

## **REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN HUMAN RIGHTS (LLM[HR])**

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

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

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### **LLMHR1. Admission requirements**

To be eligible for admission to the courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws in Human Rights, a candidate

- (a) shall comply with the General Regulations and the Regulations for the 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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### **LLMHR2. 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 but will be recorded on the transcript of the candidate.
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**LLMHR3. Period of study**

- (a) The curriculum for the degree of Master of Laws in Human Rights 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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**LLMHR4. Completion of curriculum**

To complete the curriculum for the degree of Master of Laws in Human Rights, 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 years of study, including a capstone experience.
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**LLMHR5. 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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**LLMHR6. 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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**LLMHR7. 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 LLMHR3(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, 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 LLMHR3(b).
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**LLMHR8. Exemption**

Candidates may be exempted, with or without special conditions attached, from the requirement prescribed in the regulations and the syllabus governing the curriculum with the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law, 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.

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**LLMHR9. 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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**LLMHR10. 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.

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**LLMHR11. Requirements for graduation**

To be eligible for the award of the degree of Master of Laws in Human Rights, candidates shall comply with the General Regulations and the Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Curricula and complete the curriculum and satisfy the examiner in not few 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.

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**LLMHR12. Grading system**

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

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**LLMHR13. 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.

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## **SYLLABUS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **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.

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### **OBJECTIVES**

The degree of Master of Laws in Human Rights is offered by the Faculty of Law as a response to the increasing interest in human rights in Asia and globally. It also responds to the growing need to provide training that addresses important international, regional and national developments in human rights and its implementation. The curriculum therefore provides a substantial grounding in international law as it relates to the study and practice of human rights, and where appropriate, draws from other disciplines to provide a balanced and contextual understanding of the major issues. The curriculum ensures that participants are exposed to universal human rights issues and the perspectives of other regional systems, but it is characterised by a strong Asia focus. It draws from the many human rights issues in Asia, and examines some of the perspectives and problems, which are of particular concern to the region.

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### **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.

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### **STRUCTURE**

Candidates required to complete 72 credits, including three 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**

- . LLAW6068 Human rights: history, theory and politics (9 credits)
- . LLAW6072 International and regional protection of human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6075 National protection of human rights (9 credits)

### **Capstone course**

- . LLAW6076 Seminar in human rights research (Capstone) (9 credits)

### **Electives**

- . LLAW6268 Administrative law and governance in China (9 credits)
- . LLAW6228 Advanced legal theory (9 credits)
- . LLAW6058 Armed conflict, humanitarian law and human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6229 Arms control and disarmament law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6153 Business and human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6232 Clinical legal education programme - refugee stream (9 credits)
- . LLAW6262 Comparative law of elections (9 credits)
- . LLAW6220 Constitutionalism in emerging states (9 credits)
- . LLAW6267 Courts (9 credits)
- . LLAW6152 Dealing with legacies of human rights violations (9 credits)
- . LLAW6054 9-credit Dissertation (9 credits)
- . LLAW6014 18-credit Dissertation (18 credits)
- . LLAW6062 Economic, social and cultural rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6063 Equality and non-discrimination (9 credits)
- . LLAW6064 Ethnicity, human rights and democracy (9 credits)
- . LLAW6119 Human rights and cyberspace (9 credits)
- . LLAW6070 Human rights in the People's Republic of China (9 credits)
- . LLAW6034 Human rights in Hong Kong (9 credits)
- . LLAW6242 Human rights in practice (9 credits)
- . LLAW6036 International criminal law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6007 International dispute settlement (9 credits)
- . LLAW6037 International environmental law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6189 International law and modernity for a multipolar world (9 credits)
- . LLAW6190 International law in a world of crises (9 credits)
- . LLAW6182 International organisations (9 credits)
- . LLAW6073 International protection of refugees and displaced persons (9 credits)
- . LLAW6231 Justice (9 credits)
- . LLAW6199 Law and policy (9 credits)
- . LLAW6146 Law and religion (9 credits)
- . LLAW6179 Multiculturalism and the law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6046 Privacy and data protection (9 credits)
- . LLAW6109 Public international law (9 credits)
- . LLAW6144 Rights and remedies in the criminal process (9 credits)
- . LLAW6240 Security and human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6221 Selected problems of the European convention on human rights (9 credits)
- . LLAW6215 Seminar on human rights and constitutionalism in Asia (9 credits)

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

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## **COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS IN HUMAN RIGHTS [LLM(HR)]**

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### *Compulsory courses*

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#### **LLAW6068 Human rights: history, theory and politics**

This course will consider the evolution of concepts of human rights from historical, political, theoretical and philosophical perspectives. The Western traditions of human rights and the challenges to them will be examined, especially following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The issue of universal standards and cultural relativism and the political economy of human rights will also be examined, including the challenge to the dominant Western paradigms by the proponents of Asian values in interpreting and implementing human rights. There will be stress on the exploration of the philosophical roots of Western concepts of human rights and whether these can claim universal validity alongside other philosophical systems such as Confucianism, Islamic thought or Buddhism. Attention will also be paid to feminist and postmodern critique of human rights.

Theoretical and practical questions relating to violations of human rights by non-State actors will also be considered, as will the impact of globalisation on the enjoyment of human rights. This aspect of the course will stress political style analysis of the contexts in which human rights come to be violated and the limits as well as the strengths of the mechanisms which exist nationally and internationally to defend rights in a world system still overwhelming dominated by states. The struggle for democracy in the Middle East will receive attention.

Assessment: 90% written assignment; 10% class participation, through introducing texts for discussion

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#### **LLAW6072 International and regional protection of human rights**

This course will examine the evolution of international standards of human rights within the United Nations system and the mechanisms established to promote their enjoyment. The topics to be covered will include the development and content of the International Bill of Rights, the major United Nations human rights treaties and the work of the United Nations treaty bodies. The Charter-based mechanisms of the United Nations will be examined, including the Commission on Human Rights and its thematic and country-specific procedures. Particular attention will be given to the relevance of these mechanisms to the Asian-Pacific region.

