SYLLABUSES FOR THE DOUBLE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND BACHELOR OF LAWS

These syllabuses apply to students admitted to the BSc&LLB in the academic year 2025-26 and thereafter.

The BSc and LLB curriculum comprises 300 credits of courses as follows:

(a) 96 credits for the Science major (Biochemistry, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Food & Nutritional Science, Geology, Mathematics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Physics) as follows:

Majors*	Introductory Disciplinary courses	Advanced Disciplinary courses **
For Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology	42 credits	54 credits
For Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Food & Nutritional Science, Mathematics, Physics	48 credits	48 credits

* As prescribed by the Faculty of Science in the syllabuses of the respective Science major.

** Including the capstone course for the degree of BSc. The list of capstone courses by major are as follows:

***Biochemistry major**:*
BIOC3999 Directed studies in biochemistry (6 credits),
BIOC4966 Biochemistry internship (6 credits),
BIOC4999 Biochemistry project (12 credits)

***Biological Sciences major**:*
BIOL3994 Directed studies in biological sciences (6 credits),
BIOL4964 Biological sciences internship (6 credits),
BIOL4994 Biological sciences project (12 credits)

***Chemistry major**:*
CHEM3999 Directed studies in chemistry (6 credits),
CHEM4910 Chemistry literacy and research (6 credits),
CHEM4911 Capstone experience for chemistry undergraduates: HKUtopia (6 credits),
CHEM4966 Chemistry internship (6 credits),
CHEM4999 Chemistry project (12 credits)

***Earth System Science major**:*
EASC4911 Earth system: contemporary issues (6 credits)

***Ecology & Biodiversity major**:*
BIOL4991 Ecology & biodiversity project (12 credits)

***Environmental Science major**:*
ENVS3999 Directed studies in environmental science (6 credits),
ENVS4966 Environmental science internship (6 credits),
ENVS4999 Environmental science project (12 credits)

***Food & Nutritional Science major**:*
BIOL3992 Directed studies in food & nutritional science (6 credits),
BIOL4922 Food product development and evaluation (6 credits),
BIOL4962 Food & nutritional science internship (6 credits),
BIOL4992 Food & nutritional science project (12 credits)

***Geology major**:*
EASC4955 Integrated field studies (6 credits)

***Mathematics major**:*
MATH3999 Directed studies in mathematics (6 credits),

MATH4910 Senior mathematics seminar (6 credits),
MATH4911 Mathematics capstone project (6 credits),
MATH4966 Mathematics internship (6 credits),
MATH4999 Mathematics project (12 credits)

***Molecular Biology & Biotechnology major**:*

BIOL3993 Directed studies in molecular biology & biotechnology (6 credits),
BIOL4963 Molecular biology & biotechnology internship (6 credits),
BIOL4993 Molecular biology & biotechnology project (12 credits)

***Physics major**:*

PHYS3999 Directed studies in physics (6 credits),
PHYS4966 Physics internship (6 credits),
PHYS4999 Physics project (12 credits)

(b) 156 credits of the LLB Professional Core comprising 108 credits of compulsory courses, 30 credits of disciplinary electives [1], 6 credits of capstone experience, and 12 credits of interdisciplinary core courses (LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation and LSCI3001 Patent law);

(c) 12 credits of Law and Science interdisciplinary electives as prescribed in the syllabus; and

(d) 36 credits of University requirements, including a non-credit bearing course CAES1001 Academic Communication in English, 6 credits of CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students, 6 credits of Artificial Intelligence Literacy courses and 24 credits of Common Core, and any non-credit bearing courses as required.

As a graduation requirement, students need to complete a capstone experience for the BSc as prescribed in the syllabus of the respective Science major (as mentioned under paragraph (a) above), and another capstone experience for the LLB Professional Core in the fourth or fifth year.

Please refer to the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Science for the Science course descriptions and the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws for the Law course descriptions.

FIRST YEAR (57 credits)

<u>Science</u> (12 credits)

12 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.
[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

<u>Law</u> (36 credits)

LLAW1001 Law of contract I (6 credits)
LLAW1002 Law of contract II (6 credits)
LLAW1008 The legal system of the Hong Kong SAR (6 credits)
LLAW1016 Legal research and writing (6 credits)[2]
LLAW1014 Criminal law I (6 credits)
LLAW1015 Criminal law II (6 credits)

<u>Interdisciplinary Core Course</u> (6 credits)

LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation (6 credits)

<u>University Requirements</u> (3 credits)

[1] Law electives listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.
[2] A pass in LLAW1016 Legal research and writing shall be deemed to satisfy the "English in the Discipline" requirement under UG5(b) of the Regulations for First Degree Curricula.

AILT1001 Artificial Intelligence Literacy I (3 credits)
CAES1001 Academic Communication in English (0 credit)[3]

SECOND YEAR (63 credits)

Science (24 credits)

24 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (24 credits)

LLAW1005 Law of tort I (6 credits)
LLAW1006 Law of tort II (6 credits)
LLAW2001 Constitutional law (6 credits)
LLAW3093 Administrative law (6 credits)

University Requirement (15 credits)

AILTXXXX Artificial Intelligence Literacy II (3 credits)
CCXXxxxx Common Core (12 credits)

[Note: A student who opts out of the LLB programme before the end of the second semester of the Second Year will be required to complete two more 6-credit Common Core courses and CAES9820 Academic English for Science Students or CAES9821 Professional and Technical Communication for Statistical Sciences (6 credits) in the Third Year to fulfill the University requirements for the BSc Degree as prescribed in the BSc Regulations applicable to students admitted to the 4-Year BSc degree curriculum.]

THIRD YEAR (60 credits)

Science (18 credits)

6 credits of introductory disciplinary course and 12 credits of advanced disciplinary courses as prescribed in the science major (for Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology majors), OR 12 credits of introductory disciplinary courses and 6 credits of advanced disciplinary course as prescribed in the science major (for Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Food & Nutritional Science, Mathematics, Physics majors).

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (30 credits)

LLAW2009 Introduction to Chinese legal system (6 credits)
LLAW2012 Commercial law (6 credits)
LLAW2018 Land law I (6 credits)
LLAW2019 Land law II (6 credits)
LLAW3010 Business associations (6 credits)

University Requirements (12 credits)

[3] Candidates who have achieved Level 5 or above in English Language in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, or equivalent, are exempted from this requirement, and Academic Communication in English is optional.

CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students (6 credits)
CCXXxxxx Common Core (6 credits)

FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS (120 credits, 60 credits per year)

Science (42 credits)

42 credits of advanced disciplinary courses including capstone course as prescribed in the science major.

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (54 credits)

LLAW3001 Introduction to legal theory (6 credits)
LLAW3094 Equity & trusts I (6 credits)
LLAW3095 Equity & trusts II (6 credits)
LLAWxxxx Disciplinary electives (30 credits)*[4]/[5]

** One of the 6-credit disciplinary electives must be taken from a list of Designated Disciplinary Elective courses.*

LLAWxxxx Capstone course (6 credits)[6]

Choose any one course from the list of capstone courses below

LLAW3230 Business of justice clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3148 Clinical legal education (6 credits)
LLAW3198 Clinical legal education (China) (6 credits)
LLAW3256 Clinical legal education (special needs financial planning) (6 credits)
LLAW3280 Clinical legal education – refugee and human trafficking stream (6 credits)
LLAW3246 Disability rights clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3281 Human rights in practice clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3187 Mooting and dispute resolution (6 credits)[7]
LLAW3252 The global migration legal clinic (6 credits)

Interdisciplinary Core Course (6 credits)

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives (12 credits)

Choose any two courses from the list below

CHEM4242 Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)
LLAW3113 Topics in technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3140 Animal law (6 credits)
BIOL2409 Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3266 Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)
LLAW3241 Climate change law and policy (6 credits)

[4] Please refer to the courses listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.
[5] For the purpose of PCLL admission, a candidate must satisfactorily complete LLAW3102 Evidence I (or LLAW3103 Evidence II), and comply with any other requirements as may be specified in the PCLL regulations from time to time.
[6] Any of the listed capstone courses that fulfil the capstone requirement listed under ScL6(b)(vi) shall be graded with a pass/fail and shall not be counted in the calculation of the GPA.
[7] This may be substituted by participation in Jessup mooting or any other international moot competition approved by the Assistant Dean (Undergraduate and Taught Postgraduate Programmes) of the Faculty of Law.

LLAW3144	Comparative environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3199	Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)
LLAW3200	Copyright and creativity (6 credits)
LLAW3017	Copyright law (6 credits)
LLAW3101	Cybercrime (6 credits)
LLAW3179	Digital copyright (6 credits)
LLAW3151	Advanced seminar in law and technology (6 credits)
LLAW3218	Energy law (6 credits)
BIOL3216	Food waste management (6 credits)
BIOL3218	Global food safety (6 credits)
LLAW3133	Healthcare law (6 credits)
LLAW3110	Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)
LLAW3065	Law and ethics of artificial intelligence (6 credits)
LLAW3259	Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)
LLAW3084	Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)
LLAW3155	Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)
LLAW3104	Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)
LLAW3085	International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3134	International environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3150	Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3033	Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3254	Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)
LLAW3273	Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3269	Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)
LLAW3255	LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)
LLAW3272	LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)
LLAW3040	Medico-legal issues (6 credits)
LLAW3042	Planning and environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3087	PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3075	Privacy and data protection (6 credits)
LLAW3180	Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)
SDST3610	Risk management and insurance (6 credits)
ENTR3001	Science-based innovation development (6 credits)
LLAW3147	Space law and policy (6 credits)
SDST3608	Statistical genetics (6 credits)
LLAW3261	The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

University Requirement (6 credits)

CCXXxxxx Common Core (6 credits)

A. Interdisciplinary Courses

i. Interdisciplinary Core Courses

LSCI1001 Law, Science and Innovation (6 credits)

This course provides students with an interdisciplinary understanding of law, science and innovation. Students will explore, on the one hand, the ways in which legal mechanisms (such as the intellectual property system) promotes or regulates science and innovation, and non-legal mechanisms that may serve as complements or substitutes. On the other hand, students will consider how science and innovation may shape the future development of law, including but not limited to the relevant impact of artificial intelligence. The course is intended to provide a solid foundation for students enrolled in the double degree to pursue further study in areas where law and science intersect, such as patent law and policy and information technology law and policy.

Assessment: 100% coursework

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are among the most important catalysts for growth and innovation in the modern economy. IPRs – in particular patents - are worth billions if not trillions of dollars. What are patents and why are they so valuable? This course will look at patents, first in the context of all IPRs, then will examine rights under a patent, criteria for patentability, and the process of getting and challenging a patent. The class will also cover issues related to patent claims and will look at some current patent issues including:

- Commercial dealings: ownership, licensing, assignments, employees' inventions
  - Protection of discoveries
  - The process of getting a patent
- Patent infringement: Literal infringement and a comparison of UK and US treatment of non-literal patent infringement
- Protection of information technology products and the controversy surrounding software patents
- Design patents
- The value of patents

No prior technical knowledge is required for this class.

