

## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### **LLAW1008 The legal system (6 credits)**

An overview of major legal systems in the world (common law, civil law, socialist law, religious law), including a brief overview on a comparison between the common law system and the PRC legal system; the ideology of the common law system and the rule of law, justice and separation of powers; development of the Hong Kong legal system; classification of law, sources of Hong Kong law; law making process; Hong Kong court system; doctrine of stare decisis; access to justice and legal aid; legal profession and legal services; jury system; law reform; Government lawyers and organization of Government legal services; the language of the law; interface between the PRC legal system and the Hong Kong legal system.

Assessment: 25% take home examination or in-class mid-term, 75% examination

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### **LLAW3010 Business associations (6 credits)**

This course introduces students to the law of business associations. The two main forms of business association to be covered in the course are partnerships and companies, with a predominant focus on the latter. The course covers basic issues in company law, including its formation and its status as a separate legal entity, the relationship between the company and outsiders, the relationship among shareholders of a company, and the termination of a company. This course focuses on Hong Kong law, and by extension, English law, but also draws on the law of other jurisdictions such as the U.S. and China to the extent relevant to the topic at issue.

The course adopts the usual lecture-tutorial format. The tutorials are highly interactive and students are expected to come prepared and to participate actively in tutorial discussions. There is no prescribed textbook for the course, although a list of references is provided above. Distributed Materials (“DMS”) will be handed out to students on a weekly basis prior to the lecture. Tutorials take place one or two weeks after the lecture on a particular topic.

This course is an elective, and a pre-requisite for eligibility for enrolment in the PCLL. It is also a pre-requisite for a variety of courses on corporate and financial law within the Faculty, including Company Law. Students who wish to enroll in those courses are required to take this course.

Assessment: 100% examination

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### **LLAW3034 Labour law (6 credits)**

This course is intended to provide an introduction to the major issues in labour and employment law in Hong Kong. It is concerned with the law governing the workplace: the common law of the contract of employment, the statutory provisions regulating the contract of employment and governing the rights and obligations of workers and employers, workers’ entitlements under legislation, workplace safety, the right to compensation for work-related injury, protection against discrimination, and collective rights such as the right to form trade unions, to bargain and to strike. International law, in the form of the International Labour Organisation conventions as well as the major UN conventions on human rights, and their interface with domestic law, will be considered.

Assessment: 30% continuous assessment, 70% research essay, 10% presentation on research in progress, 10% reflective media diary, 10% class participation

### **LLAW3044 Public international law (6 credits)**

The course is intended as a general introduction, also for non-law students. Great stress is placed on the nature of international law technique and method. For this purpose the course explains at length the concepts of sovereignty and statehood. It considers how states create international law through treaty and customary law. These techniques are explained with reference to cases. The course also introduces certain concrete difficulties facing the international community, such as the “War against Terrorism”, the South China Sea Disputes, the Middle East Conflict, Nuclear Proliferation etc. These are outlined in an introductory way.

Other standard topics of international law are covered. These will include the relationship between international and municipal law; the subjects of international law; state recognition; state jurisdiction; the acquisition and loss of territory; state responsibility; state succession; treaties and other international legal agreements; the pacific settlement of disputes; the use of force; international institutions; human rights.

Special reference will be made throughout to considerations which are particularly relevant in the Hong Kong and Southeast Asian contexts.

Assessment: 100% written assignment

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### **LLAW3062 Human rights in China (6 credits)**

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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### **LLAW3078 International economic law (6 credits)**

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 harmonize 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

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### **LLAW 3081 Chinese commercial law (in Putonghua) (6 credits)**

In this course, students will be introduced to the fundamental legal concepts and principles of commercial laws in Mainland China. The course provides students further with the knowledge of commercial law reforms in Mainland China against its development of a market economy as well as their implications in Hong Kong.

The aim of the course is to enable students to develop their basic understanding of the fundamental principles and rules of contract law, company law, partnership law, and their dispute resolutions. The primary focus of the course is to examine these laws promulgated by the state legislature and pertaining judicial interpretations by the Supreme People's Court. Ancillary state policies and administrative notices will be introduced in class as well.

As a feature of this course, despite that Mainland China follows civil law tradition and mainly use statutes as legal authorities, cases relating to the topic will be discussed to help understand the legal principles. Another feature of the course is that pertaining regulations and practices in Hong Kong will be outlined and compared to for more impressive learning.