The European, Inter-American and African regional systems for the protection of human rights will also be considered, in particular the work of their supervisory organs. The possibilities for an Asian regional or sub-regional human rights machinery for the protection of human rights will also be examined.

Assessment: 20% in-class presentation; 20% class participation; 60% take home examination

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### **LLAW6075 National protection of human rights**

The Seminar on National Protection of Human Rights offers an opportunity to explore human rights in its national social and institutional contexts. Students will explore the important themes of national protection of human rights with an emphasis on Asia. Particular attention will be paid to domestic constitutional questions such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Asia is a region that houses nearly two-thirds of the world's population and includes a wide range of cultures and developmental contexts. We confront a common observation that human rights practice is ultimately local. While the human rights movement has made extraordinary efforts in the post-World War II era to develop global standards and institutions it has been plagued by weak implementation at the local level. Significant regional human rights treaties and institutions in Europe, Africa and the Americas have sought to address this deficiency on a regional level with mixed success. As the only region without a regional human rights regime, Asia has relied more completely on domestic constitutionalism and local institutional practices to articulate and implement human rights commitments. This has made the human rights debate more seriously a matter of local politics and legal culture. Asia has had a noteworthy engagement with some of the central themes in the human rights debate, relating human rights to culture, to the political economy of development, democratization, autonomy, and development of civil society. Asian discussions of these concerns have intimately connected issues of human rights and development. The seminar will explore these rich Asian themes and efforts.

Assessment: 20% presentation of research paper; 10% class participation (including two response papers and discussion); 70% research paper

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*Capstone course*

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**LLAW6076 Seminar in human rights research**

This course will provide an introduction to the methodology of, and sources for, human rights research. The seminar will examine the various purposes of human rights research and sources and research strategies appropriate for different purposes. The topics covered will include international sources, comparative national material, non-governmental organisation material, and will include both legal sources and resources from other disciplines. The use of electronic resources and search strategies will also form part of the seminar.

The course seeks to provide an overview of approaches to research in the field of law – and human rights law in particular - and to develop your skills in combining those approaches. The course will introduce students to techniques for carrying out traditional research as well as electronic research and encourage students to consider, assess and evaluate the usefulness of the different sources and techniques available. The course will familiarise students with the major sources of international (including regional) human rights law as well as familiarise students with the documentation of the United Nations and regional human rights systems. Finally, the course will introduce students to the standard resources and techniques for conducting human rights research from an international and comparative case law perspective.

The course will provide students with preliminary assistance in writing research papers, in particular by working with students on the formalities of writing and citing sources, avoiding plagiarism, formulating research questions and structuring research papers.

Assessment: 70% written assignments; 20% class preparation and participation; 10% class discussion

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*Elective courses*

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**LLAW6007 International dispute settlement**

Disputes are bound to arise on the international level. UN Charter Articles 2(3) and 33 require states to resolve their disputes through peaceful means, which include “negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.” Inasmuch as these peaceful means of dispute settlement are governed by a body of rules and principles, lawyers play an important role in making sure that such means are used in a fair and effective manner. After explaining the history and development of international dispute settlement, as well as the general obligation on states to resolve their disputes peacefully, this course will explore each method in light of the relevant law and cases, with particular emphasis being placed on legal resolution through international courts and tribunals, including international arbitration and resolution through the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism. The course concludes by looking at the future of international dispute settlement, including the need for conflict prevention and dialogue, the increasing juridification of dispute settlement, and the problems associated with the proliferation of dispute settlement mechanisms.

Assessment: 20% participation; 80% research paper

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**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

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**LLAW6034 Human rights in Hong Kong**

History of enactment, the Bill of Rights Regime, ICCPR, implementation of human rights treaties, Basic Law, interpretation, scope of application, inter-citizen rights, locus standi, permissible limitations, derogation and reservation, enforcement and remedy.

Study of selected rights, including civil and political rights, economic, social & cultural rights and people's rights. Topics covered include impact on civil and criminal process, right to a fair and public trial, arrest, search and seizure, torture and degrading treatment,

liberty and security of person, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression, right to nationality, right to family, right to political participation, discrimination and equality, right to housing, social security, education and the environment. The exact topics to be covered will be determined at the beginning of the course and may change from year to year.

Assessment: 30% short paper; 70% research paper

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### **LLAW6036 International criminal law**

This course explores the rationale, origins, normative development, institutional mechanisms and role of international criminal law. To do this, we trace the roots of international criminal law in customary laws of war and early attempts to enforce rules prohibiting war crimes, before reviewing the operation of the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals that were established after the Second World War. We then take account of the Geneva Conventions, 1949, and the rise of international human rights law, focusing on the crimes of aggression, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. We then delve into the law and practice of the ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and relate their establishment and operation to the emerging system of international criminal law, and the process under way to establish the International Criminal Court. Other problems of international crime, including terrorism, drug-trafficking, hostage-taking and hijacking, also will be considered against the backdrop of the domestic and international socio-political realities of our time.

Assessment: 80% research paper; 10% court or tribunal presentation; 10% class participation

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### **LLAW6037 International environmental law**

The past few decades has witnessed the rise of Asia as one of the world's most economically vibrant regions. Asia's economic boom has unfortunately been accompanied by severe environmental degradation. Air pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, are just some of the many environmental problems that Asia faces today. In addition, global environmental problems such as climate change are at the top of the international agenda. No longer considered solely the purview of the environmentalist or social activist, environmental regulation and law touch upon nearly all aspects of social, economic and political life.

This course aims to provide students with a contextual understanding of the key global environmental issues of the day and the legal solutions. After a broad survey of the field of international environmental law, this course will focus on some key areas which provide fertile ground for exploring the major innovations and controversies in international environmental governance. These key areas will include hazardous waste, and the illegal wildlife trade.

