites: Law of international finance 1

Assessment: 100% three take-home examinations issued at intervals over the semester

LLAW6096 International tax and tax planning

This course:

1. highlights and explains the major concepts of international taxation and tax planning by focusing upon the taxation implications arising from cross-border business transactions (and, to a lesser extent, employment), as well as suggests appropriate structures for implementing those transactions.
2. examines and contrasts the ways in which selected jurisdictions deal with the problems of taxing cross-border activities, with a particular focus upon important concepts such as jurisdiction to tax, controlled foreign companies legislation, foreign tax credit (and exemption) regimes, transfer pricing, withholding taxes, taxation compliance and anti-avoidance rules, and particular attention to the role, application, and interpretation of double taxation agreements (DTAs).
3. examines, in particular, specific and general anti-avoidance rules in (a) domestic legislation and (b) DTAs and, generally, the role of the courts in this area, anti-avoidance doctrine and tax ethics in relation to tax planning.
4. with regard to 2. and 3. above, examines in detail the taxation systems of several jurisdictions (specifically, Singapore, Hong Kong and the PRC (Mainland) and, for comparative purposes, Japan and the United States) by considering the taxation implications of outbound and inbound investments and appropriate structuring for (a) residents of those jurisdictions and (b) non-residents who carry out business operations (or who perform employment-related services) in those jurisdictions.
5. studies topical issues of international tax policy such as jurisdiction to tax, taxation of internet transactions, transfer pricing, tax administration, recent changes to the OECD Model Tax Convention and the implications for tax policy and practice arising from the OECD's 'BEPS' (base erosion and profit shifting) project.

Assessment: 50% take home examination; 40% group presentation (including written-up report); 10% class participation

LLAW6097 Pension and investment funds in Hong Kong and the PRC

This course is a comparative study of (a) the private law rights and obligations in and (b) the regulatory regime of pension funds and investment funds in Hong Kong and in the PRC. In relation to (a), emphasis will be placed on the different legal structures used in the two jurisdictions to operate pension and investment funds, and the differences in the extent of the rights and duties of the parties arising thereunder. In relation to (b), emphasis will be

placed on a few recent legislative developments in both jurisdictions, such as the new legislative framework on mandatory provident funds in Hong Kong, and the provisional regulation on investment funds in the PRC. Knowledge of PRC law is helpful, but not a pre-requisite to this course.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW6099 International commercial arbitration

International commercial arbitration is well established as the preferred binding mechanism for resolving cross-border commercial disputes. It has seen particularly marked growth and acceptance in the last 20-30 years, including in the Asia Pacific region. The law and practice of international commercial arbitration, while scarcely regulated, has evolved into a highly specialised craft based on international best practices. This course will consider the international and domestic legal framework for international commercial arbitration, as well as the broader regime including international arbitration rules, international arbitration institutions and organizations and international arbitration practices. However, a key focus will be the inside workings of international arbitrations, revealing the sometimes obscure practices of the discipline. The main topics covered include the making and enforcement of arbitration agreements, establishment of and powers of arbitration tribunals, jurisdictional issues, applicable law (both procedural and substantive), arbitration procedure and evidence, interim and final remedies and rendering and enforcement of arbitration awards (including challenges and appeals). The course will be taught with case examples principally from the Asia Pacific region, and extensive examples from the practices of well known arbitral institutions, such as the ICC International Court of Arbitration, and of arbitrators sitting under the auspices of the ICC.

Students will be expected to have grasped an understanding of the core features of international commercial arbitration as a distinct discipline and to have developed a sense of how to approach technical legal problems that can arise in this field. They should also know their way around the UNCITRAL Model Law and 1958 New York Convention, and be able to apply that knowledge to relevant factual scenarios.

Assessment: 100% take home examination

LLAW6101 Competition, mergers and acquisitions

This course covers the merger review aspect of competition law from a global perspective. The course is divided into two sessions. The first session focuses on the merger review practices of the US, with a particular focus on the case law and agency practices regarding the review of mergers. The second session will introduce students to basic principles of merger review under EU law. Emphasis will be placed on both the institutional framework and substantive review of mergers under EU law.

Assessment: 100% two take home examinations

LLAW6107 Insurance law

The course covers the operation and regulation of the insurance market; the definition, importance and reform of the concepts of “Insurable Interest” and “Utmost Good Faith”; the specific terms of insurance contracts; how losses and claims under insurance contracts are dealt with; the rights of insurers, including subrogation and contribution; the rights and duties of insurance intermediaries; and the nature of property insurance, marine insurance, reinsurance and liability insurance.

Pre-requisites: Law of contract

Assessment: 100% take home examination

LLAW6110 Law and regulation of banking and insurance in the People’s Republic of China

This course involves an examination of the legal framework governing banking and insurance. The course begins with a discussion of the central bank, the People’s Bank of China, regarding its role, activities, and regulatory power. The course will cover other main financial regulators such as CBRC, CSRC and CIRC. Entry into the business of banking and regulation of the activities of banking business are examined. In addition to the regulatory regime, the law of negotiable instruments and the international transaction aspects of banking business are also treated. The course will discuss such matters as the types of security interests, principal terms of most common forms of loan facilities, basic structure of syndicated loan and international bond issues. The course will also address the causes, systemic risks and potential regulatory instruments in relation to China’s booming shadow banking sector.