Pre-requisite: completion of Introduction to Chinese Law or the equivalent and sufficient Chinese proficiency.

Assessment: 80% take home exam, 20% in-class presentation and participation

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### **LLAW3088 Commercial dispute resolution in China (6 credits)**

This course examines the major features of commercial dispute resolution in the People's Republic of China. Chinese approaches to disputes and dispute settlement, including cultural and political influences, will be considered at the outset. The four principal Chinese institutions for commercial dispute resolution - amicable negotiations, conciliation, arbitration and litigation - will be the focus of the course, with an emphasis on commercial arbitration. Administrative channels for resolving disputes will also be discussed.

Both PRC foreign-related and domestic commercial arbitration will be treated at length. Arbitration before the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) will be a prominent feature of this part of the course, including an examination of the jurisdiction, procedures and practices of CIETAC. The emergence of reorganized domestic arbitration commissions will be discussed, including arbitral procedures and practices. Issues of enforcement of both Chinese and foreign arbitral awards in the PRC will also be covered.

Other topics include: institutional conciliation before the Beijing Conciliation Centre and in the People's Courts; joint conciliation; enforceability of conciliation agreements; foreign-related litigation in the People's Courts, including court organization, jurisdiction and venue, service of process, preservation measures, pre-trial and trial procedures, appellate procedures and enforcement of

judgements; and bilateral judicial assistance agreements. A reading knowledge of simplified Chinese characters would be desirable.

Assessment: 70% research paper, 20% in-class presentation, 10% class participation

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### **LLAW 3104 Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)**

This course examines the interplay between intellectual property law, innovation and economic development. It focuses on cutting-edge technologies such as information technology, biotechnology and green technology to assess how these technologies have changed the landscape of IP law on the one hand, and how IP law have affected the development of these technologies on the other hand. Specifically, this course discusses the relationship between IP laws (particularly patent law), and innovation and development. It uses judicial cases and empirical examples to illustrate how patents for biotech and pharmaceutical inventions have affected the access to technology and essential medicines, and how IP regime has been employed to protect genetic resources/traditional knowledge and green technologies, and whether such protection promotes or impedes innovation and technology transfer in these industries, and how IP protection has affected social and economic development of developing countries and least-developed countries. Last but not least, the course investigates IP-related antitrust issues, and discusses how to strike a balance between IP and competition for the benefit of technology innovation and economic development.

Assessment: 60% final take home exam, 30% mid-term take home assignment, 10% class participation

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### **LLAW3118 Law and religion (6 credits)**

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

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### **LLAW3123 Competition law (6 credits)**

This course introduces students to basic concepts of competition law (known as antitrust law in the U.S.). 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 Hong Kong government has recently adopted the city'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.

This course will focus on two of the three main areas of competition law: restrictive agreements and abuse of dominance. Cases and materials will be drawn from the U.S. and the European Union, with a heavier focus on the U.S. materials.

Assessment: 50% take home exam, 30% essay assignment, 20% class participation

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### **LLAW3124 European economic regulation (6 credits)**

This course, to be offered in the second semester, introduces students to the regulation of economic activities in the European Community ("EC"). Students will learn how the European Community has striven towards its goal of integration of the common market through economic regulations. In addition, they will acquire an understanding of the general economic and legal environment within the EC, the relationships between the EC and the Member States, and on a broader level, how the European experience sheds light on the allocation of power within a federal system. Areas to be covered in the course include free movement of goods, freedom to provide services, freedom of establishment, state aid, and possibly public procurement, and competition law.

Assessment: 50% take home examination, 30% essay assignment, 20% class participation

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### **LLAW3130 Law and development in the PRC (6 credits)**

"Law and Development" broadly refers to the theory and practice of advancing economic and social progress through legal reform and institutional capacity building. The beauty of this particular area of scholarship and practice lies in the fact that hardly anyone can disagree with the goal of building a neutral, fair, and universally accessible institutional framework which is meant to benefit all people in equal terms. Nevertheless, how to achieve this goal is an unsettled question. Even the causal relationship between rule of law and economic development is under dispute.