Assessment: 10% class performance, 10% quiz, 30% patent drafting exercise, 50% take-home examination

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ii. Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives

CHEM4242 Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)

This course focuses on the basic principle, practice and methodology in chemical and biochemical analysis. The course emphasizes on the integration of analytical concepts and technologies to solve practical analytical and bioanalytical problems. This course will be particularly useful for students who plan to pursue their career related to analytical and bioanalytical chemistry.

Assessment: 50% examination, 20% assignment, 15% laboratory reports, 15% presentation

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LLAW3113 Topics in technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the cutting-edge technology law issues in the age of social media and artificial intelligence. It focuses on following three areas of technology law:

Legal protection of personal data;
Legal regulation of algorithms; and
Intellectual property and artificial intelligence systems
Each area of study will deal with the relevant legal and policy considerations. For example, we will discuss the extent to which personal data and intellectual property rights could impact the development of artificial intelligence systems, and will also explore whether and why intellectual property law should protect the creations generated by artificial intelligence systems.

Assessment: 20% class participation, 40% first research essay, 40% second research essay

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LLAW3140 Animal law (6 credits)

This course examines the law relating to non-human animals. The course will introduce a range of theoretical perspectives on the way in which we think about animals, with a focus on moral/ethical theories of animal interests and animal rights. The welfare model of animal law, as expressed through relevant legislation and case law, will be critically analysed. While much of the consideration of this

law will have an Asian orientation, attention will also be given to international developments in animal law. Finally, the course will explore practical ways in which lawyers may advance the interests of animals.

Assessment: 70% written research assignment, 30% seminar presentation

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BIOL2409 Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The purpose of the course is to introduce you to the entrepreneurial process with a focus on the biotechnology industry. The course will provide a thoughtful, practical guide to the process of successfully launching an entrepreneurial venture. We place a special emphasis on the decision to become a biotech entrepreneur and how to develop successful business ideas, however we will also discuss the process of moving from an idea to a biotech firm. Topics on intellectual properties, patent laws, patent application process, licensing and fundraising will be covered as well. Throughout the course, guest entrepreneurs, managers and directors of the biotech industry will be presenting case studies and explain their involvement in various biotech and pharmaceutical companies.

Assessment: 50% assignment, 30% presentation, 20% test

LLAW3266 Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)

Climate change is dramatically impacting on the future of the planet and the survival of the human race. Legal regimes are emerging slowly as the political process lags behind the science. This course examines the international law regime addressing climate change and how countries are incorporating this into national law. However, we cannot discuss climate change solutions in an idealistic bubble. The human demand for energy and consumption is a key driver and therefore this class will also examine the related topic of energy law and how law enables innovation to provide solutions.

This course is part of the HKU experiential learning program, and addresses the increasing market demand to combine theoretical knowledge with knowledge of the law in practice. Students will contribute to on-going cases and climate litigation throughout the Asia-Pacific region, with the option to explore cases in other international jurisdictions. This provides HKU students with the opportunity to experience climate justice in practice domestically, regionally and internationally. This practice-based learning will be done with select NGOs as well as foreign Universities. Students will have the opportunity of engaging in a wide range of skills based legal work, including drafting submissions, conducting legal research for lawyers, contributing to advocacy campaigns, policy analysis, fact finding, report writing, submissions to human rights bodies, trainings and capacity building.

Assessment: 50% in-class final exam, 50% research paper

LLAW3241 Climate change law and policy (6 credits)

This course will explore legal and policy responses to global climate change, perhaps the most pressing environmental, economic, and social problem facing the world. Special attention will be given to the evolution of the international climate change regime, including the principles, provisions, and key features of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), and subsequent protocols and agreements adopted thereunder. Although course readings and discussion will focus on existing and proposed responses to climate change, the overarching aim of the course will be to anticipate how the climate change problem will affect our laws and our lives in the long run. Beyond the general significance of climate change to all of us, the course should be of special interest to those who intend to study and practice international law, environmental law, business law, or administrative law.

Assessment: 60% response papers, 20% final project, 20% class participation

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LLAW3144 Comparative environmental law (6 credits)

This course is concerned with how various jurisdictions use law to address environmental problems such as air pollution, land contamination, and deforestation.

What are the factors that influence law-making, enforcement and compliance with environmental law in each jurisdiction? What problems arise from the "transplanting" of environmental laws from the developed world to developing countries? What can Hong Kong and mainland China learn from the experiences of the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) in environmental law and policy? How does federalism within States and regional economic integration amongst States (such as in the EU) influence the application of environmental law within a nation? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this course.

A practical approach will be adopted in this course to highlight the various policy trade-offs inherent in designing and implementing environmental law and policy. The course will draw upon examples from Hong Kong, mainland China, the US, the EU and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Assessment: 40% continuous assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3199 Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)

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

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

Assessment: 30% oral presentation, 70% research paper

LLAW3200 Copyright and creativity (6 credits)

The course investigates the relationship between copyright protection and creativity by targeting at creative sectors such as film, music, publishing, and software sectors. Through in-depth analysis of the cases and empirical data involving copyright protection or infringement in these industries, the course aims to assess to what extent these sectors have been benefited from or impeded by copyright protection, how "fair use" system can be employed to achieve a better balance between copyright industries and users/consumers of copyrighted works, whether alternative regimes such as public or free licenses including creative commons and open source initiative are helpful in promoting creativity, and finally, how to capitalise or commercialise the copyrights so that the works can generate financial gain for start-up creative companies or individuals. These issues will be discussed in the context of both traditional and internet-related creative sectors and activities such as parody, file-sharing, snippets and thumbnails, streaming, and copying for non-transformative personal use on internet, iPad or iPhone, and online games. The countries or regions that the copyright laws and creative sectors are examined include but not limited to Hong Kong, the mainland China, the United States and European Union.

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

LLAW3017 Copyright law (6 credits)

Economic, social and other justifications for copyright protection.
Requirements for copyright protection under the relevant copyright statutes.
Rights subsisting under a copyright and its infringement.

The law relating to industrial designs.
Reforms of copyright law.
Comparative study of copyright law in the People's Republic of China and/or Taiwan.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3101 Cybercrime (6 credits)

'Cybercrime' refers to computer-mediated activities which are either criminal or regarded as illicit and which can be conducted through global electronic networks. It encompasses cybercrimes against the person (e.g. cyber-stalking, cyber-pornography), cybercrimes against property (e.g. hacking, viruses, causing damage to data, cyber-fraud), and cyber-terrorism. The computer age has also provided organised crime with more sophisticated and potentially secure techniques for supporting and developing networks for a range of criminal activities, including drugs-trafficking, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and smuggling.

Cybercrime poses new challenges for criminal justice, criminal law, and law enforcement. This course will examine the nature of and problems created by cybercrime, along with some of the legal and policy challenges arising in relation to the development of national and international law enforcement and regulatory responded to cybercrime.

Assessment: 60% research paper, 40% assigned research, review and presentation

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LLAW3179 Digital copyright (6 credits)

The course will examine issues relating to copyrights in digital media.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLLAW3151 Advanced seminar in law and technology (6 credits)

This course introduces participants to cutting-edge issues at the intersection of law and technology. The seminar is structured around five to six ongoing research projects from around the region and the world. Through preparatory readings, lectures, and discussion, participants will gain a functional understanding of the technology in question and the legal debates surrounding them. Participants will then interact with investigators leading these projects as part of a workshop series sponsored by the Centre for Law and Technology. Topics will vary from year to year and may feature, for example, (1) dark patterns and consumer protection, (2) generative artificial intelligence and copyright, and (3) algorithmic decision-making and procedural justice.

Assessment: 20% class presentation, 20% workshop comment, 60% response papers

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LLAW3218 Energy law (6 credits)

Energy law became recognised as a distinct subject following the energy crisis that resulted from the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. This course will introduce Energy law which concerns the laws and regulations that relate to the process and technology of production, distribution, conservation and development of carbon-based energy sources such as coal, oil and natural gas; non-carbon-based sources such as nuclear

power; and renewable clean sources such as hydroelectricity, solar and wind power. More specifically, this course will introduce the law concerning the title, usage, development and control of those natural resources and technology which are used to manufacture energy. This specialisation is important because the energy industry remains to be a non-static, technologically developing, but heavily regulated and strategic, sector of the economy.

Areas covered in this course will include: the history of energy law; basic principles of energy law; theoretical perspectives on regulations as part of the modern legal system; regulatory issues for different types of energy; the common law rules of ownership; statutory ownership of sources; the law relating to the development of sources and technology; international energy investment law; soft regulatory laws in developing countries; alternative regulatory instruments; market mechanics; the role of law and the development of renewable energy technologies; national and supranational regulatory changes; regulatory developments in China; environmental regulations of energy and natural resources; territorial disputes over energy sources; nuclear power and the law; regulations of company structures and/or performance; regulating the largest (energy) companies in the world.

Assessment: 30% class participation and presentations, 70% examination

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BIOL3216 Food waste management (6 credits)

With our current global population estimated to reach 9.1 billion in 2050, food production will be expected to increase by 70% to meet food demand. However, our current world food supply is instead declining, with 1/4 to 1/3 of all food produced for human consumption lost or wasted. This amounts to a staggering 1 to 2 billion metric tons per year! Clearly we should be worried about food wastage.
In this course, the social, economic, and environmental implications associated with food waste will be identified, by presenting relevant facts and figures and case studies embodying agricultural, industrial and consumer waste-types. Basic waste management concepts will also be covered, examining current waste management in Hong Kong compared to other countries in Asia, while providing the basis for examining our own personal waste footprint. This course will address current applications and limitations of food waste treatment technologies.
Course outline:
-Background, Definitions, Social & Environmental implications of food waste
-Facts and figures related to food Waste
-Basic Waste Management concepts (3 R's)
-Case studies: Agricultural waste
-Case studies: Food Industrial waste
-Case studies: Food consumer waste
-Waste Management in Hong Kong vs other countries in Asia
-Individual waste footprint: from awareness to legislation in Hong Kong
-Current Technological applications & limitations in food waste treatment

Assessment: 10% assignments, 60% examination, 30% project reports including presentation

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BIOL3218 Global food safety (6 credits)

This course aims to provide students with a global perspective on food safety challenges and management practices. It focuses on developing analytical skills for identifying, assessing, and mitigating food safety hazards, while also introducing ethical considerations in food product development and manufacturing. The course also equips students with knowledge of international food safety regulations, preparing them to understand and manage food safety issues effectively in a global context.

Assessment: 30% assignments, 40% examination, 30% project reports

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LLAW3133 Healthcare law (6 credits)

Health care structure in Hong Kong: private health care and Hospital Authority; health insurance; complaint and investigation procedures; Hong Kong Medical Council and professional misconduct; other healthcare professionals e.g. psychotherapist and radiologist.

Medical treatment: consent to medical treatment; assessment of competence; role of expert witness; consent by and on behalf of a MIP and MHO; voluntary patients; compulsory detention; mental health review tribunals; medical negligence.