The course then moves into the regulatory regime governing the insurance industry. Restrictions of entry and activities of insurance companies are examined. Prudential management and investment limitations are also dealt with. Regulatory supervision of insurance companies and regulation of insurance agents and brokers are analysed. Other topics of insurance law include: insurable interest, subrogation, the insurance contract, third party claimants, and bad faith claims.

Prerequisite: Ideally, the students should have some basic knowledge of the Chinese legal system.

Assessment: 100% examination

LLAW6111 E-business law

More and more companies and organisations are embracing information technology to add value to their business and to remain competitive. In the e-business environment, on one

hand, existing law is being applied in a new setting. On the other hand, development of law is needed in order to address specific issues that online business creates.

The course looks at the main legal issues generated by the developments in e-business, their possible solutions and how to strategize and create value in the e-business context accordingly.

Topics to be covered include the international and national framework for e-business, branding and trade marks, contractual issues of online trading, online security issues, privacy and data protection, liabilities of online service providers, online tort issues and jurisdictional issues.

Prior knowledge of the subject matter is not required.

Assessment: 40% written assignment(s) and/or case preparation note(s); 60% research paper

LLAW6124 Communications law

This course examines how the telecommunication and broadcasting industries are regulated in Hong Kong, and introduces the main features and problems of the relating legislation and regulation.

Topics may include:

- TV and radio licensing
- Foreign ownership control
- Cross media ownership control
- Content regulation
- Competition regulation in broadcasting sector
- Telecommunications licensing
- Interconnection
- Competition regulation and consumer protection in telecommunications sector
- Convergence
- Interception and surveillance

Assessment: 20% group project; 70% research paper; 10% class participation

LLAW6128 International trade law I

This course will provide students with a practical insight into a number of areas of international trade law and the practices of the Admiralty and Commercial Courts. It will use shipping scenarios to illustrate the various contracts and issues that arise in private international trade.

The course is designed to make students research and use case law, ordinances and international conventions. It is taught in a practical way and requires students to think of commercial solutions to problems.

The course covers the following areas:

- International sale of goods – the contracts and terms found in sale contracts involving an international element
- Marine Insurance – what is covered by insurance and the duties on an insured
- Letters of Credit – the method of financing the sale contract and the obligations on the banks and parties
- Carriage of goods by sea – who has a right to sue the sea carrier of the goods, the obligations on the sea carrier of the goods and whether the sea carrier can sue anyone for their losses
- Jurisdiction and choice of law – in which country a claim can be brought and which law will be applied to the claim
- Litigation – the most useful procedures used in commercial litigation such as security for costs, freezing injunctions, orders for inspection, arrest of ships
- Arbitration – the procedures that apply to an arbitration of a claim

Prerequisites / Co-requisites: Law of contract I and II and Law of tort I and II

Assessment: 100% take home assessment

LLAW6133 International economic law

The recent dramatic transformation of the international economic legal order is generally attributed to “globalization”, on the one hand, and liberalization, harmonization and unification of national policies and laws that affect trade, investment, and financial and commercial transactions across national borders, on the other hand. Concerns arise as to the coherence and compatibility of these processes and efforts with respect to national and global economic development, and overall welfare. This is the domain of international economic law; the law and policy of relations between national governments concerning the regulation of economic transactions that have cross-border effects. The course will broadly introduce those areas of international law and institutions that have shaped, or are the resultant of, the recent transformation of the international economic legal order, under three general themes: international trade, investment and competition law; international financial and monetary law; international commercial transactions. It will cover the relevant activities of international organizations such as the WTO, ASEAN, APEC, NAFTA, EU and ICSID. In addition to trade, investment and competition, the subject matter will include topics dealing with banking, insurance and securities. The role of institutions such as central banks through the BIS and the Basle Committee in the development of regulatory frameworks will be examined. The activities of two Bretton Woods international institutions, the World Bank and IMF, as well as the IOSCO will be studied. Efforts to unify or harmonise laws that affect international commercial

transactions by international institutions such as the ICC, UNCITRAL, UNIDROIT, Hague Conference in Private International Law and OECD will also be examined.

Assessment: 100% take home examination

LLAW6153 Business and human rights

This course investigates the relationship between business and human rights in the context of globalisation and as a distinct field within the broader corporate social responsibility (CSR) movement. The course will invite students to explore the relevance of human rights standards and norms to business operations and consider the extent to which corporations are or should be bound by human rights law and obligations. The legal, political, economic and social issues arising from the cross-border activities of multinational enterprises (MNEs), particularly in developing countries, will be examined against the backdrop of the growing public demand for greater transparency and accountability. The course will also analyse the role and methodologies of civil society seeking to influence corporate human rights practices, and the ways in which some MNEs have responded to growing pressure to address human rights issues through initiatives that seek to connect CSR, human rights and business strategy by managing reputational risk and promoting human rights as a source of competitive advantage in the marketplace.

Assessment: 70% research paper; 20% advocacy exercise; 10% class participation

LLAW6154 Competition law I

This course introduces students to basic concepts of competition law (known as antitrust law in the US). Despite being relatively new to the region, competition law has become highly pertinent in East Asia in recent years. In China, the Anti-Monopoly Law came into effect on August 1, 2008 and has attracted much attention around the world ever since. The Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR has recently enacted the region's first cross-sector competition law. With its aggressive enforcement stance, South Korea has become a favorite jurisdiction for multinational corporations to lodge complaints against competitors. With increasing cross-border enforcement across the globe, competition law will surely take on yet greater importance in the future.