Classes will be conducted largely in a seminar format. Preparation and participation are crucial. A background in subjects such as Public international law, Global administrative law and Environmental law will be helpful but there are no prerequisites for this course.

Assessment: 50% research paper; 30% take home examination; 20% group presentation

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### **LLAW6046 Privacy and data protection**

This course will explore privacy and data protection in an increasingly interconnected data economy. Reference will be made to the balance between privacy on the one hand and other rights as well as public and social interests on the other. The challenges posed by technological innovations and applications such as the internet, social media, mobile applications, cloud computing and Big Data will be highlighted. Specific topics to be addressed will include: (a) the concept of ‘privacy’ and the genesis and development of its political, philosophical and economic underpinnings; (b) existing common law and statutory protection: the equitable remedy for breach of confidence, defamation, copyright, the intentional infliction of emotional distress, the public interest, remedies; (c) the protection of ‘personal information’: Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance, data protection principles, data access and correction rights, regulation of direct marketing, transborder data flow, Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance, Electronic Health Record Sharing System Ordinance; (d) Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data: powers, functions, enforcement, exemptions from data protection principles. The course will focus on the Hong Kong situation but reference will be made to relevant international human rights instruments and the global and regional trends and developments.

Assessment: 40% research assignment; 60% take home examination

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### **LLAW6054 9-credit Dissertation**

A 9-credit dissertation shall comprise a paper on a legal topic likewise approved not exceeding 10,000 words (exclusive of tables of cases and statutes, notes, appendices and bibliographies). In both cases the dissertation must provide evidence of original research work and a capacity for critical legal analysis and argument.

Assessment: 100% research paper

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### **LLAW6058 Armed conflicts, humanitarian law and human rights**

This course is designed to provide candidates with a comprehensive introduction to the regulation of international and non-international armed conflicts within international law. Its emphasis shall be on the historical evolution of and assumptions behind this law, together with an assessment of the practical challenges that confront the application, implementation, and enforcement of this law. Set within an interdisciplinary context of

moral philosophy as well as military strategy, we shall cover a host of topics that emerge once the scope (or provenance) of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols has been defined. As the themes of the syllabus take shape, we shall endeavor to relate how the ‘humanitarian’ dimensions of the law of armed conflict have come by this nomenclature, and how they relate to other areas of international law (specifically human rights and international criminal law).

Assessment: 100% in-hall examination

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### **LLAW6062 Economic, social and cultural rights**

This course will begin with a discussion of the theoretical and historical development of economic, social and cultural rights (“ESC rights”) under the international human rights system. It will then examine the sources of ESC rights, the obligations of states and the implementation of ESC rights at both international and domestic levels. Among the substantive contents of ESC rights, the course will study the right to food, the right to water, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to social welfare, and the right to housing. The course will also look at approaches to monitoring and advocacy strategies for the realization of ESC rights.

Assessment: 70% research paper; 20% case comment; 10% class participation

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### **LLAW6063 Equality and non-discrimination**

Equality and non-discrimination are universally regarded as fundamental human rights principles that underpin - and are necessary prerequisites to - the enjoyment of all human rights and freedoms. Indeed most of the major international human rights treaties as well as many national constitutions articulate rights to equality and non-discrimination either in general terms or with reference to a range of grounds such as race, gender, disability, religion, etc. Despite its prominent position in human rights law, the precise scope and meaning of equality remain contested and enforcement bodies have sometimes provided contradictory or conflicting interpretations. In other words, equality can mean different things to different people. This course considers how the law reflects, and might support the realization of, particular concepts of equality. It also examines the potential and the limits of the law as a means of achieving social and political change.

Assessment: 25% class participation; 75% research paper

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### **LLAW6064 Ethnicity, human rights and democracy**

Most of the world’s conflicts since the end of the Second World War involve ethnic groups against their own country’s government, often claiming oppression or violation of their rights by these same authorities. The course examines the causes of this rise of ethnicity, and how majoritarian and liberal democracies – and other forms of

government – at times seem to clash with international human rights standards in relation to these ethnic groups. It seems recent developments in the understanding and application of human rights and international law respond to this clash: the rise of rights of indigenous peoples, new modes of expression of self-determination, developments in the rights of minorities, various forms of autonomy to respond to collective claims, and the adaptation of human rights in order to better reflect and protect individuals belonging to ethnic groups facing a non-neutral state.

Assessment: 60% research paper; 30% test; 10% participation

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### **LLAW6070 Human rights in the People’s Republic of China**

This course will examine the international and domestic dimensions of the protection of human rights in the People’s Republic of China. It will examine the applicability of international human rights standards to the PRC, the stance of the PRC in relation to international national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, and the place of international standards in domestic law. The course will consider the theoretical debates about the origin and contingency of human rights standards, questions of priorities in human rights, and the issue of rights in Chinese cultural contexts. It will also examine the extent of human rights protections available under the Chinese constitution and other laws, and will focus on selected issues, which may include the criminal justice system, freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom of religion, labour rights, gender discrimination, and minorities/self-determination. The course will also examine the social and political forces that may contribute to the improvement of human rights in China.

Assessment: 100% research paper

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### **LLAW6073 International protection of refugees and displaced persons**

This course will examine the various international attempts to address the problem of the forced movements of people due to persecution, armed conflict or natural disaster. It covers international efforts in protecting aliens and refugees, the definitions of refugees in international and regional instruments, the principle of non-refoulement, the 1951 Convention on Refugees, the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and national responses to the flow of refugees.

Assessment: 70% take home examination; 30% essay

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### **LLAW6109 Public international law**

Public international law governs inter-state relationships and entities such as individuals, international organizations and so on. The scope and importance of public international law has expanded dramatically in the last century due to increased awareness and



studies towards globalisation, escalation of conflicts, environmental issues and human rights violations.