Beginning life: family planning; contraception; sterilization; abortion; child destruction; infanticide, wrongful conception, and wrongful life.

Confidentiality: access to medical records; personal data and privacy; reporting statutes; AIDs; protection of genetic information.

Use of body parts and bodily materials; human experimentation: embryo and fetal research; rules governing clinical trials; liability for injuries; the role of institutional ethics committee.

Complimentary medicine: Chinese medicine; Chinese Medical Council; integrating Chinese medicine

Assessment: 30% continuous assessment, 70% research paper

LLAW3110 Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)

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 years. 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 of human rights issues.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% participation

LLAW3065 Law and ethics of artificial intelligence (6 credits)

This course examines the legal and policy issues brought forth by technological advances in modern information technology - that is, artificial intelligence and machine learning. We will study both (a) how emerging applications of AI/ML in finance, health, and government raise novel legal problems and (b) how certain emerging technologies may transform the practice of law. In particular, we will first study bias and discrimination in algorithmic decision making, from an economics, legal and political perspective. Next, we will look at transparency and the so-called black box problem in machine

learning. Then we will study privacy, differential privacy, and k-anonymity. In roughly the second half of the term, we will study patent, copyright and authenticity; deepfakes and misinformation; and the geopolitics of technology..

Assessment: 20% participation and case studies, 30% presentation, 50% final paper

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LLAW3259 Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)

In post-COVID-19 era, lawyers face unprecedented legal, ethical and business challenges arising from the fast changing global environment. However, globalized legal practice also presents new opportunities for innovative and creative lawyers. The Internet and other new media are radically transforming globalized legal practice.

This course uses cutting edge hypothetical scenarios and real cases in Hong Kong, Australia and United States to (a) teach how lawyers adopt innovation and creativity to promote practice and access to justice in the post-COVID-19 era and (b) expose students to the serious legal and ethical consequence that may follow from seemingly trivial decisions in legal practice.

The course will also be the first course in Hong Kong and Asia to teach mindful ethics to help law students cope with pressures brought about by current legal studies and future legal careers in post-COVID-19 era. It will also share insights on how legal mindfulness can help them reduce stress and develop ethical decision-making strategies. In particular, it teaches them how to practice mindful communications, mindful actions and mindful livelihood in their daily lives to develop themselves into innovative, creative and ethical lawyers.

The course will include a research paper to afford students the opportunity to research on innovative, creative and ethical aspects (including mindful ethics) of legal practice. This course will enhance the learning experience of students and the frequency and quality of interactions between students, teachers and guest speakers. Students will learn from innovative, creative and ethical lawyers, including "*NewLaw*" practitioners, and local and overseas experts in mindful ethics.

Key topics of this course include:

- Introducing Concepts of Innovation, Creativity and Ethics & Their Importance to the Practice of Law
- Legal Process Innovations and Design Thinking for Asian Legal Practices Mindful Ethics for Globalized Legal Practice
- Alternative Forms of Legal Services Delivery in Australia
- Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data: Technological Transformation of Globalized Legal Practice
- Alternative Forms of Legal Services in UK
- Innovations and Creativity in Law Firm Marketing
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice I: Conflicts of Interests
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice II: Confidentiality
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice III: Technological Competence

Assessment: 10% class participation, 45% group project, 45% reflective essay

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LLAW3084 Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)

Given the ubiquity of information technology (IT) today, intellectual property (IP) issues related to IT have never been more challenging. With the predominance of frequent headlines about IT-related IP matters, IP and IT is, indisputably, one of the topics that has aroused great interest and attention today.

The class will look at the main IP issues related to IT, how IP can be used to protect, manage and create value from IT innovations, products and creations, and how the dynamic nature of IT would never leave IP law remain static.

Prior IP or IT knowledge is not required.

Assessment: 40% in-class assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3155 Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)

This course aims to engage students in theoretical and policy discussions on Intellectual Property ("IP"). Students shall study doctrines and requirements of the substantive law including the latest legislative and case law developments, and debate and challenge their theoretical underpinnings. Students will be able to assess the IP regime in light of policy considerations such as freedom of speech, knowledge acquisition, creativity proliferation, human development and the overarching notion of justice.

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 30% class presentation, 10% class participation

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LLAW3104 Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)

This course examines the interplay between intellectual property law, innovation and economic development. While it covers copyright and trademark laws and examines how these two areas are affected by digital and Internet innovations, the focus of this course will be on patent law. Particularly this course will explore how cutting-edge technologies such as information technology, biotechnology and green technology have changed the landscape of patent law on the one hand, and how patent law have affected the development of these technologies on the other hand. 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 patent 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: 80% research paper, 20% class participation

LLAW3085 International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course introduces the international framework within which intellectual property law operates, including copyright, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, unfair competition, trade secrets, geographic indications, and other forms of intellectual property (IP). The course examines how multilateral conventions and agreements such as Berne Convention, Paris Convention and TRIPS Agreement shape national IP laws, the role of international bodies such as WIPO and WTO, the effect of bilateral agreements, and other international influences on the development of IP law. The course also introduces the enforcement provisions and WTO dispute settlement mechanism concerning international IP disputes. While devoting special attention to IPRs protection for cutting edge technologies such as biotechnology and information technology, the course also discusses the protection for traditional knowledge and folklore, and the overall implications of international IP protection for global competition between developed and developing countries in an integrated world market.

Pre-requisite: Have taken and passed (or concurrently taking) other IP laws

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 40% mid-term take home assessment

LLAW3134 International environmental law (6 credits)

Air pollution, deforestation, climate change, biodiversity loss and the extinction, or near extinction, of some wildlife species are just some of the many environmental problems that the world faces today. Environmentalists, governments, courts, NGOs, and a variety of other interested parties or stakeholders, both at the international and domestic levels, have contributed to solving environmental problems by the use of law. To what extent has it been successful, or unsuccessful? How do states solve environmental problems collectively, that is, by way of treaties and conventions, and individually, that is, by way of domestic law? How do some states balance economic development and resource exploitation against environmental protection?

This course aims to provide students with a contextual and elementary understanding of the key global and domestic environmental issues and the purported legal solutions. After a broad survey of the major international environmental laws, this course will look at some selected jurisdictions and see the way in which China, the UK and Hong Kong, as well as some major regional organizations such as the EU and ASEAN. Moreover, this course will delve into specific areas of environmental concerns such as the marine environment, climate change and the protection of wildlife.

There are no prerequisites for this course.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3150 Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)

This is a basic course in the LLM IP/IT stream introducing students to the information technology and the legal issues arising from the technology. The course will begin by examining the essential features of information technology and the characteristics of the Internet, followed by investigations into the legal issues created by the technology. Discussions will primarily be based on the laws of Hong Kong, with references made to the laws of other leading jurisdictions. Topics to be covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Introduction to information technology and the Internet
- Intellectual property issues
- Illegal contents on the Internet (e.g. defamatory or obscene materials)
- Online trading
- Data privacy
- E-crimes
- Jurisdictional issues

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3033 Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course aims at equipping students for intellectual property ("IP") practice. IP is a collective term for different areas of law that protect creations of the mind such as copyright, trade marks, patents and trade secrets. Students shall study in detail the legislation and cases on copyright and trade marks (both registered and unregistered), the two major areas of IP practice, and be able to identify and advise on IP issues in everyday life.

Assessment: 30% research paper, 70% examination

LLAW3254 Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)

This course focuses on the legal environment impacting entrepreneurs, startups and new innovative businesses and ideas. It addresses the core aspects of setting up a new business, including legal structures, hiring staff, protecting intellectual property, raising finance, licensing considerations, data protection and usage, and cross-border operations. It is designed for upper year students in any discipline who are considering a new venture or already involved in a startup or innovative project.

Students will be provided with a substantive overview of the areas of transactional and legal structures, documentation and issues most frequently encountered by startups, including entity choice, formation documents, shareholder and founder agreements, intellectual property protection, financing, operating contracts such as employment contracts and leases, website terms of service, and data protection/privacy issues. Cross-border aspects will be considered too.

Assessment: 20% class participation, 80% two assignments

LLAW3273 Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) programme is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme for students of all backgrounds. In LITE Lab – Social Impact Entrepreneurship, undergraduate students will work on projects relating to the legal and operational issues faced by social enterprises, NGOs, and civil society organizations in Hong Kong.

Paired with an Hong Kong-based organization, students will brainstorm ways to respond to and to raise awareness of and potentially address significant community, social, environmental, or humanitarian issues. Students will interview service providers and founders, conduct research, and gather relevant data in order to understand the context in which the social enterprise or NGO is operating, and to understand its current methods, target population/beneficiaries/positive social change desired, as well as the challenges it faces. In this context, each student will scope, design, and complete an appropriate term paper, explainer, project, video, or other deliverable in the substantive area identified. Students are encouraged to utilize entrepreneurial methods and creative approaches to their projects, as long as novel ideas demonstrate an understanding of the existing landscape and needs of stakeholders.

Student-organization pairings will be made based on each student's previous work experience, academic focus, areas of particular interest, and relevant skillsets. Expected time commitment will be 12-15 hours per week devoted to the project, comprised of time spent on-site with the host organization, conducting research or other project-related tasks remotely, class discussions, and communicating with the LITE instructor about progress.

For this project-based experiential course, students will regularly interact with their host organizations at LITE Lab@HKU on campus, at HKU-Cyberport Fintech Nucleus, at the host organization's premises and/or electronically under the supervision of instructors.

Final projects will be showcased for the HKU community and the general public as part of LITE's online tools and resources, with a view toward enhancing wider availability of information relevant to social enterprises, local charities, and those who want to know more about the issues facing Hong Kong society.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/project delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3269 Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)

This course provides the legal foundations for global health and development. Topics include the basic principles of global health justice, the role of international law in global governance of health, and the main sources of global health law (e.g. international health law; and human rights to health). Real-life examples are used to relate international law and global health in practice (e.g. the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control). The course also discusses the challenges in using law as a means to

optimize global health and development, such as striking a balance between international health and trades (e.g. optimizing built environment for health, and incentives/disincentives for health).

Assessment: 50% coursework, 50% examination

LLAW3255 LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)

Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) Lab@HKU is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme designed to be an immersive experience for students from any and all backgrounds.

Students will gain practical and transactional experience in technology entrepreneurship by learning about and providing research and assistance relating to the real-world issues and problems of Hong Kong technology entrepreneurs and innovators, small business owners, social entrepreneurs, NGOs and HKU students and faculty.

Students will have the opportunity to meet and interview entrepreneurs and innovators, and will be expected to spend much of their time at LITE Lab@HKU offices in the HKU Fintech Nucleus at the Cyberport Smart-space Fintech Students may also have the opportunity to spend time at the premises within such companies (akin to an internship).

Projects will include consultations with and research to benefit emerging technologies and business models (such as the digital asset and circular economies), disruptive initiatives by established players, as well as contributing to LITE Lab@HKU's online resources and tools to enable access to justice, democratization of information and financial inclusion to empower entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency for citizens and social entrepreneurs.