The two most developed and influential competition law jurisdictions are the United States and the European Union. This course (LLAW6154 Competition law I) will focus on US antitrust law. EU competition law will be covered in LLAW6155 Competition law II, offered in the second semester. Students are encouraged to take both courses (Competition law I & Competition law II) to acquire a global/comprehensive understanding of competition law. Some attention will be devoted to the new Hong Kong Competition Ordinance in both courses (especially in Competition Law II).

This course will focus on two of the three main areas of competition law: restrictive agreements and abuse of dominance. Regulation of mergers will be covered in a separate course.

Assessment: 80% take home examination; 20% class participation

LLAW6155 Competition law II

This course focuses on competition law of the European Union, with references made to the newly-enacted Hong Kong Competition Ordinance and US antitrust law. Despite being relatively new to the region, competition law has become highly pertinent in East Asia in recent years. In China, the Anti-Monopoly Law came into effect on August 1, 2008 and has attracted much attention around the world ever since. The Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR has recently enacted the city's first cross-sector competition law.

Given the first and second conduct rules of the Hong Kong Ordinance are substantially modelled on Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU"), the EU case-law, regulations, and guidelines etc. on Articles 101 and 102 will provide useful guidance to the interpretation and application of the Hong Kong conduct rules. This course will examine in detail two major areas of EU competition law: restrictive agreements (regulated under Article 101 TFEU) and dominant-firm conduct (i.e. abuse of dominance, regulated under Article 102 TFEU). While references will be made to Hong Kong and US law, the take-home examinations will focus exclusively on the application of EU principles to competition law issues.

Assessment: 100% two take home examinations

LLAW6165 PRC economic law

This course examines the general framework of major economic legal institutions in China, broadly defined as the legal and regulatory structures governing business activity in both of the public and private sectors where the role of state oversight is prominent. Three issues will be discussed: (1) the making and implementation of laws and regulations on several critical aspects of doing business in China; (b) the process of institutionalizing legal governance for Chinese commerce as well as paving a level playing field for market participants; (c) the impact of globalization, particularly since China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), on the development of the country's economic legal institutions.

Four areas of law are covered:

- Enterprise law: how to start and operate a business?
- Financial law: how to finance a business?
- Competition law: how to curb anti-competitive business activity?
- Consumer protection law: how to prevent businesses from harming consumers and to hold businesses accountable for product liability?

The primary objective of this course is to help students develop a general understanding of the legal and regulatory framework of major economic institutions in China, particularly

those involving a significant role of the Chinese state in the economy. To achieve this objective, the course will examine key laws and regulations on important aspects of the Chinese economy and their reform during China's transition from a command economy to a market economy. Domestic debates over policy orientation and reform strategy will also be reviewed to show students how China's economic legal regime has evolved in the face of changing reform dynamics shaped by both domestic and global conditions.

Assessment: 20% group presentation; 80% take home examination

LLAW6172 Carriage of goods by sea

Bills of lading and other sea transport documents (e.g. waybills, delivery orders); express and implied terms in contracts of affreightment (concerning seaworthiness, deviation, dangerous cargo etc); the Hague and Hague-Visby Rules; voyage charterparties and time charterparties; maritime arbitration; electronic data interchange (EDI) and electronic bills of lading.

Assessment: 100% examination

LLAW6178 Law, economics, regulation and development

This course is premised on a conviction that the law does not exist in a vacuum, and the study of the law should therefore not be confined to a narrow focus on legal doctrine and case law. The aim of this course is to provide a broad survey of inter-disciplinary approaches to the law, which will provide students with the basic toolkit to question and analyze legal theories and institutions from alternative perspectives. The belief is that students will gain a richer and more nuanced understanding of the law and legal methods as a result.

The course comprises of three broad components: (1) Law and Regulation, (2) Law and Economics, and (3) Law and Development.

The law and regulation component of the course seeks to examine the role of law as an instrument of regulating economic and social activity. The course will explore theories of regulation, regulatory techniques and instruments, and issues of efficiency, accountability and legitimacy in relation to regulation. It will also explore the application of economic concepts to the law, focusing on areas such as torts, contracts, and property rights. For instance, the course will examine how economic concepts have been applied to provide a benchmark for determining negligence in torts.

Finally, the law and development component will examine the relationship between law and economic, social, and political development. It will survey theories concerning the meaning of development and the potential role of law and legal institutions in the development process.

Assessment: 30% class participation; 30% homework; 40% final essay

LLAW6181 Management and commercialization of intellectual property

Topics include:

- Technology transfer and licensing
- Commercialization of innovations
- IP portfolio management
- IP issues in merger and acquisition
- IP issues in franchising and outsourcing
- IP and standard setting
- IP and competition
- IP litigation strategies
- IP issues in innovation industries such as ISP's liability and safe harbor, keyword advertising and digital music licensing.