China presents a uniquely rich case for law and development study. While responses towards China's economic development range from outright pessimism about China's future to fear of China as "superpower", what is undeniable is the rapid economic growth of China over the past three decades. Meanwhile, few would deny that China has grown economically without an effective legal system.

This perplexity can be decomposed into a number of questions, for example: is corruption not just a by-product but rather a necessary component in the current mode of "doing business in China"? Has the economic development in China deterred the democratization of Chinese politics (by providing an alternative basis of legitimacy for the Communist Party)? Is economic development sustainable in China given the rapidly degrading environment and how should law do about it? Insights on each of these questions can be drawn from the rich literature which we are going to read for this course and generated in our class discussions. While these insights are recomposed into the broader picture, we'll have a clearer idea on the complex relationship between rule of law and social/economic development.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% class participation and presentation.

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### **LLAW3136 International securities law (6 credits)**

Securities markets have become increasingly international in nature, with the process of financial liberalisation and economic globalisation. This course provides an introduction to international securities markets and relevant law and regulation. Comparative discussion, vis-à-vis major international financial jurisdictions, including the United States, European Union, Hong Kong and

PRC, as well as relevant international principles, standards and practices, with respect to the fundamental aspect of capital market regulations including: entry, disclosure, capital adequacy, offerings, exemptions, insider trading, takeovers, enforcement and extraterritorial jurisdiction. Emphasis will be placed on the development of international 'best practices'.

Assessment: 100% take home examination

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### **LLAW3146    Multiculturalism and the law (6 credits)**

Conquests, colonial projects and wars have long been responsible for the instigation of large-scale ethnic and national mobility in order to further the ends of empire, contributing to a pattern of migration that saw massive influxes of immigrants in Europe, Australia and America. With increasingly multi-ethnic communities residing within their borders, nation states have had to grapple with the challenge against 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 and social (or religious) ideals have also demonstrated their inability to cope with the increasing number of 'nationals' that now profess divergent worldviews and commitments. This demographic shift has meant that the nation-state framework is in need of a significant overhaul. An increasingly complex regime of international provisions has emerged to safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of vulnerable minorities to protect them against violations of their religious, cultural, linguistic rights. Moreover, the incidence of naturalisation of immigrants into nationals has meant that by virtue of their political agency as citizens, their voices need to be included in democratic governance structures. 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 seeking recognition and protection of their distinct rights and interests.

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 variations on these rights and their implications for equality, human dignity and non-discrimination on grounds of race, religion, culture, nationality, gender or other status. These conflicts have most acutely manifested themselves in liberal democratic states where all of these values have been constitutionally enshrined. However, 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 values. Modern pluri-national states demand an alternative discourse that facilitates the reconciliation between maximum plurality and the potential accompanying threats to the political structures that facilitate such plurality relying on liberal values 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. Using concrete case studies from a range of jurisdictions, including America, Australia, Canada, Europe, Hong Kong and 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, these analytical frameworks will be applied to examine and understand the use of various governance structures and theories of accommodation in dealing with multicultural difference as manifested in the form of language, religious symbols or cultural practices as well as their impact on immigrant and sub-national identities.

Assessment: 75% 3 short response papers, 15% symposium participation, 10% class participation

### **LLAW3157 International law and modernity for a multipolar world (6 credits)**

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 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion in the Far East. Close attention is played to the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

Pre-requisite: None. Non law students welcome. Useful to have done the introductory course Public International Law – materials for this course will also be accessible for students of International Law and Modernity

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

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### **LLAW3158 International law in a world of crises (6 credits)**

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 examination and 10% class participation

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### **LLAW3170 Introduction to Chinese law and legal system (6 credits)**

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the study of Chinese law as a developing legal system in our world. Law as contemporary lawyers understand it didn't emerge spontaneously in traditional Chinese society. It has developed in China as part of the modernization project since the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Since 1978, in order to initiate and carry out economic reforms, within a short period of time the Chinese Party-State has generated an extraordinary outpouring of laws. However, China has not been widely recognized as a “rule of law” society until now, due to the lack of some key institutional values that are “essential” to such a society. In this seminar, we shall examine the traditional Chinese ways of governing before China encountered modernity, the structure and roles of contemporary Chinese legal institutions, constitutional law, administrative law, criminal justice and civil procedure from historical and comparative perspectives.

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

## **LLAW3199    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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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% 2 take home examinations

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