Students will also have hands-on learning with the ABCD of technology (namely AI, blockchain, cloud and data) and engage in computational law to create legaltech and regtech products such as document automation and chatbots. Programming experience is welcome but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/product delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3272 LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)

Technology is changing the way legal and regulatory services are being provided to corporate law departments, small businesses, ordinary citizens and access to justice. COVID-19 has provided a trigger for mindset, policy and industry changes, with significant future impact on the practice of law, dispute resolution and the delivery of legal services. Where lawtech and regtech were initially seen as "good to have", they are increasingly seen as "must haves".

To better prepare the next generation of legal service professionals, LITE Lab: Lawtech & Regtech Sandbox students will initially be introduced to the historical evolution of lawtech and regtech, together with design and computational thinking and data analytics. Within a "sandbox" environment, students will engage in interdisciplinary and team project-based experiential learning and product development and management to develop prototype lawtech and regtech tools and solutions that address real-world needs in conjunction with project partners from the corporate, law firm, government and social sector which may be featured on the LITE Lab@HKU website.

Programming experience is welcome but not required. Students will learn and develop prototypes using a variety of no- and low-code solutions, and depending on the background and interests of students, may also use more sophisticated and open source tools.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class participation, 10% learning reflections, 40% project service/product delivery, 40% final project deliverable

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LLAW3040 Medico-legal issues (6 credits)

In 1971, the life expectancies at birth in Hong Kong was 68 years for men and 76 for women. Four decades on, Hong Kong life expectancies was almost 81 for men, and over 89 for women – one of the longest life expectancies in the world (2013, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health). Much can be put down to improved primary public health initiatives and infrastructure - such as ensuring universal access to clean water, childhood vaccination programs, better nutrition – and better education and higher income levels as Hong Kong underwent its meteoric economic transformation. But a lot of the credit must also go to advances in medical technology and knowledge. But these same advances in medical technology and knowledge also now raise new ethical, legal and social quandaries which humankind have never had to grapple with before.

A good example is the modern phenomenon of 'medicalized death' – at the end of life, people are much less likely to die a 'natural' death on their own beds at home, than at the end of an prolonged battle for life in a hospital ward. Indeed, medical technology now forces us to redefine what were confidently assumed to be eternal human certainties such as the definition of death, given that it is now entirely possible to maintain in a 'living' state a brain-dead person for many weeks, or in some cases, even months. With greatly extended life expectancy also arises the relevance of the quality of life in the final years: if 'life' is sustained only through the most aggressive of medical interventions in a hospital, at what point (or if at all) should such medical interventions be withdrawn in favour of allowing 'nature to take its course'?

Life, Death, Decisions at the End of Life and Reproductive Choices: In the first half of the course, we deal with a trio of topics that raises closely related issues: how should we define life and death? In defining life, we also define death. And vice versa. None of us have any choice about being born, but should people have some say over how they should die? Or when they may refuse the indignity and distress of further medical interventions in favour of a 'natural' end? Can and should medical treatment be forced on people who do not want it? At the end of life, many patients are no longer in a state that they can make decisions for themselves. The burden of deciding for these patients then fall on the families and loved ones of these patients: on what principles should such decisions be taken? What about people who have the misfortune to never ever having the capacity to decide for themselves in the first place – babies who are born severely handicapped? How should we define the beginning of human life in the context of pregnancy? What kind of rights may a woman assert over the fetus growing within her? If she is unable to have children, should she and her partner be allowed to commission a surrogate pregnancy? In what circumstances would it be ethical to deprive through enforced sterilization women of their basic human right to having a child?

Property in the Human Body, Human Organ Transplantation: We will spend one brief session on this fascinating topic which is closely connected with the previous topics of Life and Death. Modern medical technology and knowledge now makes it possible for people who might otherwise be condemned to a lingering and certain death through organ failure (most frequently kidney failure, or liver failure) to be given a new lease of life through the transplantation of an organ from a deceased donor. Yet that raises a disturbing conundrum: the organ that is transplanted must be alive in a very real biological sense if the transplant operation is to make sense at all. So the 'deceased' donor must be 'alive' in at least some sense when the organ was harvested, if only in the organ that was transplanted. But it is very unlikely that a person should be someone biologically 'dead' in every part except the very organ that is sought to be transplanted! How is this ethical (and scientific) conundrum to be squared? Does cadaveric transplantation (transplants of organs from a 'dead' donor) depend on an interpretation of death different from the traditional one assumed by humankind for most of its history – that people are dead (and only dead) when breath and heartbeat ceases? Note that medical technology now makes lung and heart transplants possible.

Current technology, too, makes it possible for people to receive organ taken from live voluntary donors. In the most usual situations, this involves the donation of a kidney by a family member to another who needs it. Nor are inter vivos (where the donor is alive) transplants limited to paired organs. Living liver transplants are commonly carried out, in which a live donor gives up a portion of his liver (usually the larger lobe!) for transplant.

Transplants also raises difficult legal, ethical and social issues as to the property and control of organs – and thereby human tissue. To what extent is a person entitled to claim and assert control over her or his body? Can a person specify that he or she should have his or her dead body dealt with in a specific way after death – for example, through cryogenic storage in liquid nitrogen against the hope that he or she may be thawed in the future for treatment when a cure is found for the condition that killed him or her? If a laboratory makes money out of tissue taken from a patient, can the patient claim the profits? Can a hospital claim a placenta and refuse its return to a mother from whom it came?

Risks, Harm & Consent, and the Obligation of Confidence: In the middle of the course, we will address the difficult balance of interests and rights in the context of two quite different relationships: that of the physician-patient, and that of the researcher-subject. What kind of risks must be made know to the patient or the subject? To what extent does the law in England and Hong Kong give effect to the much-bandied about 'doctrine of informed consent'? What exactly does that doctrine involve? It is all very well and good to say piously that a patient or researcher must always give informed consent. But there are entire classes of people who are not competent in the law to give consent for themselves: children as a class comes to mind, as well as the mentally handicapped or incapacitated, and also other vulnerable populations. How does the doctrine of consent work for these classes and populations?

We are used to the idea that physicians must respect the confidence that patients repose in them. So physicians have a duty not to go about gossiping about their patients and their problems, because patients are entitled to privacy, and the law strongly protects that entitlement to privacy and the preservation of confidentiality. Yet there are some circumstances, where this principle may come unstuck: what if an erring husband who knows that he is infected with HIV insists on having unprotected sexual relationships with his unsuspecting wife – without telling her? In this context, we will also deal with issues in genetic privacy created by advances in genetic science.

Human Biomedical Research: The course ends with a trio of seminars centering about human experimentation, research involving human subjects, institutional ethical governance, human tissue banking, the use of medical information and biobanking. All these themes have the common link of having at their heart the relationship between researcher and subject – a fundamentally different relationship of that between physician and patient that we have so far dealt with in the course. More than for any other group of topics, human biomedical research is likely to see the greatest expansion and development in ethical and legal doctrines relating to the regulation and control of scientific activities

Assessment: 70% take home examination, 30% class participation

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LLAW3042 Planning and environmental law (6 credits)

Planning and land use

The government lease and land use control; Town Planning; Protecting the non-urban environment: country parks, marine parks, wetlands and the harbour; Environmental impact assessment;

Pollution control
Air, noise, water pollution and waste; legislation and common law;

The wider context

International environmental law as it applies to Hong Kong; Trade and the environment.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3087 PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)

Intellectual property (IP) protection in China has drawn world-wide attention since China opened its door for economic and social reforms. The rampant piracy and counterfeiting activities have made IP protection a primary concern for many multinational companies in doing business in China. On the other hand, IP is largely seen as crucial to economic, social and cultural development in the knowledge age. Against this backdrop, many IP experts and policymakers have been debating about the ways in which IP can be used as a tool for transforming China into a knowledge-intensive economy.

This course deals primarily with the legal protection of copyrights, patents and trademarks in China. We will focus on the basic legal principles and rules concerning the protection of these three core forms of IP rights. Each area of study will be followed by an examination of the cutting-edge issues at the frontier of IP and technological development. For example, we will study the topics of copyright protection and digital technology, which primarily include the right of making available to the public, digital compilations of data, legal protection of the technological measures used by copyright holders. Moreover, we will closely examine a series of major cases to understand the latest developments in the judicial application of IP laws. Most of these cases involve multinational companies such as Ferrari, Google, Louis Vuitton, Pfizer and Starbucks.

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

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LLAW3075 Privacy and data protection (6 credits)

This course will explore privacy and data protection in today's surveillance-driven and increasingly interconnected global society. We will consider a variety of topics including: the concept of 'privacy', its origins, its development of political, philosophical and economic underpinnings and its conflict with free speech; constitutional, common law and statutory means of privacy protection; privacy electronic surveillance and the interception of communications, including the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (ICSO); data protection under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinances, including the six data protection principles, (DPPs) access and correction rights, trans-border data flow, the role and powers of the Privacy Commissioner, enforcement and exemptions from DPPs; privacy and social media; and the regional and international dimension, including data protection under APEC, Council of Europe , OECD, and EU instruments.

Assessment: 60% in-hall examination, 30% on-course assignment, 10% class participation

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LLAW3180 Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)

The course takes a closer look at the legal and political challenges brought about by the Internet and related technologies. The goal is to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the conflicts involved in the governance of the information environment and equip them with the tools to analyze and assess these conflicts from a normative perspective. This involves two analytical steps: (a) understanding the challenges and limitations of conventional legal institutions on the Internet, especially those administered by the State, and (b) reinterpreting and reinventing these institutions in the context of the Internet.

In order to achieve this goal, the course combines foundational readings with contextual analyses of legal institutions on the Internet. This approach enables participants to make connections between some timeless questions of law and politics implicated in regulation and revisit them in the broader context of networked information technologies. To complement this framework, class discussions will pick up contemporary cases and events to which the concepts and theories will be applied.

The course is not necessarily targeted at students with prior knowledge of the interplay between law and technology, in general, and law and the Internet, in particular. While not focused on any particular jurisdiction, it takes major common law systems as its starting point.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% 4 notes and queries

SDST3610 Risk management and insurance (6 credits)

The course introduces and explains:
- risk in our society,
- insurance and risk,
- introduction to risk management,
- fundamental legal principles, and analysis of insurance contracts,
- life insurance, their contractual provisions,
- individual health insurance coverages.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

ENTR3001 Science-based innovation development (6 credits)

Topics will include identification of business opportunities from science and technology, the stages involved in translation of science into a commercial product, understanding the challenges of translating scientific ideas into products, understanding the regulatory requirements for technology-based products.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3147 Space law and policy (6 credits)

This course introduces students to the study of space law. It will enable them to understand the socio-economic environment of Space law from the legal standpoint and will provide them with a detailed overview of the substantive rules of law relating to peaceful use of outer space, liability, registration, space commercialization, launching activities, remote sensing and environmental issues. It will teach them how to develop an understanding of the theoretical nature and practical aspects of the function of telecommunications services in mainland China and Hong Kong. Students will critically analyze the relevance and substance of Space law and related problems, such as space launching activities, remote sensing and space debris, and gain an understanding of the process of telecommunications liberalization within the World Trade Organizations (WTO)

Assessment: 100% research paper

SDST3608 Statistical genetics (6 credits)

This course will cover the following topics: background of genetics; Mendelian inheritance; Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; linkage equilibrium; chi-square test; likelihood ratio test; exact test; match probability; paternity testing and kinship analysis; DNA mixed stain; relatedness; population structure; gene mapping; parametric linkage analysis; non-parametric linkage analysis; linkage disequilibrium; association designs; case-control analysis; family-based association study; quantitative traits.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

LLAW3261 The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

Technological Platforms are at the heart of contemporary concerns with the future of law and governance. They have transformed the structures of individual and collective action in contemporary societies in profound and challenging ways. The forms of power technological platforms instantiate fundamentally affect the social perception, if not the construction, of reality itself. Algorithms on which their design decisions are based catalyze biases and inequality. And yet, these same algorithms increasingly become medium and message—the very fabric—of our political processes.