Assessment: 100% in-hall examination

LLAW6185 China investment law

This course provides a comprehensive, informed treatment and analysis of the legal, policy and business aspects of foreign direct investment in China. Areas covered include: current PRC foreign investment policies and priorities, including “encouraged industries”; investment incentives and investment protection; PRC regulatory authorities and government approval process; offshore structures; PRC foreign-related business and investment organizations: representative offices, branch offices, holding companies, foreign investment enterprises (FIEs): Sino-foreign cooperative and equity joint ventures, wholly foreign-owned enterprises (WFOEs), listed and unlisted Sino-foreign joint stock limited companies (JSLCs); practical joint venture contract drafting and operational issues; trading and distribution; technology transfer; conversions; mergers and acquisitions; selected regulatory issues: corporate income taxation, foreign exchange control; FIE debt and equity financing; out-bound China investment.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6186 China Trade law

This course provides a focused, legal and policy treatment of China's conduct and regulation of international trade at both the macro- and micro-economic levels. Areas covered include: China's participation in the WTO, and in other multilateral, regional and bilateral trade-related arrangements, including ASEAN+ and China-ASEAN FTAs; Regulation of China's foreign trade: PRC regulatory authorities, PRC Foreign Trade Law, foreign trade operators (FTOs), foreign trade agency: commissioning and entrustment arrangements; PRC customs, licensing and inspection/standards systems, and trade

remedies: particularly, China's anti-dumping regime; WTO, US and EU anti-dumping and subsidies/countervailing codes and related non-market economy (NME) treatment of China's export enterprises and industries; Trade transactions: standard-form contracts, import-export sales contract issues arising under the PRC Contract Law and CISG.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6187 Advanced topics in competition law

This course focuses on the interface between intellectual property laws and competition law in the two leading competition law jurisdictions in the world: the US and the European Union ("EU"). The interface between these two bodies of law is one of the most complex and controversial, and yet theoretically interesting, areas of competition law. This interface juxtaposes the public policy rationale behind intellectual property laws and competition policy, and requires the enforcement agencies and the courts to strike delicate balances between these two policies. With respect to patent law, for example, the treatment of patent rights under competition law requires the courts to calibrate the provision of innovation incentives without incurring an excessive loss in consumer welfare. Similar tradeoffs are also found in the interface between copyright law and competition law, and to a lesser extent, between trademark law and competition law.

Most of the thorniest issues in the interface between intellectual property laws and competition law arise under patent law. As such, this course will largely focus on the patent competition interface. The first half of the course will focus on the treatment of the exercise of intellectual property rights under US antitrust law, with topics including intellectual property enforcement, tying, unilateral refusal to deal, deceptive conduct in standard-setting organizations, predatory product design, and various kinds of collusive conduct. The second half of the course will cover similar topics under EU law.

Assessment: 100% two take home examinations

LLAW6194 Global business law I

Global business law I deals with the growth of a business from being a mere domestic seller all the way through to its decision to become a foreign investor operating half-way across the world. In the course of that growth it will face international litigation, arbitration, choices about business from abroad, lawsuits abroad, investment treaties, its own lawsuits against foreign "host" states, and questions about how it plans to finance its foreign ventures.

Assessment: 100% take home examination

LLAW6195 Global Business Law II

The course employs a problem-oriented approach, and focuses on the law in action; namely, strategic choices which a business engaged in international trade would face.

The course starts off by introducing the global trading system (GATT, WTO, etc.). The first few weeks will introduce you to a problem faced by a firm which is either trying to sell or buy from abroad but faces a host of regulatory barriers. Some of these barriers are in the form of tariffs, others are not. While some firms are manufacturers seeking new markets abroad, others are domestic retailers or manufacturers trying to source internationally for cheaper goods or manufacturing inputs.

We will then address the case where the firm is not selling abroad, but wishes its own government to purchase its products to the exclusion of foreign products.

The course then turns to a different kind of business problem. What happens when a domestic firm finds itself facing such stiff competition from foreign imports that its very survival may be at stake? What tools are available to it to fend off such competition? When can such a firm claim that competition from abroad is “unfair”, and does the law recognise such claims? Should it? In other cases, competition may not be unfair, but can the firm claim that it should be protected by its government nonetheless? What can other firms do in response to such action?

All these problems involve public/governmental regulation. To that extent we are dealing with public law. However, the issues we will address matter to whether a business will fail or succeed, depending on the available rules and how such rules may be used by these firms.

While we will be using a US casebook, many of the issues you will encounter are universal. The more minute details of the US regime may be peculiar in places, but there is in fact a high degree of world-wide convergence in the sorts of trade rules we will encounter due to widespread membership of the WTO. By using a US casebook, we also benefit by learning from a body of trade rules which has had a genuine, historical impact on the evolution of the global trading system. For many participants in the course (excepting exchange and other students from US law schools), there will be an opportunity to explore the rules of a major export market and to learn some US law. Most importantly, the casebook we will use is probably the best of its kind in introducing the subject from a business viewpoint.

Assessment: 100% take home examination

LLAW6206 Cross border corporate finance: issues and techniques

The course will provide an understanding of the underlying principles and policies of corporate finance law, and will familiarise students with the actual practices of the markets and techniques of key transactions. It will focus on the consideration and treatment of issues that arise when financing transactions. Seminars to introduce the topics will be

augmented by exercises which will be designed to simulate real transactions. Students will be divided into teams, which will be pitched against other teams, role-playing, lawyers, financiers, borrowers/ fund-raisers and investment bankers.

The course will be useful to those who intend to work in the corporate and corporate finance sectors, in law firms or investment or commercial banks.