This postgraduate course explores the history, ideas and concepts that shape public international law and practice, and on the relationship between public international law and other ideas and phenomena. It aims to (i) provide a critical introduction to the subject matter and in-depth investigations into specific themes (such as war and peace, territorial disputes, state immunities, international dispute resolutions) and (ii) equip students with the skills and ability to advise on the basics of public international law and to analyze contemporary international legal problems.

Assessment: 25% mid-term examination / assignment; 75% final examination

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### **LLAW6119 Human rights and cyberspace**

The exponential growth of the internet and world-wide web provides great opportunities for and poses significant challenges to enjoyment of human rights in many areas. This course will examine a number of areas in which the Internet revolution has provided new tools and opportunities for promoting the enjoyment of human rights, as well as for enabling violations of human rights:

- The use of the Internet for building human rights networks for the dissemination of information and the co-ordination of action at national and international levels.
- Issues of access to technology, in particular the opportunities for persons with certain disabilities provided by IT developments, the problems of accessibility and the legal obligations of e-service providers to ensure that their services are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- The use of the Internet for the dissemination of racist material and other forms of offensive material.
- Cyberstalking and harassment through the Internet.
- The global dimensions of the Internet : the difference between rich and poor, the issue of language.
- Gender and the Internet.
- Freedom of expression and the Internet.
- Jurisdictional and substantive law problems in relation to human rights and the Internet.
- Use of the Internet by non-governmental organisations for building international networks and co-ordinating activism on human rights issues.

Assessment: 20% participation; 80% research paper

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### **LLAW6144 Rights and remedies in the criminal process**

This course examines how courts in various common law countries have enforced the legal rights of suspects and accused persons at different stages in the criminal process.

The following rights will be studied comparatively: right to be free from arbitrary detention, right to bail, right to legal representation, right of silence, right to trial without undue delay, right against unreasonable search and seizure, and right to a fair trial. The remedies to be examined will include exclusion of evidence at trial, stay of proceedings, declaration, damages, adjournment, and bail.

Assessment: 100% take home examination or research paper

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### **LLAW6146 Law and religion**

Law and religion are two of the oldest social institutions. In various forms, law and religion exist in every human society. Law and religion also have very close relationship to each other. Looking from human history, religion could be so intertwined with law that there could be complete overlap. However, the modern trend is to separate the two so that a wall is built between law and religion. This course will examine the various models on how law and religion interact with each other. Historical as well as analytical approaches will be adopted. Critical questions will be raised on examining the proper relationship between law and religion under different worldviews and various religious traditions including Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity. The role of religion in public debate will also be considered.

Assessment: 20% group project and presentation; 30% research paper; 50% take home examination

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### **LLAW6152 Dealing with legacies of human rights violations**

This course will examine the ways that nations around the world have dealt with, and are dealing with, legacies of gross violations of human rights of the past. It will draw from several disciplines but will be dominated by the legal approach which is firmly rooted in the right to an effective remedy for gross violations of human rights and the duty of States to investigate, prosecute and punish such acts. Issues to be examined will include the policy choices that nations emerging from sustained periods of repression or armed conflict have to make, and the types of mechanisms that have been employed by countries that have sought to deal with such situations. The course will, *inter alia*, examine whether there is a chasm between the striking promises made by the ubiquitous use of terminology such as ‘truth’, ‘justice’, ‘healing’ and ‘reconciliation’ and reality. How does public opinion, most significantly, the views of victims and survivors, fit into international diplomacy and local politics? What role can traditional dispute resolution play? The course will also examine the work and effectiveness of international criminal tribunals, ‘internationalised domestic courts’, commissions of inquiry, and other methods of reckoning with past wrongs in societies around the world, as well as consideration of new processes that are evolving.

Assessment: 15% class participation; 35% group exercise; 50% research paper

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### **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

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### **LLAW6179 Multiculturalism and the law**

Conquests, colonial projects have long been responsible for the instigation of large-scale ethnic and national mobility in order to further the ends of empire, for example, for the purposes of labour and industrial development or populating land considered to be terra nullius. In the aftermath of the First and Second World Wars, which led to a significant redrawing of national boundaries in some regions and more significantly, the liberation of countries in other of the world, people once again moved; some, voluntarily and in pursuit of their dreams whilst numerous others, became victims of exile due to economic, social or political circumstances. By the end of the Cold War period, the showdown between capitalist and communist ideological power blocs waned as a result of the failures of Gorbachev's communist-styled government in the Soviet Union and the resultant loss of confidence in the Chinese Communist Party. This and a combination of factors including America's embrace of isolationism, the onset of the Gulf War and economic and social strife, contributed to a pattern of migration that saw massive influxes of immigrants in Europe, Australia and America. The 21st Century has not seen any reduction in this trend of mass migration. Indeed, in the aftermath of 9/11, with the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, the exodus from the Middle-Eastern region continues. Similarly, there is widespread migration from the Eastern block of countries after the break up of the former Soviet Union.

This demographic shift has meant that the nation-state framework that originally dictated the exercise of sovereignty over one's subjects is in need of a significant overhaul. With the growing multicultural representation of communities residing within their borders, nation states have had to grapple with the challenge to the very conception of a monolithic nationhood that comprises the experiences of a singular nation, peoples or culture. Concomitantly, governance structures predicated on presumptions about shared political, social and secular ideals have also demonstrated their inability to cope

with the increasing number of ‘nationals’ that now profess divergent worldviews and commitments, especially where these views derive from personal frameworks of governance such as religious or cultural beliefs and practices.

In the aftermath of the Second World War and in an age of decolonisation, an increasingly complex regime of international provisions has emerged to safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of all people as human beings. Particularly noteworthy and of interest are the development of international human rights law in the form of framework conventions that seek to recognise the risks faced by vulnerable minorities and to protect them against violations of their religious, cultural, linguistic and political rights. These ideas became morally compelling given the atrocities and persecution minorities experienced during times of war, conflict, and colonisation. Apart from the protection of their differences and identity on grounds of their equal worth and dignity, the naturalisation of immigrants into nationals has foreshadowed a need to include their voices in democratic governance structures in light of their new political identities. Yet, naturalised citizens often fail to have their voices heard due to lack of representation, exclusion or marginalisation of their voices and concerns and oftentimes, they lack the capacity to exercise such agency to engage political infrastructure. These circumstances have precipitated one of the most serious crises of identity in an increasingly globalised world, whose borders continue to shrink and shift and as citizens and groups become highly hybridized. Each of these hybridized identities is seeking recognition and protection of their distinct rights and interests whilst sharing geopolitical spaces with other competing identities in close proximity.