But how to regulate technological platforms? Or can we? Modalities of limitation of public power that emerged in modern times are not naturally extensible to private actors. Competition law, in turn, has a more restricted scope than the plethora of challenges offered by platforms in different realms. More fundamentally, there is the challenge posed by the problem of expertise in a world of increasing complexification and asymmetry of knowledge. In other words, state regulators will increasingly

depend on the technologies and expertise owned by the very actors they seek to regulate, a problem which is coupled by the embeddedness of design decisions in artificially intelligent systems that do not lend themselves to easy explainability.

How to move forward? This is the question that, in different realms related to the regulation of technological platforms, we will be exploring in this course. The course will be divided into two parts, the first more theoretical, the second more applied. From an inquiry into the nature and political foundations of legal normativity and its reciprocal relationship with technology, the course will go on to introduce how these ideas bear specifically on the regulation of technological platforms, understanding the different types of platforms and forms of technology on which they are based, with particular reference to the challenges brought by Artificial Intelligence.

In the second part, the course will explore more specifically how platforms are regulated in the fields of hate speech and obscenity, defamation, privacy and data protection, copyright, and political communication. The course will close with a reflection on the limits of competition law in the regulation of platforms, and a discussion on possible ways forward to conceive of their roles and responsibilities. Basic ideas in each field will be introduced. The approach will be comparative, though particular reference will be made to the law of Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Assessment: 15% notes and queries, 85% research paper

These syllabuses apply to students admitted to the BSc&LLB in the academic year 2024-25.

The BSc and LLB curriculum comprises 300 credits of courses as follows:

(a) 96 credits for the Science major (Biochemistry, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Food & Nutritional Science, Geology, Mathematics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Physics, Risk Management, Statistics) as follows:

Majors*	Introductory Disciplinary courses	Advanced Disciplinary courses **
For Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Risk Management, Statistics	42 credits	54 credits
For Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Physics	48 credits	48 credits
For Food & Nutritional Science	60 credits	36 credits

* As prescribed by the Faculty of Science in the syllabuses of the respective Science major.

** Including the capstone course for the degree of BSc. The list of capstone courses by major are as follows:

***Biochemistry major**:*
BIOC3999 Directed studies in biochemistry (6 credits),
BIOC4966 Biochemistry internship (6 credits),
BIOC4999 Biochemistry project (12 credits)

***Biological Sciences major**:*
BIOL3994 Directed studies in biological sciences (6 credits),
BIOL4964 Biological sciences internship (6 credits),
BIOL4994 Biological sciences project (12 credits)

***Chemistry major**:*
CHEM3999 Directed studies in chemistry (6 credits),
CHEM4910 Chemistry literacy and research (6 credits),
CHEM4911 Capstone experience for chemistry undergraduates: HKUtopia (6 credits),
CHEM4966 Chemistry internship (6 credits),
CHEM4999 Chemistry project (12 credits)

***Decision Analytics major**:*
STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

***Earth System Science major**:*
EASC4911 Earth system: contemporary issues (6 credits)

***Ecology & Biodiversity major**:*
BIOL4991 Ecology & biodiversity project (12 credits)

***Environmental Science major**:*
ENVS3999 Directed studies in environmental science (6 credits),
ENVS4966 Environmental science internship (6 credits),
ENVS4999 Environmental science project (12 credits)

***Food & Nutritional Science major**:*
BIOL3992 Directed studies in food & nutritional science (6 credits),
BIOL4922 Food product development and evaluation (6 credits),

BIOL4962 Food & nutritional science internship (6 credits),
BIOL4992 Food & nutritional science project (12 credits)

***Geology major**:*

EASC4955 Integrated field studies (6 credits)

***Mathematics major**:*

MATH3999 Directed studies in mathematics (6 credits),
MATH4910 Senior mathematics seminar (6 credits),
MATH4911 Mathematics capstone project (6 credits),
MATH4966 Mathematics internship (6 credits),
MATH4999 Mathematics project (12 credits)

***Molecular Biology & Biotechnology major**:*

BIOL3993 Directed studies in molecular biology & biotechnology (6 credits),
BIOL4963 Molecular biology & biotechnology internship (6 credits),
BIOL4993 Molecular biology & biotechnology project (12 credits)

***Physics major**:*

PHYS3999 Directed studies in physics (6 credits),
PHYS4966 Physics internship (6 credits),
PHYS4999 Physics project (12 credits)

***Risk Management major**:*

STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

***Statistics major**:*

STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

(b) 156 credits of the LLB Professional Core comprising 108 credits of compulsory courses, 30 credits of disciplinary electives[1], 6 credits of capstone experience, and 12 credits of interdisciplinary core courses (LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation and LSCI3001 Patent law);

(c) 12 credits of Law and Science interdisciplinary electives as prescribed in the syllabus; and

(d) 36 credits of University requirements, including 6 credits of CAES1000 Core University English, 6 credits of CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students, and 24 credits of Common Core, and any non-credit bearing courses as required.

As a graduation requirement, students need to complete a capstone experience for the BSc as prescribed in the syllabus of the respective Science major (as mentioned under paragraph (a) above), and another capstone experience for the LLB Professional Core in the fourth or fifth year.

Please refer to the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Science for the Science course descriptions and the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws for the Law course descriptions.

FIRST YEAR (60 credits)

<u>Science</u> (12 credits)

12 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.
[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

<u>Law</u> (36 credits)

[1] Law electives listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.

LLAW1001 Law of contract I (6 credits)
LLAW1002 Law of contract II (6 credits)
LLAW1008 The legal system of the Hong Kong SAR (6 credits)
LLAW1016 Legal research and writing (6 credits)[2]
LLAW1014 Criminal law I (6 credits)
LLAW1015 Criminal law II (6 credits)

Interdisciplinary Core Course (6 credits)

LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation (6 credits)

University Requirements (6 credits)

CAES1000 Core University English (6 credits)[3]

SECOND YEAR (60 credits)

Science (24 credits)

24 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (24 credits)

LLAW1005 Law of tort I (6 credits)
LLAW1006 Law of tort II (6 credits)
LLAW2001 Constitutional law (6 credits)
LLAW3093 Administrative law (6 credits)

University Requirement (12 credits)

CCXXxxxx Common Core (12 credits)

[Note: A student who opts out of the LLB programme before the end of the second semester of the Second Year will be required to complete two more 6-credit Common Core courses and CAES9820 Academic English for Science Students or CAES9821 Professional and Technical Communication for Statistical Sciences (6 credits) in the Third Year to fulfill the University requirements for the BSc Degree as prescribed in the BSc Regulations applicable to students admitted to the 4-Year BSc degree curriculum.]

THIRD YEAR (60 credits)

Science (18 credits)

6 credits of introductory disciplinary course and 12 credits of advanced disciplinary courses as prescribed in the science major (for Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Risk Management, Statistics majors), OR 12 credits of introductory disciplinary courses and 6 credits of advanced disciplinary course as prescribed in the science major (for Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Physics majors), OR 18 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the science major (for Food & Nutritional Science major).

[2] A pass in LLAW1016 Legal research and writing shall be deemed to satisfy the "English in the Discipline" requirement under UG5(a) of the Regulations for First Degree Curricula.
[3] Candidates who have achieved Level 5 or above in English Language in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, or equivalent, are exempted from this requirement, and Core University English is optional. Those who do not take this course should take an elective course in lieu, see *Regulation UG6*.

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (30 credits)

LLAW2009 Introduction to Chinese legal system (6 credits)
LLAW2012 Commercial law (6 credits)
LLAW2018 Land law I (6 credits)
LLAW2019 Land law II (6 credits)
LLAW3010 Business associations (6 credits)

University Requirements (12 credits)

CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students (6 credits)
CCXXxxxx Common Core (6 credits)

FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS (120 credits, 60 credits per year)

Science (42 credits)

42 credits of advanced disciplinary courses including capstone course as prescribed in the science major (except for Food & Nutritional Science major), OR 6 credits of introductory disciplinary core and 36 credits of advanced disciplinary courses including capstone course as prescribed in the science major (for Food & Nutritional Science major).

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (54 credits)

LLAW3001 Introduction to legal theory (6 credits)
LLAW3094 Equity & trusts I (6 credits)
LLAW3095 Equity & trusts II (6 credits)
LLAWxxxx Disciplinary electives (30 credits)*[4]/[5]

** One of the 6-credit disciplinary electives must be taken from a list of Designated Disciplinary Elective courses.*

LLAWxxxx Capstone course (6 credits)[6]

Choose any one course from the list of capstone courses below

LLAW3230 Business of justice clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3148 Clinical legal education (6 credits)
LLAW3198 Clinical legal education (China) (6 credits)
LLAW3256 Clinical legal education (special needs financial planning) (6 credits)
LLAW3280 Clinical legal education – refugee and human trafficking stream (6 credits)
LLAW3246 Disability rights clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3281 Human rights in practice clinic (6 credits)
LLAW3187 Mooting and dispute resolution (6 credits)[7]
LLAW3252 The global migration legal clinic (6 credits)

[4] Please refer to the courses listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.
[5] For the purpose of PCLL admission, a candidate must satisfactorily complete LLAW3102 Evidence I (or LLAW3103 Evidence II), and comply with any other requirements as may be specified in the PCLL regulations from time to time.
[6] Any of the listed capstone courses that fulfil the capstone requirement listed under ScL6(b)(v) shall be graded with a pass/fail and shall not be counted in the calculation of the GPA.
[7] This may be substituted by participation in Jessup mooting or any other international moot competition approved by the Head of the Department of Law.