Assessment: 30% participation in team exercises; 70% research paper

LLAW6207 Corporate conflicts

With increasing globalisation many corporations today operate beyond their domestic borders. Many businesses operate transnationally by means of a multinational group structure or through the medium of a joint venture. This course seeks to introduce students to the issues that arise in dealings with corporations that have a presence in more than one jurisdiction.

Some of the issues which we will be looking at are: What laws regulate companies that are incorporated in one jurisdiction but operate in another? How are mergers and amalgamations of corporations done when corporations operate in a number of jurisdictions? What are the issues that arise in the transnational collapse of corporations such as those we have witnessed in recent years? How are they dealt with?

The financial and securities markets are grappling today with issues arising from dealings in securities from multiple jurisdictions. We will also consider these issues.

The course will be useful to those who intend to have a corporate practice, or to work in the corporate, securities or banking sectors.

Assessment: 20% presentation and defense of paper; 80% research paper

LLAW6210 Energy law

Energy law became recognised as a distinct subject following the energy crisis that resulted from the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. This course will introduce Energy law which concerns the laws and regulations that relate to the process and technology of production, distribution, conservation and development of carbon-based energy sources such as coal, oil and natural gas; non-carbon-based sources such as nuclear power; and renewable clean sources such as hydroelectricity, solar and wind power. More specifically, this course will introduce the law concerning the title, usage, development and control of those natural resources and technology which are used to manufacture energy. This specialisation is important because the energy industry remains to be a non-static, technologically developing, but heavily regulated and strategic, sector of the economy.

Areas covered in this course will include: the history of energy law; basic principles of energy law; theoretical perspectives on regulations as part of the modern legal system;

regulatory issues for different types of energy; the common law rules of ownership; statutory ownership of sources; the law relating to the development of sources and technology; international energy investment law; soft regulatory laws in developing countries; alternative regulatory instruments; market mechanics; the role of law and the development of renewable energy technologies; national and supranational regulatory changes; regulatory developments in China; environmental regulations of energy and natural resources; territorial disputes over energy sources; nuclear power and the law; regulations of company structures and/or performance; regulating the largest (energy) companies in the world.

Assessment: 50% in-class examination; 50% essay

LLAW6211 World trade law, policy and business

This course may only be taken by graduate students. While there are no pre-requisites and no prior knowledge is required, the course is designed to be especially attractive to students who have taken Global Business Law I, or International Economic Law. It is not, however, open to graduate students who have previously taken Global Business Law II.

The course is tailor-made for graduate students who, in past years, would likely have taken Global Business Law II instead. Unlike Global Business Law II, the current course provides students with the opportunities to write a paper of no more than 6,000 words comprising 50% of the examination, and incorporates materials on the policy and business aspects of trade in East Asia (China, Korea and Japan). The course will also address specific policy and business challenges in other Asian countries and sub-regions (e.g. Vietnam, Southeast Asia more generally, and India).

Assessment: 50% take home examination; 50% research paper

LLAW6213 Property protection in China: law, politics and culture

Due to China's unique economic structure and political culture, property protection has loomed large for many multinational companies to operate business in China. The vast growth of their investment in the Chinese property market makes it increasingly important for them to understand and use the complex legal system to protect their property interests. Moreover, a host of problems caused by the rapidly developing economic reform in China have made property protection a core issue at the forefront of human rights debate. Since the passage of the Property Law in 2007, there has been a more heated debate over the ways in which property system should be further reformed to address the problems such as social inequality and political change in China.

Situated in the watershed moment of institutional transition in China, this course aims to examine the legal protection of property rights under the Chinese law and its related economic, cultural and political issues. All the topics of this course will be discussed through case studies. With a focus on the newly adopted Property Law, the first part of the course deals in detail with the basic principles and rules that protect property rights. For

example, we will discuss the civil law principles of property protection, acquisition of property, exclusive rights conferred on property owners, and the limitations on exclusive rights. The second part of the course considers the economic, social and political issues of protecting property rights in China. To do so, we will discuss issues such as the development of the real estate market, the protection of cultural property, and takings of property and land reforms.

Assessment: 30% participation; 70% two short essays or a research paper

LLAW6214 Current issues in Chinese law

This course will highlight one or more areas of contemporary Chinese commercial law and practice of importance to foreign trade, investment or finance in the People's Republic of China. The subject matter to be covered in the course is not fixed and will vary from year to year. Students will be apprised in advance of the subject of the course to be offered. A reading knowledge of simplified Chinese characters would be desirable.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW6222 Financial dispute resolution: Hong Kong & international perspectives

The course will focus on the new financial dispute resolution regime in Hong Kong and the establishment of the Financial Dispute Resolution Centre (FDRC) and what these developments may signify for the future of resolving financial disputes in Hong Kong. In addition, the course will provide a comparative overview of financial dispute resolution from some selected markets globally. In response to increasing investor participation in financial markets, regulators and governments have sought different ways of responding to investor-broker disputes. This course will analyze these different approaches and discuss the impact of legal systems, markets and cultural preferences. The course will consider what choices have been made by Hong Kong in order to adapt to local circumstances and will challenge students to assess these choices in the light of global experience. The design of dispute resolution systems can be key to their success. Students will be expected to understand who the stakeholders are in financial disputes, what their specific needs are and how the Hong Kong FDRC may address these concerns. The class will be assigned reading in advance of class. Students will be expected to participate in discussions and role-plays during class.