This conflict which has manifested itself in the form of tensions regarding minority rights, the freedom of religion, the right to practice one’s culture and group rights and their limits. These conflicts have most acutely manifested themselves in liberal democratic states where these values are constitutionally enshrined. Questions have also arisen as to the extent of the state’s obligation to honour these interests and rights through appropriate schemes in the name of minority rights and the implications of accommodation, assimilation or integration on the core commitments that underscore the liberal democratic constitutional framework, including values such as equality, human dignity and non-discrimination on grounds of race, religion, culture, nationality, gender or other status. Oftentimes, the protection of some of these values results in a conflict with another entrenched value. In the circumstances, the liberal project’s commitment to individual freedoms and the practice of democratic engagement faces a paradoxical challenge that requires it to reconcile internal conflicts between these deeply held values especially when these freedoms stand to challenge the very rights framework from which they derive. Modern pluri-national states demand an alternative discourse that facilitates the reconciliation between meaningful plurality and the potential accompanying threats to the political structures that facilitate such plurality in the first place.

The course examines this conflict through comparative and interdisciplinary lenses, drawing on material from law, political theory, philosophy, and postcolonial studies to better understand the nature of identity, rights, citizenship and the discourse of oppression, violence and conflict. This work will be used to equip students with an enriched analytic framework through which to conceptualise the problems as they

emerge in various countries today and to examine and understand the use of various governance structures, approaches and arguments to reconcile conflicting rights within the liberal constitutional framework in light of international human rights commitments. The course considers the use of various tools by courts around the world in dealing with multicultural difference as manifested in the form of language, dress, religious symbols and religious or cultural practices as well as their impact on immigrant and sub-national identities, and evaluates these outcomes in terms of the guarantees of equality and non-discrimination. In doing so, the course material draws on case studies from a range of jurisdictions, including America, Australia, Canada, France and other parts of Europe, Hong Kong in addition to salient international cases that have come before regional courts such as the European Court of Human Rights and international tribunals like the United Nations Human Rights Committee to compare the practices of various jurisdictions to explore the focal themes of the course and to consider the feasibility of integrated approaches to address this contemporary challenge.

The ultimate objective of the course is to probe and question existing approaches to balancing conflicts between fundamental rights and to identify and develop suitable mechanisms and frameworks through which to understand and address the challenges posed in multicultural societies. It is hoped such a critical inquiry can motivate discussions on how the state can better balance competing values by being mindful of the nexus of certain rights to the micro-level identities of minorities in a political community whilst maintaining the allegiance of all groups and individuals as nationals.

Assessment: 75% research paper; 15% symposium presentation; 10% class participation

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## **LLAW6182 International organizations**

The first international organizations, created in the 19th Century, were of limited scope and membership. It was not until after the First World War that international organizations took on a more universal nature in tackling common problems for states. Since then, hundreds of international organizations have sprung up to handle many issues that affect, or are seen as affecting, our daily lives. The body of rules that govern the functioning of these international organizations, as well as the rules that they create, are referred to as the law of international organizations – the subject of this course.

This course has two aims. First, it will provide an in-depth look at this area of law from a traditional perspective. Starting with a general history of international organizations and overview of current international organizations, the course will develop a definition of international organizations, which focuses on international legal personality, and then will develop a framework for classifying international organizations. This course next will explore the sources of power for international organizations, which involves the law of treaties and the doctrines of attributed powers, implied powers, and inherent powers, among other important principles. This course then will compare their structures, decision-making processes (including the settlement of disputes), membership and financing, privileges and immunities, sanctioning abilities, treaty-making powers, and relations with other international organizations, among other aspects. The United Nations, its subsidiary organs and its specialised agencies will be a

major focus of the course, though many other international organizations also will be studied. Relevant ICJ, PCIJ and other case law will be given particular emphasis in understanding these powers and functions of international organizations.

Second, with this basic understanding of the law of international organizations, students will be expected to explore contemporary legal debates surrounding international organizations. The course will discuss the problem of responsibility for international organizations and creating limitations on their powers. Indeed, while international organizations first were seen as helping to bring “salvation to mankind,” today they are seen in a less than ideal light, largely due to concerns over their misdeeds and accountability for those misdeeds. The course will explore the problems associated with functionalism – the predominant theory associated with the expansion of international organizations’ powers. The discussion will move on to exploring the possibility of creating limitations and accountability for international organizations through such alternative tools as constitutionalism, judicial review, an emphasis on the rule of law, and global administrative law, to name a few. Other debates to be discussed include the legal status of decisions and resolutions of international organizations in light of the sources doctrine of international law, and whether the differences between international organizations that stem from the differences in their constituent instruments make it impossible to talk of a unified body of law that governs these different entities. Students will be expected to develop their own thoughts on these debates, which they will demonstrate through their participation in class, as well as through the writing of at least four short case comments and either a longer paper on a topic to be chosen by the student in consultation with the professor.

Assessment: 50% case comments; 50% research paper

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### **LLAW6189 International law and modernity for a multipolar world**

The course looks at the roots of the Western approach to international law in historical context, since the beginning of colonialism and imperialism. Its perspective is more philosophical than political, considering international law as a part of a wider scientific, cultural, religious as well as economic revolution. Key Western international law thinkers such as Vitoria, Gentili, Grotius, Vattel and Kant are examined, before coming to the 19th century expansion in the Far East. Close attention is played to the 19th century in China, especially the influence of the American Henry Wheaton and his translator, William Martin. This follows with a multipolar consideration of contemporary Chinese thinkers who are reviving Chinese classical thought on international ethics, as well as considering similar developments in the Islamic world. Some place is also given to Western internal critiques of international law from a critical or postmodern perspective.