Interdisciplinary Core Course (6 credits)

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives (12 credits)

Choose any two courses from the list below

CHEM4242	Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)
LLAW3113	Advanced issues in information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3140	Animal law (6 credits)
BIOL2409	Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3266	Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)
LLAW3241	Climate change law and policy (6 credits)
LLAW3144	Comparative environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3199	Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)
LLAW3200	Copyright and creativity (6 credits)
LLAW3017	Copyright law (6 credits)
LLAW3101	Cybercrime (6 credits)
LLAW3179	Digital copyright (6 credits)
LLAW3151	E-business law (6 credits)
LLAW3218	Energy law (6 credits)
BIOL3216	Food waste management (6 credits)
BIOL3218	Global food safety (6 credits)
LLAW3133	Healthcare law (6 credits)
LLAW3110	Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)
LLAW3065	Information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3259	Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)
LLAW3084	Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)
LLAW3155	Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)
LLAW3104	Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)
LLAW3085	International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3134	International environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3150	Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3033	Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3254	Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)
LLAW3273	Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3269	Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)
LLAW3255	LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)
LLAW3272	LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)
LLAW3040	Medico-legal issues (6 credits)
LLAW3042	Planning and environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3089	PRC information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3087	PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3075	Privacy and data protection (6 credits)
LLAW3180	Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)
STAT3610	Risk management and insurance (6 credits)
ENTR3001	Science-based innovation development (6 credits)
LLAW3147	Space law and policy (6 credits)
STAT3608	Statistical genetics (6 credits)
LLAW3261	The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

University Requirement (6 credits)

CCXXxxxx Common Core (6 credits)

A. Interdisciplinary Courses

i. Interdisciplinary Core Courses

LSCI1001 Law, Science and Innovation (6 credits)

This course provides students with an interdisciplinary understanding of law, science and innovation. Students will explore, on the one hand, the ways in which legal mechanisms (such as the intellectual property system) promotes or regulates science and innovation, and non-legal mechanisms that may serve as complements or substitutes. On the other hand, students will consider how science and innovation may shape the future development of law, including but not limited to the relevant impact of artificial intelligence. The course is intended to provide a solid foundation for students enrolled in the double degree to pursue further study in areas where law and science intersect, such as patent law and policy and information technology law and policy.

Assessment: 100% coursework

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are among the most important catalysts for growth and innovation in the modern economy. IPRs – in particular patents - are worth billions if not trillions of dollars. What are patents and why are they so valuable? This course will look at patents, first in the context of all IPRs, then will examine rights under a patent, criteria for patentability, and the process of getting and challenging a patent. The class will also cover issues related to patent claims and will look at some current patent issues including:

- Commercial dealings: ownership, licensing, assignments, employees' inventions
  - Protection of discoveries
  - The process of getting a patent
- Patent infringement: Literal infringement and a comparison of UK and US treatment of non-literal patent infringement
- Protection of information technology products and the controversy surrounding software patents
- Design patents
- The value of patents

No prior technical knowledge is required for this class.

Assessment: 10% class performance, 10% quiz, 30% patent drafting exercise, 50% take-home examination

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ii. Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives

CHEM4242 Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)

This course focuses on the basic principle, practice and methodology in chemical and biochemical analysis. The course emphasizes on the integration of analytical concepts and technologies to solve practical analytical and bioanalytical problems. This course will be particularly useful for students who plan to pursue their career related to analytical and bioanalytical chemistry.

Assessment: 50% examination, 20% assignment, 15% laboratory reports, 15% presentation

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LLAW3113 Advanced issues in information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the legal and policy issues relating to information technology (IT). It covers wide range of issues involving how national governments regulate the technology of internet and how private citizens' rights relating to internet are protected such as privacy and personal data, censorship and freedom of expression, civil and criminal liabilities of internet entities (e.g. ISPs and end-users), internet jurisdiction, issues in electronic transactions such as digital signature, computer crimes, selected

intellectual property issues (e.g. P2P infringement, business method patent and domain name), and enforcement of law over internet.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3140 Animal law (6 credits)

This course examines the law relating to non-human animals. The course will introduce a range of theoretical perspectives on the way in which we think about animals, with a focus on moral/ethical theories of animal interests and animal rights. The welfare model of animal law, as expressed through relevant legislation and case law, will be critically analysed. While much of the consideration of this law will have an Asian orientation, attention will also be given to international developments in animal law. Finally, the course will explore practical ways in which lawyers may advance the interests of animals.

Assessment: 70% written research assignment, 30% seminar presentation

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BIOL2409 Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The purpose of the course is to introduce you to the entrepreneurial process with a focus on the biotechnology industry. The course will provide a thoughtful, practical guide to the process of successfully launching an entrepreneurial venture. We place a special emphasis on the decision to become a biotech entrepreneur and how to develop successful business ideas, however we will also discuss the process of moving from an idea to a biotech firm. Topics on intellectual properties, patent laws, patent application process, licensing and fundraising will be covered as well. Throughout the course, guest entrepreneurs, managers and directors of the biotech industry will be presenting case studies and explain their involvement in various biotech and pharmaceutical companies.

Assessment: 50% assignment, 30% presentation, 20% test

LLAW3266 Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)

Climate change is dramatically impacting on the future of the planet and the survival of the human race. Legal regimes are emerging slowly as the political process lags behind the science. This course examines the international law regime addressing climate change and how countries are incorporating this into national law. However, we cannot discuss climate change solutions in an idealistic bubble. The human demand for energy and consumption is a key driver and therefore this class will also examine the related topic of energy law and how law enables innovation to provide solutions.

This course is part of the HKU experiential learning program, and addresses the increasing market demand to combine theoretical knowledge with knowledge of the law in practice. Students will contribute to on-going cases and climate litigation throughout the Asia-Pacific region, with the option to explore cases in other international jurisdictions. This provides HKU students with the opportunity to experience climate justice in practice domestically, regionally and internationally. This practice-based learning will be done with select NGOs as well as foreign Universities. Students will have the opportunity of engaging in a wide range of skills based legal work, including drafting submissions, conducting legal research for lawyers, contributing to advocacy campaigns, policy analysis, fact finding, report writing, submissions to human rights bodies, trainings and capacity building.

Assessment: 50% in-class final exam, 50% research paper

LLAW3241 Climate change law and policy (6 credits)

This course will explore legal and policy responses to global climate change, perhaps the most pressing environmental, economic, and social problem facing the world. Special attention will be given to the

evolution of the international climate change regime, including the principles, provisions, and key features of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), and subsequent protocols and agreements adopted thereunder. Although course readings and discussion will focus on existing and proposed responses to climate change, the overarching aim of the course will be to anticipate how the climate change problem will affect our laws and our lives in the long run. Beyond the general significance of climate change to all of us, the course should be of special interest to those who intend to study and practice international law, environmental law, business law, or administrative law.

Assessment: 60% response papers, 20% final project, 20% class participation

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LLAW3144 Comparative environmental law (6 credits)

This course is concerned with how various jurisdictions use law to address environmental problems such as air pollution, land contamination, and deforestation.

What are the factors that influence law-making, enforcement and compliance with environmental law in each jurisdiction? What problems arise from the "transplanting" of environmental laws from the developed world to developing countries? What can Hong Kong and mainland China learn from the experiences of the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) in environmental law and policy? How does federalism within States and regional economic integration amongst States (such as in the EU) influence the application of environmental law within a nation? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this course.

A practical approach will be adopted in this course to highlight the various policy trade-offs inherent in designing and implementing environmental law and policy. The course will draw upon examples from Hong Kong, mainland China, the US, the EU and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Assessment: 40% continuous assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3199 Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)

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

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

Assessment: 30% oral presentation, 70% research paper

LLAW3200 Copyright and creativity (6 credits)

The course investigates the relationship between copyright protection and creativity by targeting at creative sectors such as film, music, publishing, and software sectors. Through in-depth analysis of the cases and empirical data involving copyright protection or infringement in these industries, the course

aims to assess to what extent these sectors have been benefited from or impeded by copyright protection, how "fair use" system can be employed to achieve a better balance between copyright industries and users/consumers of copyrighted works, whether alternative regimes such as public or free licenses including creative commons and open source initiative are helpful in promoting creativity, and finally, how to capitalise or commercialise the copyrights so that the works can generate financial gain for start-up creative companies or individuals. These issues will be discussed in the context of both traditional and internet-related creative sectors and activities such as parody, file-sharing, snippets and thumbnails, streaming, and copying for non-transformative personal use on internet, iPad or iPhone, and online games. The countries or regions that the copyright laws and creative sectors are examined include but not limited to Hong Kong, the mainland China, the United States and European Union.

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

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LLAW3017 Copyright law (6 credits)

Economic, social and other justifications for copyright protection.
Requirements for copyright protection under the relevant copyright statutes.
Rights subsisting under a copyright and its infringement.

The law relating to industrial designs.
Reforms of copyright law.
Comparative study of copyright law in the People's Republic of China and/or Taiwan.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3101 Cybercrime (6 credits)

'Cybercrime' refers to computer-mediated activities which are either criminal or regarded as illicit and which can be conducted through global electronic networks. It encompasses cybercrimes against the person (e.g. cyber-stalking, cyber-pornography), cybercrimes against property (e.g. hacking, viruses, causing damage to data, cyber-fraud), and cyber-terrorism. The computer age has also provided organised crime with more sophisticated and potentially secure techniques for supporting and developing networks for a range of criminal activities, including drugs-trafficking, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and smuggling.

Cybercrime poses new challenges for criminal justice, criminal law, and law enforcement. This course will examine the nature of and problems created by cybercrime, along with some of the legal and policy challenges arising in relation to the development of national and international law enforcement and regulatory responded to cybercrime.

Assessment: 60% research paper, 40% assigned research, review and presentation

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LLAW3179 Digital copyright (6 credits)

The course will examine issues relating to copyrights in digital media.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLLAW3151 E-business law (6 credits)

More and more companies and organisations are embracing information technology to add value to their business and to remain competitive. In the e-business environment, on one hand, existing law is being applied in a new setting. On the other hand, development of law is needed in order to address 51 specific issues that online business creates. The course looks at the main legal issues generated by the developments in e-business, their possible solutions and how to strategize and create value in the e-business context accordingly. Topics to be covered include the international and national framework

for e-business, branding and trade marks, contractual issues of online trading, online security issues, privacy and data protection, liabilities of online service providers, online tort issues and jurisdictional issues. Prior knowledge is not required.

Assessment: 40% written assignment, 60% research paper

LLAW3218 Energy law (6 credits)

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

Areas covered in this course will include: the history of energy law; basic principles of energy law; theoretical perspectives on regulations as part of the modern legal system; regulatory issues for different types of energy; the common law rules of ownership; statutory ownership of sources; the law relating to the development of sources and technology; international energy investment law; soft regulatory laws in developing countries; alternative regulatory instruments; market mechanics; the role of law and the development of renewable energy technologies; national and supranational regulatory changes; regulatory developments in China; environmental regulations of energy and natural resources; territorial disputes over energy sources; nuclear power and the law; regulations of company structures and/or performance; regulating the largest (energy) companies in the world.