Assessment: 20% class participation; 20% individual presentation; 60% research paper

LLAW6230 Law and practice of investment treaty arbitration

This course is about a form of arbitration which is specific to disputes arising between international investors and host states – i.e. investor-state disputes – involving public, treaty rights. In contrast, international commercial arbitration typically deals with the resolution of disputes over private law rights between what are usually private parties.

It will be of interest to those interested in arbitration, or the law of foreign investment.

The course will be taught from the viewpoint of a commercial law practitioner, and international lawyer and former treaty negotiator who has drafted such treaties.

Assessment: 50% take home examination; 50% research paper

LLAW6236 ASEAN law

The significance of this course lies in the formation of the ASEAN Community in 2015. ASEAN has become more formalistic and legalistic in the last decade: while there will not be an 'EU-style community' in place by 2015, a formal community will be declared. There is a rapidly growing parallel demand from a variety of stakeholder groups (private sector, academia, diplomats, donor organisations etc.) for authoritative information. What exactly has ASEAN agreed on? What is implemented and how does it affect us?

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional community established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand to promote political and economic cooperation, and regional stability. By 1999, it has expanded to ten members to include Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Burma and Cambodia. The ASEAN Declaration in 1967, the association's founding document, formalised the principles of peace and cooperation to which ASEAN is dedicated. With the ASEAN Charter entering into force on 15 December 2008, ASEAN established its legal identity as an international organization and took a leap into a community-building process with the aim of moving closer to 'an EU-style community'. The Charter is an important step towards creating a single free-trade area (FTA) for the region encompassing 500 million people. The ASEAN region has a total area of 4.5 million square kilometers, a combined gross domestic product of almost US\$700 billion. China together with Japan and South Korea participate in the forum ASEAN Plus Three (APT) that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between the ASEAN and these three East Asia nations.

This course will cover the following topics:

1. How community law is derived from soft law.
2. ASEAN's internal rules of conduct.
3. International treaties: Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC), Southeast Asia Weapons Free Zone, Haze Agreement etc.
4. Dispute Settlement mechanisms.
5. Economic integration: PTA, FTA and the proposed Customs Union.
6. The new legal structure under the ASEAN Charter.
7. Towards community law under the ASEAN Community Blueprints.
8. The ASEAN Human Rights mechanism.
9. The role of external actors (EU, US, Japan, Australia) in the creation of community law.
10. Regional financial policies: concepts and institutional aspects of regional financial integration.

Assessment: 50% in-class examination; 50% written assignment

LLAW6239 Law and regulation of private banking and wealth management I

The eruption of the global financial crisis in 2008 has led various organizations such as the G20, Financial Stability Board, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the IMF, to implement new regulatory and economic policies.

Constant requirement of implementing regulatory changes and placement of proper risk management and crisis management processes and procedures become mandatory for banks and financial institutions. Also, instillation of corporate governance culture and in-place of proper corporate governance process and procedures along the organizational hierarchy is important and key to corporate success.

Many banks and financial institutions, particularly private banks and wealth management institutions, have shifted their focus from risk enhancement to business growth. For practitioners (risk and compliance professionals, bankers and lawyers) and those prepare to enter into the private banking and wealth management industry, to stay advanced in the game, a good understanding of the business, compliance, law and regulations would be highly advantageous.

This course is specially designed to give students a better understanding of the private banking and wealth management business, compliance, operations, laws and regulations. In addition to the academic requirement, the course emphasises real-life experience and sharing from practitioners' perspectives. Recent scandals from major international banks on compliance and regulatory areas (i.e. Know Your Client, Anti-Money Laundering, Product mis-selling, etc) will be discussed. Important legal and regulatory components and Ordinances on clients on-boarding process, compliance requirement, sales process, end-to-end client relationship management, corporate governance, sales ethics, clients suitability and sustainability & risk profiling, data privacy, etc. will be discussed in details. In addition, dispute handling on financial disputes will also be discussed.

Assessment: 80% research paper; 20% presentation

LLAW6244 Securities regulation II

The course will build on and develop concepts and issues that were considered in Securities Regulation I as well as introducing new topics.

The development and marketing of investment products and complex products are subject to developed regulatory requirements that will be examined in detail. A preliminary overview of derivatives and traded futures will be undertaken for the purposes of providing a basis for understanding structured investment products. This will also provide a basis for appreciating the role of OTC derivatives in the marketplace, their role in the global financial credit crisis and the development of regulatory oversight of this market.

A focus of the course will be on the rapidly developing body of case law in the Hong Kong courts arising out of the increased activity of the Securities and Futures Commission in bringing misconduct matters under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (SFO) to trial. Regulatory enforcement cases will also be examined. This will require a closer examination of the relevant provisions of the SFO.

The course will also review the Code on Takeovers and Mergers, which regulates takeovers activity. The ways in which the Code affects the commercial execution of takeover and acquisition activity will be considered.

How the regulatory system is responding to relatively new phenomena, such as dark pools and high-frequency trading, as well as developing new approaches to existing issues, such as the position of the fiduciary concept and the treatment of information in the regulated marketplace, will also be considered. The development of behavioural or smart regulation will also be considered. A focus will be to develop a deeper understanding of the factors that influence such developments.

This Part II course will require a higher level of class interaction and will include a workshop component.