Assessment: 10% class participation, through introducing discussion of texts; 90% essay

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### **LLAW6190 International law in a world of crises**

Ideally this course is a follow on from the more introductory course, Public international law. It adopts a rigorously critical view of the capacity of positive international law to deal with contemporary problems of international society. The course first introduces the complexities of international law methods in defining and dealing with international problems and then it provides a framework for addressing these problems in an interdisciplinary perspective. That is to say there is also added a political science and a political theory dimension.

There is an introduction to Crisis Theory after which follows a critical reflection on the legal skills employed by the International Court of Justice since the 1980s to deal with major crises. After this the course introduces a moveable selection of major crises such as: Islamic militant violence; ethnic conflict and its geopolitical significance; the international financial crises; nuclear proliferation; the idea of the UN alongside that of a “Coalition of the Democracies”; the strategic and economic significance of land and maritime boundary disputes. Students are encouraged to work and research together in an interdisciplinary way to propose solutions to the contemporary problems selected.

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

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### **LLAW6199 Law and policy**

This course explores and contrasts the different methodologies inherent in the disciplinary approaches of legal and policy analysis. It examines how each approach is relevant to the other in different practical situations e.g. in court and in government policy formulation. Each student will present a seminar paper that applies both legal and policy analysis to a practical issue of their choice.

Assessment: 100% research assignment

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### **LLAW6215 Seminar on human rights and constitutionalism in Asia**

The Seminar on Constitutionalism and Human Rights in Asia offers a opportunity to explore human rights in its social and institutional contexts. Students will explore the important themes of constitutionalism and human rights in Asia, a region that houses nearly two-thirds of the world’s population and includes a wide range of cultures and developmental contexts. In thinking about human rights we confront a common observation that human rights practice is ultimately local. While the human rights movement has made extraordinary efforts in the post-World War II era to develop global standards and institutions it has been plagued by weak implementation. Significant regional human rights treaties and institutions in Europe, Africa and the Americas have sought to address this deficiency with mixed success. Even in those regions with such regional human rights regimes domestic implementation and enforcement through the institutions of constitutionalism provide a vital link for human rights implementation. As the only region without a regional human rights regime, Asia

has relied more completely on domestic constitutionalism and practices to articulate and implement human rights commitments. This has made the human rights debate more seriously a matter of local politics and legal culture. In this respect, Asia has had a noteworthy engagement with some of the central themes in the human rights debate, relating human rights to culture, to the political economy of development, democratization, autonomy, development of civil society and to war and conflict. Asian discussions of these concerns have intimately connected issues of human rights, security and development. The seminar will explore these rich Asian themes and efforts. The course is open to any student interested in exploring these themes in a seminar context. There are no prerequisites. For the basic content to be addressed each week see the course schedule below.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

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### **LLAW6220 Constitutionalism in emerging states**

This seminar will examine comparative constitutional law in emerging states. The international debate over human rights and development often takes a top-down perspective (especially in human rights courses), asking what international institutions can do to better address issues of development, government power, human rights and human dignity. This course reverses this perspective, looking at these central issues of our time through a bottom-up constitutional lens. Unlike traditional comparative constitutional law courses that focus on established constitutional systems, this seminar will give greater emphasis to the development context and emerging states. With democratization in Latin America and East Asia, the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the economic and developmental crisis in Africa and South Asia and the Arab Spring, the debate over constitutionalism and its mission has taken on global dimensions. This debate addresses a range of questions. For example, will the rule of law and democracy better promote economic development? Can constitutional institutions such as judicial review, freedom of expression and democracy be successfully established in all societies? What are the cultural dimensions of this problem? Has liberal democracy failed the poor? Does constitutionalism travel well? What institutional emphases might better serve a post-communist society, a very poor underdeveloped country, or a rapidly developing society? Does liberal constitutionalism better respond to crises? Will “illiberal democracy” work better? Addressing these questions has become an interdisciplinary project with law, political science and other disciplines.

Assessment: 70% research paper; 20% oral presentation of research paper; 10% class participation (includes two think papers worth 5% each)

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### **LLAW6221 Selected problems of the European convention on human rights**

This course offers an introduction to the international human rights law as developed in Europe under the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and under the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. It is meant to be taken in conjunction with, or



as a sequel to, the course on “International and Regional Protection of Human Rights”. The European Convention represents the most developed mechanism of protection of human rights on a regional level and information on its practical operation may be relevant also for other regional and national systems.

After a general presentation of the European Convention, i.e. the system of human rights enshrined therein, as well as the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the European Court of Human Rights, examples and cases taken from three substantive areas will be discussed:

- 1) the right to life, focused, in the first place on the use of lethal force by State agents, but also addressing positive obligations of the State to protect human life and questions like euthanasia (mercy killing) and abortion;
- 2) the prohibition of ill-treatment and its current extensions in the Court’s case-law, particularly in respect to deportations and prison conditions and also in respect to the modern interpretation of the prohibition of forced labour;
- 3) the right to personal autonomy, including rights to personal identity and decisions on individual and family matters.

All students are invited to consult those written materials and, in particular, judgments of the European Court of Human Rights that are mentioned in the Syllabus.

Assessment: 70% take-home examination; 30% class participation

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### **LLAW6228 Advanced legal theory**

This course will provide a sustained and in-depth analysis of a central overarching theme in legal theory. The theme may vary from year to year. The inaugural theme is ‘Law and the common good’.

The theme will be explored through a range of material and disciplinary approaches. These will include conventional scholarly texts in law, politics and philosophy, but will also draw on non-standard resources including art, poetry, film, and literature.

The purpose of the thematic approach is to provide a coherence to the study of several perennial problems in legal theory. By working in a sustained way through a range of questions and perspectives associated with the overarching theme, students will gain a deeper knowledge of legal theoretical issues.