Assessment: 30% class participation and presentations, 70% examination

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BIOL3216 Food waste management (6 credits)

With our current global population estimated to reach 9.1 billion in 2050, food production will be expected to increase by 70% to meet food demand. However, our current world food supply is instead declining, with 1/4 to 1/3 of all food produced for human consumption lost or wasted. This amounts to a staggering 1 to 2 billion metric tons per year! Clearly we should be worried about food wastage.
In this course, the social, economic, and environmental implications associated with food waste will be identified, by presenting relevant facts and figures and case studies embodying agricultural, industrial and consumer waste-types. Basic waste management concepts will also be covered, examining current waste management in Hong Kong compared to other countries in Asia, while providing the basis for examining our own personal waste footprint. This course will address current applications and limitations of food waste treatment technologies.
Course outline:
-Background, Definitions, Social & Environmental implications of food waste
-Facts and figures related to food Waste
-Basic Waste Management concepts (3 R's)
-Case studies: Agricultural waste
-Case studies: Food Industrial waste
-Case studies: Food consumer waste
-Waste Management in Hong Kong vs other countries in Asia
-Individual waste footprint: from awareness to legislation in Hong Kong
-Current Technological applications & limitations in food waste treatment

Assessment: 10% assignments, 60% examination, 30% project reports including presentation

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BIOL3218 Global food safety (6 credits)

This course aims to provide students with a global perspective on food safety challenges and management practices. It focuses on developing analytical skills for identifying, assessing, and mitigating food safety hazards, while also introducing ethical considerations in food product development and manufacturing. The course also equips students with knowledge of international food safety regulations, preparing them to understand and manage food safety issues effectively in a global context.

Assessment: 30% assignments, 40% examination, 30% project reports

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LLAW3133 Healthcare law (6 credits)

Health care structure in Hong Kong: private health care and Hospital Authority; health insurance; complaint and investigation procedures; Hong Kong Medical Council and professional misconduct; other healthcare professionals e.g. psychotherapist and radiologist.

Medical treatment: consent to medical treatment; assessment of competence; role of expert witness; consent by and on behalf of a MIP and MHO; voluntary patients; compulsory detention; mental health review tribunals; medical negligence.

Beginning life: family planning; contraception; sterilization; abortion; child destruction; infanticide, wrongful conception, and wrongful life.

Confidentiality: access to medical records; personal data and privacy; reporting statutes; AIDs; protection of genetic information.

Use of body parts and bodily materials; human experimentation: embryo and fetal research; rules governing clinical trials; liability for injuries; the role of institutional ethics committee.

Complimentary medicine: Chinese medicine; Chinese Medical Council; integrating Chinese medicine

Assessment: 30% continuous assessment, 70% research paper

LLAW3110 Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)

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 years. 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 of human rights issues.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% participation

LLAW3065 Information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the legal and policy issues brought forth by technological advances in information technology. Topics to be covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

Copyright protection for computer programs and databases.

Patent protection for computer-related inventions.
Semiconductor chip designs protection.

Legal issues on the Internet.

Electronic transactions and public key infrastructure.

Computer crimes.

Data protection.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3259 Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)

In post-COVID-19 era, lawyers face unprecedented legal, ethical and business challenges arising from the fast changing global environment. However, globalized legal practice also presents new opportunities for innovative and creative lawyers. The Internet and other new media are radically transforming globalized legal practice.

This course uses cutting edge hypothetical scenarios and real cases in Hong Kong, Australia and United States to (a) teach how lawyers adopt innovation and creativity to promote practice and access to justice in the post-COVID-19 era and (b) expose students to the serious legal and ethical consequence that may follow from seemingly trivial decisions in legal practice.

The course will also be the first course in Hong Kong and Asia to teach mindful ethics to help law students cope with pressures brought about by current legal studies and future legal careers in post-COVID-19 era. It will also share insights on how legal mindfulness can help them reduce stress and develop ethical decision-making strategies. In particular, it teaches them how to practice mindful communications, mindful actions and mindful livelihood in their daily lives to develop themselves into innovative, creative and ethical lawyers.

The course will include a research paper to afford students the opportunity to research on innovative, creative and ethical aspects (including mindful ethics) of legal practice. This course will enhance the learning experience of students and the frequency and quality of interactions between students, teachers and guest speakers. Students will learn from innovative, creative and ethical lawyers, including "*NewLaw*" practitioners, and local and overseas experts in mindful ethics.

Key topics of this course include:

- Introducing Concepts of Innovation, Creativity and Ethics & Their Importance to the Practice of Law

- Legal Process Innovations and Design Thinking for Asian Legal Practices Mindful Ethics for Globalized Legal Practice

- Alternative Forms of Legal Services Delivery in Australia

- Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data: Technological Transformation of Globalized Legal Practice
- Alternative Forms of Legal Services in UK
- Innovations and Creativity in Law Firm Marketing
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice I: Conflicts of Interests
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice II: Confidentiality
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice III: Technological Competence

Assessment: 10% class participation, 45% group project, 45% reflective essay

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LLAW3084 Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)

Given the ubiquity of information technology (IT) today, intellectual property (IP) issues related to IT have never been more challenging. With the predominance of frequent headlines about IT-related IP matters, IP and IT is, indisputably, one of the topics that has aroused great interest and attention today.

The class will look at the main IP issues related to IT, how IP can be used to protect, manage and create value from IT innovations, products and creations, and how the dynamic nature of IT would never leave IP law remain static.

Prior IP or IT knowledge is not required.

Assessment: 40% in-class assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3155 Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)

This course aims to engage students in theoretical and policy discussions on Intellectual Property ("IP"). Students shall study doctrines and requirements of the substantive law including the latest legislative and case law developments, and debate and challenge their theoretical underpinnings. Students will be able to assess the IP regime in light of policy considerations such as freedom of speech, knowledge acquisition, creativity proliferation, human development and the overarching notion of justice.

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 30% class presentation, 10% class participation

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LLAW3104 Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)

This course examines the interplay between intellectual property law, innovation and economic development. While it covers copyright and trademark laws and examines how these two areas are affected by digital and Internet innovations, the focus of this course will be on patent law. Particularly this course will explore how cutting-edge technologies such as information technology, biotechnology and green technology have changed the landscape of patent law on the one hand, and how patent law have affected the development of these technologies on the other hand. 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 patent 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: 80% research paper, 20% class participation

LLAW3085 International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course introduces the international framework within which intellectual property law operates, including copyright, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, unfair competition, trade secrets, geographic indications, and other forms of intellectual property (IP). The course examines how multilateral conventions and agreements such as Berne Convention, Paris Convention and TRIPS Agreement shape national IP laws, the role of international bodies such as WIPO and WTO, the effect of bilateral agreements, and other international influences on the development of IP law. The course also introduces the enforcement provisions and WTO dispute settlement mechanism concerning international IP disputes. While devoting special attention to IPRs protection for cutting edge technologies such as biotechnology and information technology, the course also discusses the protection for traditional knowledge and folklore, and the overall implications of international IP protection for global competition between developed and developing countries in an integrated world market.

Pre-requisite: Have taken and passed (or concurrently taking) other IP laws

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 40% mid-term take home assessment

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LLAW3134 International environmental law (6 credits)

Air pollution, deforestation, climate change, biodiversity loss and the extinction, or near extinction, of some wildlife species are just some of the many environmental problems that the world faces today. Environmentalists, governments, courts, NGOs, and a variety of other interested parties or stakeholders, both at the international and domestic levels, have contributed to solving environmental problems by the use of law. To what extent has it been successful, or unsuccessful? How do states solve environmental problems collectively, that is, by way of treaties and conventions, and individually, that is, by way of domestic law? How do some states balance economic development and resource exploitation against environmental protection?

This course aims to provide students with a contextual and elementary understanding of the key global and domestic environmental issues and the purported legal solutions. After a broad survey of the major international environmental laws, this course will look at some selected jurisdictions and see the way in which China, the UK and Hong Kong, as well as some major regional organizations such as the EU and ASEAN. Moreover, this course will delve into specific areas of environmental concerns such as the marine environment, climate change and the protection of wildlife.

There are no prerequisites for this course.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3150 Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)

This is a basic course in the LLM IP/IT stream introducing students to the information technology and the legal issues arising from the technology. The course will begin by examining the essential features of information technology and the characteristics of the Internet, followed by investigations into the legal issues created by the technology. Discussions will primarily be based on the laws of Hong Kong, with references made to the laws of other leading jurisdictions. Topics to be covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Introduction to information technology and the Internet
- Intellectual property issues
- Illegal contents on the Internet (e.g. defamatory or obscene materials)
- Online trading
- Data privacy
- E-crimes
- Jurisdictional issues

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3033 Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course aims at equipping students for intellectual property ("IP") practice. IP is a collective term for different areas of law that protect creations of the mind such as copyright, trade marks, patents and trade secrets. Students shall study in detail the legislation and cases on copyright and trade marks (both registered and unregistered), the two major areas of IP practice, and be able to identify and advise on IP issues in everyday life.

Assessment: 30% research paper, 70% examination

LLAW3254 Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)

This course focuses on the legal environment impacting entrepreneurs, startups and new innovative businesses and ideas. It addresses the core aspects of setting up a new business, including legal structures, hiring staff, protecting intellectual property, raising finance, licensing considerations, data protection and usage, and cross-border operations. It is designed for upper year students in any discipline who are considering a new venture or already involved in a startup or innovative project.

Students will be provided with a substantive overview of the areas of transactional and legal structures, documentation and issues most frequently encountered by startups, including entity choice, formation documents, shareholder and founder agreements, intellectual property protection, financing, operating contracts such as employment contracts and leases, website terms of service, and data protection/privacy issues. Cross-border aspects will be considered too.

Assessment: 20% class participation, 80% two assignments

LLAW3273 Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) programme is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme for students of all backgrounds. In LITE Lab – Social Impact Entrepreneurship, undergraduate students will work on projects relating to the legal and operational issues faced by social enterprises, NGOs, and civil society organizations in Hong Kong.

Paired with an Hong Kong-based organization, students will brainstorm ways to respond to and to raise awareness of and potentially address significant community, social, environmental, or humanitarian issues. Students will interview service providers and founders, conduct research, and gather relevant data in order to understand the context in which the social enterprise or NGO is operating, and to understand its current methods, target population/beneficiaries/positive social change desired, as well as the challenges it faces. In this context, each student will scope, design, and complete an appropriate term paper, explainer, project, video, or other deliverable in the substantive area identified. Students are encouraged to utilize entrepreneurial methods and creative approaches to their projects, as long as novel ideas demonstrate an understanding of the existing landscape and needs of stakeholders.

Student-organization pairings will be made based on each student's previous work experience, academic focus, areas of particular interest, and relevant skillsets. Expected time commitment will be 12-15 hours per week devoted to the project, comprised of time spent on-site with the host organization, conducting research or other project-related tasks remotely, class discussions, and communicating with the LITE instructor about progress.

For this project-based experiential course, students will regularly interact with their host organizations at LITE Lab@HKU on campus, at HKU-Cyberport Fintech Nucleus, at the host organization's premises and/or electronically under the supervision of instructors.