Prerequisite: successful completion of LLAW6049 Securities regulation I, or demonstrated knowledge of the industry

Assessment: 65% take home examination; 25% group course work; 10% class participation

Students are required to pass the exam to be eligible to pass the course.

LLAW6245 Compliance in the Hong Kong securities industry

The course will provide students with an understanding of the core roles, tasks, challenges and issues that a regulated intermediary must deal with when seeking to comply with applicable laws and regulations. While ‘compliance’ can readily be understood as an objective, much of the course will be concerned with the hurdles and issues that face compliance as a function when implemented in the complex matrix of regulatory requirements, business needs, management styles, and cultural and behavioural factors.

The course will commence with a brief recap of the regulatory framework for Hong Kong’s securities industry, including the overarching objectives of regulation, and an ad hoc review of some important failures that serve to highlight the relationship between compliance, regulations and the proper operation of markets.

With a view to giving a 360-degree review of the compliance function, the course will examine (a) the different roles of compliance in different types of organizations, (b) positioning the compliance function in the context of an organization’s culture, corporate governance practices, and ethics, (c) the proper role of compliance in the organization’s

relationships with third parties (including customers, clients, counterparties, and regulators) and (d) compliance as a risk management function.

While the focus of the course will be on regulated intermediaries such as securities dealers, corporate finance advisers and asset managers, the course will also consider the position of issuers, particularly the challenges facing newly listed issuers.

The development, purpose and important aspects of the in-house compliance manual will be examined. How policies and procedures should be tailored, applied to an organization's operations, and reviewed and assessed will be considered.

With a view to giving students closer contact with the realities of the compliance task, the course will make extensive use of speakers from the industry and the regulators. The format of each lecture will in general be comprised of two halves, the first being in a lecture format, the second being discussion-based and driven by small group work and question and answer discussions. Accordingly, student participation is expected and required to contribute to the learning context.

Prerequisite: successful completion of LLAW6049 Securities regulation I, or demonstrated knowledge of the industry

Assessment: 60% take home examination; 15% individual course work; 15% group course work; 10% class participation

Students are required to pass the exam to be eligible to pass the course.

LLAW6246 Law and regulation of private banking and wealth management II

This course covers the design and compliance requirements of products offered by banks and other financial institutions in the context of private banking, wealth management and family office operations. In addition to the legal, regulatory and compliance components, a significant portion of the course covers the technical aspects of design of products and services including investments, insurance, tax planning, succession planning, philanthropy, etc, so as to provide a full spectrum of cover for the participants. Throughout the course, emphasis will be made on ethical issues and risks. In addition to the theoretical framework of issues, the course emphasises practical dimensions and involves experience sharing by seasoned industry practitioners.

This course gives practitioners (lawyers, risk and compliance professionals and bankers) a good refreshment of knowledge. And for those who prepare to enter into the private banking and wealth management industry, this module gives a good understanding of the Financial Products compliance and regulatory requirement.

This module is a good complementary to LLAW6239 and with the two modules together, will give an end-to-end view of the services/business provided by Private Banking and Wealth Management industry.

Assessment: 20% individual presentation; 80% research paper

LLAW6248 Comparative contract law

This course is designed to provide students with an understanding of contract law from a comparative perspective. Regulation of the same contractual issues differs in different legal systems. Through the introduction of basic definitions, concepts and relevant contractual issues, this course shall assess different regulations and discuss the most efficient ways to regulate contractual issues.

The course covers the following issues: the boundaries of contract (contract and tort), contract law theory, formation of contract, pre-contractual duties, incapacity, contents of contracts; interpretation of contracts, and remedies.

Assessment: 90% research paper; 10% class participation

LLAW6252 Construction of commercial contracts

This LLM elective is designed to provide students with an understanding of the principles of construction of commercial contracts. Unlike the substantive law of contract, construction of contractual terms is essentially intuitive in nature, with no rules but, rather, with fundamental guiding principles which have evolved from a large body of case law and, indeed, continue to evolve. It is, therefore, essential that any commercial lawyer has a solid grasp of such principles so as to enable them to anticipate how contractual terms are likely to be interpreted by the court for the purposes of giving advice and drafting contractual documents.

Other than examining the guiding principles of contractual construction, the course will also consider related concepts, such as implied terms, rectification and estoppel by convention, which are also highly relevant to the overall construction issue. To this end, the course will draw on, develop and deepen the knowledge acquired from their undergraduate study of the Law of Contract.

Prerequisite: Students must have previously studied (and passed) the law of contract

Assessment: 80% take home assignment; 20% group project

LLAW6256 Law of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing and compliance issues

Money laundering and terrorist financing are examples of financial crimes that can, among other things, undermine the integrity and stability of financial institutions and the economic system at large, deter foreign investment, and distort international capital flows. Money launderers and terrorist financiers are now deploying increasingly sophisticated methods and schemes to disguise and achieve their illicit purposes, and are particularly attracted to exploit those jurisdictions with weak or ineffective anti-money laundering

(“AML”) and counter-terrorist financing (“CTF”) controls. Thus, developing a solid and comprehensive understanding of the concepts of money laundering and terrorist financing as well as keeping abreast of the respective regulatory frameworks are crucial to appreciating and managing such risks and challenges in the context of a financial services business.