The theme ‘Law and the common good’ has been chosen to allow students to engage with certain key claims that are made on behalf of contemporary law and legal institutions, namely that they strive to or do in fact embody a common good or set of goods. Whether and how that embodiment operates, according to what conditions and under what limitations are questions to be explored through a series of engagements with texts, contexts, representations and contestations.

Topics to be covered under the theme may include: historical lineages of law and the common good: Aristotle and Aquinas; measuring the common good: rights v utility; how can law reflect the common good?; pluralism, democracy and the common good; contesting commonality: whose commons, which goods?; identity and voice: protest and political trials; overcoming social division: memory and the politics of reconciliation; authority, obligation and allegiance; the ‘new commons’ and the global public good. This list is not exhaustive.

As this is an advanced level course it is expected that students will normally have already studied some aspect of legal theory or a cognate subject. However, this is not a prerequisite.

Assessment: 80% research essay; 20% oral presentation

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### **LLAW6229 Arms control and disarmament law**

This course will explore all aspects of arms control and disarmament law, including international law-making, supervision, interpretation, dispute settlement and enforcement efforts. By “arms control law,” it is meant the rules and principles that regulate weapons and weapon-related material, which does not necessarily include the actual reduction or removal of those weapons or materials. By “disarmament,” it is meant the rules and principles for the reduction and eventual removal of weapons and weapon-related material. Particular emphasis will be put on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), which include nuclear, chemical, and biological agents and the means to deliver them, inasmuch as the UN Security Council repeatedly has noted that WMD proliferation is a serious threat to international peace and security. International and regional efforts to respond to these threats will be evaluated from a critical perspective. This course also will focus on the international law relating to conventional weapons, including arms trade generally, weapons with non-detectable fragments, landmines, incendiary weapons, laser weapons, riot-control agents, cluster munitions, exploding bullets, expanding bullets and other questionable methods and means of warfare, all of which will be evaluated from a critical perspective. The interaction between this branch of public international law and others will be explored, including the interaction with international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international trade law, air and space law, collective security law, the law of international organizations, the law of state responsibility and the law of the sea, among others. All of this and more will be analyzed through various case studies and with a critical eye in assessing whether the current legal regime is adequate in meeting the needs of the international community. Potential reforms to the system will be explored through discussion and debate.

Assessment: 80% research paper; 20% general participation in in-class debate and discussion

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## **LLAW6231 Justice**

This course is about justice. It begins with a treatment of John Rawls' justice as fairness and the related debates. Implications of justice as fairness to constitutional regimes will be analyzed. The course also involves a discussion of distributive justice and corrective justice and their implications to selected branches of law such as tax law, tort law, contract law, and property law.

Assessment: 70% research paper; 20% presentation; 10% class participation

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## **LLAW6232 Clinical legal education programme – refugee stream**

The Clinical Legal Education Programme – Refugee Stream (“the Clinic”) is offered to undergraduate and post-graduate students in the Faculty of Law at the University of Hong Kong (HKU) in partnership with the Centre for Comparative and Public Law (CCPL) and Justice Centre Hong Kong. Justice Centre provides information and individual assistance to claimants seeking non-refoulement protection in Hong Kong (known as “protection claimants”) and advocates for their rights in policy spheres and through campaigns to raise public awareness and change perceptions.

The Clinic allows students to learn both the theory and practice of non-refoulement law in Hong Kong. Students will learn the legal Hong Kong for assessing protection needs and develop their legal skills in a real practice setting. Specific skills include; interviewing protection claimants, working with an interpreter, fact investigation, legal research and analysis, and legal writing and drafting.

Students will also have opportunities to develop professional judgment through encounters with real legal and ethical dilemmas. Students will learn to take a human rights-based approach to legal work, to recognise challenges, to creatively identify options, and to diligently and ethically assist protection claimants.

Students work under the direct supervision of Justice Centre’s Legal Officer and/or other Justice Centre staff.

Assessment: 100% clinical work: Pass/Fail in two components, namely 1) preparation and participation in group seminars and clinical sessions; 2) written work

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## **LLAW6240 Security and human rights**

A central feature in the discourse on public policy around the globe has been the question of whether, and to what extent, it was (and is) necessary to curtail human rights in order to maintain and promote “security” in times of perceived crisis. Whether it is the threat of terrorism, organised crime or the risk of re-offending sex-offenders and child-molesters, governments are quick to respond with security legislation that often has significant implications for internationally protected rights and liberties. This course focusses on the alleged balance of “security” and “liberty”. It examines the theoretical

underpinnings of the concepts of “security” and “liberty” and analyses how human rights protections apply in times of crisis. It discusses several contemporary case studies that highlight the tension between “liberty” and “security”, including derogation from human rights treaties, preventive detention of sex offenders, extradition/expulsion and non-refoulement, and the blacklisting of terrorists. What these case studies have in common is that they originate in a long-standing predicament of the liberal democratic state: how far are we prepared to go to create a “secure” environment for ourselves without getting caught in our own security net?

The specific aims of this course are:

- to examine and analyse some of the theoretical underpinnings of the concepts of “security and “liberty” ;
- to provide students with an understanding of the historical development of the operation of human rights in times of crisis and emergency;
- to develop students’ knowledge and understanding of contemporary challenges in relation to human rights and security;
- to assist students to develop advanced research skills in the area of human rights law and policy, in particular in the context of security;
- and to assist students to recognise international human rights law in their subsequent careers;

The course will be cover nine substantive areas and is structured as follows:

- I. Introduction
- II. The Concept of Liberty
- III. The Concept of Security
- IV. Balancing Liberty and Security?
- V. How Human Rights Work
- VI. Derogation From Human Rights Treaties in Times of Emergency
- VII. ‘Ticking Bombs’ and Torture
- VIII. Extradition and Expulsion and the Principle of Non-Refoulement
- IX. Blacklisting of Persons and Entities Suspected of Terrorism
- X. Preventive Detention

Assessment: 15% class participation; 15% presentation of short paper (based on research essay); 70% research essay

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## **LLAW6242 Human rights in practice**

Human Rights in Practice aims to empower and equip HKU students with the skills and knowledge necessary to excel in the changing global legal environment by providing students with the opportunity to learn by doing and by providing service to the community.