This course is designed to not only provide students with an overview of the legal and regulatory aspects of AML and CTF, but also to equip students with practical skills and best practices to detecting and managing these types of financial crime risks in a financial institution setting. To achieve these objectives, this course is made up of three main modules. The first module explores the concepts and typologies of money laundering and terrorist financing. These concepts will be contextualised against the international efforts that have been deployed to combat these illicit activities. The Hong Kong AML and CTF framework, and the roles of the respective enforcement agencies, will also be discussed. The second module examines the key components of a sound AML and CTF compliance programme in a financial institution. The way how this programme should be embedded within the broader internal control, risk management, and governance framework will also be considered. The third module focuses on some thematic issues of an AML and CTF compliance programme, including customer due diligence, escalation and exit strategies, suspicious activities, suspicious transaction reporting, and dealing with customers and regulators.

In this course, students will be learning through different activities. Besides the lecture component, students will be provided with an opportunity to deliver presentations and participate in in-class discussion on different case studies and court cases. Where appropriate, practitioners in the relevant field will be invited to share with students their experience and insights on how different AML and CTF issues come into play and handled in practice.

Assessment: 10% class participation, 70% take home exam, 20% presentation

LLAW6265 Law, regulation and compliance for insurance industry in Hong Kong

Insurance is playing a more prominent role in the business portfolio of many financial institutions. Since the financial crisis in 2008, consumers have become more risk-averse in choosing financial solutions, those relatively complex investments like derivative products are less receptive by the market. People are looking for other long-term financial planning solutions to give themselves a better protection and security for future, while getting a decent return. Insurance becomes an obvious choice among various financial products. Further, some banks are offering lending facilities for insurance products, with the low-interest environment, this further boosts up the attractiveness.

Insurance is historically a less regulated industry when compared to the banking world. Laws and regulations in the whole financial industry is generally getting more stringent, there is quite a significant change in the regulatory landscape in the insurance industry. This course will cover the essential laws, regulations and compliance requirements for the insurance business in Hong Kong from a practical perspective.

This course is suitable for students who would like to understand the latest laws, regulations and compliance requirements for the insurance industry in Hong Kong and how they apply in the industry from a practical perspective.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% presentation

LLAW6266 Regulatory compliance in international finance and OTC derivatives documentation

Regulatory Compliance in International Finance and OTC Derivatives Documentation is a course for students planning to venture into today's interconnected legal and financial world. Theories will be explored in this course, complemented by practical insights, with an aim to provide students with hands-on understanding of complex legal, compliance and risk management concepts applicable to international finance, particularly in respect of client on-boarding and over-the-counter derivatives ("OTC derivatives").

This course will introduce students to the client on-boarding processes, which are crucial to banking institutions to ensure that anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing and sanctions regulations are followed. Moreover, emphasis will be placed on the compliance framework and the standard contractual documentation for OTC derivatives, which are essential for international financial risk management. The relevant OTC regulations and documentation under certain common law jurisdictions and the PRC jurisdiction will be explored.

Assessment: 25% in-class participation, 40% test, 35% exam (oral)

LLAW6267 Courts

This course takes an interdisciplinary, comparative, and empirical perspective on politically relevant questions concerning the design and operation of courts. Potential topics include the manner in which social scientists study courts; the nature and basis of judicial power; the practical effects of judicial review; the different ways in which a system of judicial review can be designed; the role of courts in nondemocratic environments; the challenges of defining and achieving judicial independence; and the dynamics by which courts expand into the domain of politics. Students should be prepared for copious reading assignments commensurate with a graduate-level course in the social sciences and consisting primarily of academic scholarship rather than cases. The readings are intended to introduce participants to the major debates and empirical arguments found in the scholarly literature on courts. The course will be conducted as a true graduate seminar, meaning that class time will consist primarily of collective critical discussion of the readings rather than passive absorption of the instructor's views. Each week, students will be required not only to demonstrate knowledge of what is in the readings, but also to offer their own evaluation and critique of the empirical arguments found in the readings and to articulate arguments of their own. The expectation is that students will engage in critical and original thinking and become

active participants in the scholarly debate rather than passive consumers of scholarship produced by others.

Assessment: 30% research paper, 50% reaction papers, 10% oral presentation, 10% participation

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORMAT, BINDING, AND PRESENTATION OF DISSERTATIONS FOR HIGHER DEGREES BY COURSEWORK

1. Each copy of a dissertation shall be typewritten or printed on one side only of International size A4 paper¹ (except for drawings, maps, or tables on which no restriction is placed), with a margin of not less than 38mm on the left-hand edge of each page.
2. The appropriate Board of the Faculty shall decide whether any dissertation submitted successfully in part-fulfilment of a higher degree by coursework shall be an accession to the University Library.
3. If it is to be an accession to the Library the top copy of the dissertation shall be used, and bound in one or more volumes as determined by the Librarian and between boards faced with cloth in black for MA, MPA, MMedSc, in dark blue for MSW, MBA, and in green for all others. The title, name of author, degree, and date shall be lettered in gilt on the front cover and spine in accordance with the standard layout approved by the Librarian. The title of a dissertation written in Chinese shall be lettered on the cover in Chinese and English.

¹ 297 mm x 210 mm

N.B. Candidates for higher degrees are reminded that any dissertation not typed or printed on the correct paper will not be accepted. Any candidate who has difficulty in obtaining the paper should consult his Faculty Office.