Consistent with HKU’s spirit of opportunity in the midst of change and its commitment to “re-imagining its curriculum as a total learning experience”, the course aims to meet the increasing demand for practical and theoretical knowledge about human rights

throughout the Asian region by providing HKU students an opportunity to experience human rights in practice domestically, regionally and internationally. The clinic will collaborate with select international and domestic NGOs as well as foreign law schools on human rights projects, including advocacy campaigns, legal and policy analysis, litigation, legal aid clinics, fact finding and report writing, submissions to human rights bodies, and human rights trainings and capacity building.

Preliminarily identified NGOs and foreign law schools include Mother's Choice, Christian Action, Equal Opportunities Commission, Liberty Asia, Georgetown University Law Center and select disabled persons organizations in mainland China and Hong Kong. (Additional organizations and law schools to be identified prior to July 2014.)

The aims are:

1. to expose students to the challenges and skills of acting in the role of a lawyer within the unstructured situations that international human rights lawyers confront in practice;
2. to expand opportunities for collaborative experiential learning;
3. to instruct students in the theory and practice of domestic and international law;
4. to give students an opportunity to practice their professional skills and ethics;
5. to encourage students to identify and provide service for unmet legal needs;
6. to encourage critical analysis of the law, the relationship between international and domestic legal systems, and the clients' place and the lawyer's role within the international legal system; and
7. to provide students an opportunity to evaluate the real-life application and effects of international human rights instruments, as well as contribute to the promotion, progressive enforcement and internalization of international human rights.

Specific skills taught include interviewing and counseling, working with an interpreter, oral advocacy, negotiation, fact investigation, legal research and analysis, and legal writing and drafting.

Assessment: 25% learning journal and work in progress products (interview notes, memos, etc.); 25% work in progress draft of final work product; 50% final written work product for partner organisation

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## **LLAW6262 Comparative law of elections**

This course will focus on how Asian courts have responded to deficiencies in the electoral processes and the concomitant problem of partisan self-dealing. Specifically, partisan self-dealing occurs when the political actors devise electoral rules that govern voting, political parties, electoral boundaries, apportionment, the administration of elections, and campaign finance that are designed to entrench themselves in power.

This course will only examine Asian jurisdictions, with a specific focus on Hong Kong, but also examine Western countries as a comparative foil. Western jurisdictions to be examined include Australia, Canada, and United States of America.

This course seeks to illuminate an interesting phenomenon. In jurisdictions like Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore where a dominant political party or coalition has remained in power since independence or decolonisation, their courts may formally superintend the electoral process, but in reality they do so at the fringes of the entity's political life. On the other hand, in dynamic democracies where there have been extended periods of competing political parties taking turns in office, their courts play a more central role in democratic consolidation. Such courts, as those found in India, South Korea, and Taiwan would ameliorate systemic inequalities in electoral systems and provide constitutional redress for vulnerable or unpopular groups that have been excluded from the voting process. Finally, we have fragile or unstable democracies where the armed forces are not under firm control of the civilian government and the country oscillates regularly between military and civilian rule. In these fragile democracies. Asian courts that get too close to the 'live wire of electoral politics' and become partisan tools that assist one political camp to dislodge its rivals, as the Constitutional Court of Thailand did, or pose existential threats to military interests, as the Supreme Court of Pakistan did under the stewardship of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry would only accelerate a political crisis that sends the country over the constitutional cliff.

This course will examine the landmark election cases in the common law jurisdictions of Hong Kong, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Singapore, and also the civil law jurisdictions of South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand. The course will examine how courts operate when key election results and electoral restrictions are challenged in dominant party democracies, dynamic democracies, and fragile democracies in Asia.

Prerequisite: Students who have completed a course on constitutional law in Hong Kong or overseas.

Assessment: 50% take home assignment, 50% take home exam

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## **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

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### **LLAW6268 Administrative law and governance in China**

This course introduces the administrative law in China and discusses its role in enhancing the governance. It provides perspectives of both comparative law and legal realism on the scope and growth of PRC administrative law, analysing this law's doctrinal foundations and exploring its interaction with China's political and societal transformation during the past three decades. The course focuses on legal control of the public authorities' decision-making process, and highlights the dynamic domains where legal transplantation interacts with indigenous system-building. Specifically, topics that are covered include:

1. Historical background (both political and intellectual) for the institutional development of administrative law in contemporary China;
2. Governance structure in China, and its impacts on the scope of the PRC administrative law (particularly in relation to the nature of administrative power and the basis for judicial intervention);
3. Fundamental concepts, principles and general doctrines of PRC administrative law, and their inspirations from and comparison with administrative law in western countries;
4. Grounds of judicial review of administrative decisions (excess of competence, legal errors, insufficient evidence, procedural impropriety, and abuse of (discretionary) power);
5. Judicial control of the rule-making power of public authorities, and sources of administrative law;
6. Scope of judicial review and conditions for the access to court;
7. Non-curial scrutiny of public authorities' decision-making (administrative review, letters and visits, administrative supervision);
8. Procedural control of decision-making (hearing, freedom of information);
9. Theories for assessing PRC administrative law, and salient factors that influence its function related to individual rights protection and governance accountability.

Pre-requisites: Subject to special approval by the course coordinator, students taking this course must demonstrate that he or she has basic knowledge on PRC law. A positive proof would be the successful completion of one course on PRC law (e.g. LLAW6008 Introduction to Chinese law and legal system, or its equivalent).

Assessment: 70% research paper, 30% group project presentation

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## 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 paper<sup>1</sup> (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.
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