Final projects will be showcased for the HKU community and the general public as part of LITE's online tools and resources, with a view toward enhancing wider availability of information relevant to social enterprises, local charities, and those who want to know more about the issues facing Hong Kong society.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/project delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3269 Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)

This course provides the legal foundations for global health and development. Topics include the basic principles of global health justice, the role of international law in global governance of health, and the main sources of global health law (e.g. international health law; and human rights to health). Real-life examples are used to relate international law and global health in practice (e.g. the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control). The course also discusses the challenges in using law as a means to optimize global health and development, such as striking a balance between international health and trades (e.g. optimizing built environment for health, and incentives/disincentives for health).

Assessment: 50% coursework, 50% examination

LLAW3255 LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)

Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) Lab@HKU is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme designed to be an immersive experience for students from any and all backgrounds.

Students will gain practical and transactional experience in technology entrepreneurship by learning about and providing research and assistance relating to the real-world issues and problems of Hong Kong technology entrepreneurs and innovators, small business owners, social entrepreneurs, NGOs and HKU students and faculty.

Students will have the opportunity to meet and interview entrepreneurs and innovators, and will be expected to spend much of their time at LITE Lab@HKU offices in the HKU Fintech Nucleus at the Cyberport Smart-space Fintech Students may also have the opportunity to spend time at the premises within such companies (akin to an internship).

Projects will include consultations with and research to benefit emerging technologies and business models (such as the digital asset and circular economies), disruptive initiatives by established players, as well as contributing to LITE Lab@HKU's online resources and tools to enable access to justice, democratization of information and financial inclusion to empower entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency for citizens and social entrepreneurs.

Students will also have hands-on learning with the ABCD of technology (namely AI, blockchain, cloud and data) and engage in computational law to create legaltech and regtech products such as document automation and chatbots. Programming experience is welcome but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/product delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3272 LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)

Technology is changing the way legal and regulatory services are being provided to corporate law departments, small businesses, ordinary citizens and access to justice. COVID-19 has provided a trigger for mindset, policy and industry changes, with significant future impact on the practice of law, dispute resolution and the delivery of legal services. Where lawtech and regtech were initially seen as "good to have", they are increasingly seen as "must haves".

To better prepare the next generation of legal service professionals, LITE Lab: Lawtech & Regtech Sandbox students will initially be introduced to the historical evolution of lawtech and regtech, together with design and computational thinking and data analytics. Within a "sandbox" environment, students will engage in interdisciplinary and team project-based experiential learning and product development and management to develop prototype lawtech and regtech tools and solutions that address real-world needs in conjunction with project partners from the corporate, law firm, government and social sector which may be featured on the LITE Lab@HKU website.

Programming experience is welcome but not required. Students will learn and develop prototypes using a variety of no- and low-code solutions, and depending on the background and interests of students, may also use more sophisticated and open source tools.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class participation, 10% learning reflections, 40% project service/product delivery, 40% final project deliverable

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LLAW3040 Medico-legal issues (6 credits)

In 1971, the life expectancies at birth in Hong Kong was 68 years for men and 76 for women. Four decades on, Hong Kong life expectancies was almost 81 for men, and over 89 for women – one of the longest life expectancies in the world (2013, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health). Much can be put down to improved primary public health initiatives and infrastructure - such as ensuring universal access to clean water, childhood vaccination programs, better nutrition – and better education and higher income levels as Hong Kong underwent its meteoric economic transformation. But a lot of the credit must also go to advances in medical technology and knowledge. But these same advances in medical technology and knowledge also now raise new ethical, legal and social quandaries which humankind have never had to grapple with before.

A good example is the modern phenomenon of 'medicalized death' – at the end of life, people are much less likely to die a 'natural' death on their own beds at home, than at the end of an prolonged battle for life in a hospital ward. Indeed, medical technology now forces us to redefine what were confidently assumed to be eternal human certainties such as the definition of death, given that it is now entirely possible to maintain in a 'living' state a brain-dead person for many weeks, or in some cases, even months. With greatly extended life expectancy also arises the relevance of the quality of life in the final years: if 'life' is sustained only through the most aggressive of medical interventions in a hospital, at what point (or if at all) should such medical interventions be withdrawn in favour of allowing 'nature to take its course'?

Life, Death, Decisions at the End of Life and Reproductive Choices: In the first half of the course, we deal with a trio of topics that raises closely related issues: how should we define life and death? In defining life, we also define death. And vice versa. None of us have any choice about being born, but should people have some say over how they should die? Or when they may refuse the indignity and distress of further medical interventions in favour of a 'natural' end? Can and should medical treatment be forced on people who do not want it? At the end of life, many patients are no longer in a state that they can make decisions for themselves. The burden of deciding for these patients then fall on the families and loved ones of these patients: on what principles should such decisions be taken? What about people who have the misfortune to never ever having the capacity to decide for themselves in the first place – babies who are born severely handicapped? How should we define the beginning of human life in the context of pregnancy? What kind of rights may a woman assert over the fetus growing within her? If she is unable to have children, should she and her partner be allowed to commission a surrogate pregnancy? In what circumstances would it be ethical to deprive through enforced sterilization women of their basic human right to having a child?

Property in the Human Body, Human Organ Transplantation: We will spend one brief session on this fascinating topic which is closely connected with the previous topics of Life and Death. Modern medical technology and knowledge now makes it possible for people who might otherwise be condemned to a lingering and certain death through organ failure (most frequently kidney failure, or liver failure) to be given a new lease of life through the transplantation of an organ from a deceased

donor. Yet that raises a disturbing conundrum: the organ that is transplanted must be alive in a very real biological sense if the transplant operation is to make sense at all. So the 'deceased' donor must be 'alive' in at least some sense when the organ was harvested, if only in the organ that was transplanted. But it is very unlikely that a person should be someone biologically 'dead' in every part except the very organ that is sought to be transplanted! How is this ethical (and scientific) conundrum to be squared? Does cadaveric transplantation (transplants of organs from a 'dead' donor) depend on an interpretation of death different from the traditional one assumed by humankind for most of its history – that people are dead (and only dead) when breath and heartbeat ceases? Note that medical technology now makes lung and heart transplants possible.

Current technology, too, makes it possible for people to receive organ taken from live voluntary donors. In the most usual situations, this involves the donation of a kidney by a family member to another who needs it. Nor are inter vivos (where the donor is alive) transplants limited to paired organs. Living liver transplants are commonly carried out, in which a live donor gives up a portion of his liver (usually the larger lobe!) for transplant.

Transplants also raises difficult legal, ethical and social issues as to the property and control of organs – and thereby human tissue. To what extent is a person entitled to claim and assert control over her or his body? Can a person specify that he or she should have his or her dead body dealt with in a specific way after death – for example, through cryogenic storage in liquid nitrogen against the hope that he or she may be thawed in the future for treatment when a cure is found for the condition that killed him or her? If a laboratory makes money out of tissue taken from a patient, can the patient claim the profits? Can a hospital claim a placenta and refuse its return to a mother from whom it came?

Risks, Harm & Consent, and the Obligation of Confidence: In the middle of the course, we will address the difficult balance of interests and rights in the context of two quite different relationships: that of the physician-patient, and that of the researcher-subject. What kind of risks must be made know to the patient or the subject? To what extent does the law in England and Hong Kong give effect to the much-bandied about 'doctrine of informed consent'? What exactly does that doctrine involve? It is all very well and good to say piously that a patient or researcher must always give informed consent. But there are entire classes of people who are not competent in the law to give consent for themselves: children as a class comes to mind, as well as the mentally handicapped or incapacitated, and also other vulnerable populations. How does the doctrine of consent work for these classes and populations?

We are used to the idea that physicians must respect the confidence that patients repose in them. So physicians have a duty not to go about gossiping about their patients and their problems, because patients are entitled to privacy, and the law strongly protects that entitlement to privacy and the preservation of confidentiality. Yet there are some circumstances, where this principle may come unstuck: what if an erring husband who knows that he is infected with HIV insists on having unprotected sexual relationships with his unsuspecting wife – without telling her? In this context, we will also deal with issues in genetic privacy created by advances in genetic science.

Human Biomedical Research: The course ends with a trio of seminars centering about human experimentation, research involving human subjects, institutional ethical governance, human tissue banking, the use of medical information and biobanking. All these themes have the common link of having at their heart the relationship between researcher and subject – a fundamentally different relationship of that between physician and patient that we have so far dealt with in the course. More than for any other group of topics, human biomedical research is likely to see the greatest expansion and development in ethical and legal doctrines relating to the regulation and control of scientific activities

Assessment: 70% take home examination, 30% class participation

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LLAW3042 Planning and environmental law (6 credits)

Planning and land use

The government lease and land use control; Town Planning; Protecting the non-urban environment: country parks, marine parks, wetlands and the harbour; Environmental impact assessment;

Pollution control
Air, noise, water pollution and waste; legislation and common law;

The wider context

International environmental law as it applies to Hong Kong; Trade and the environment.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3089 PRC information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the key law and regulations concerning the Internet and related business in Mainland China. It intends to provide a wide-angle view of the Chinese legislative framework for the Internet and IT industry. Against the background that both the Mainland and Hong Kong are the members of the WTO, the course also intends to examine the impact of the Chinese Internet and IT Regulations on cross-border transactions of IT products and services. The law of other jurisdictions and the international treaties, however, may be used to compare with the related Chinese law.

Topics may include:

- Overview of IT and Internet Regulatory System
- Administration of Websites

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature
- Online Publishing and Media

- Online Advertising Telecommunications
- Commerce Encryption

- Online Intellectual Property Issues
- Domain Name System
- Legal Protection for Software and Integrated Circuits
- Privacy Protection and Internet Censorship
- Liabilities of Network Service Providers
- Defamation, Negligence and Trespass
- Computer Crimes
- Jurisdiction and Conflict of Law in the Cyberspace
- Online Dispute Resolution

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3087 PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)

Intellectual property (IP) protection in China has drawn world-wide attention since China opened its door for economic and social reforms. The rampant piracy and counterfeiting activities have made IP protection a primary concern for many multinational companies in doing business in China. On the other hand, IP is largely seen as crucial to economic, social and cultural development in the knowledge age. Against this backdrop, many IP experts and policymakers have been debating about the ways in which IP can be used as a tool for transforming China into a knowledge-intensive economy.

This course deals primarily with the legal protection of copyrights, patents and trademarks in China. We will focus on the basic legal principles and rules concerning the protection of these three core forms of IP rights. Each area of study will be followed by an examination of the cutting-edge issues at the frontier of IP and technological development. For example, we will study the topics of copyright protection and digital technology, which primarily include the right of making available to the public,

digital compilations of data, legal protection of the technological measures used by copyright holders. Moreover, we will closely examine a series of major cases to understand the latest developments in the judicial application of IP laws. Most of these cases involve multinational companies such as Ferrari, Google, Louis Vuitton, Pfizer and Starbucks.

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

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LLAW3075 Privacy and data protection (6 credits)

This course will explore privacy and data protection in today's surveillance-driven and increasingly interconnected global society. We will consider a variety of topics including: the concept of 'privacy', its origins, its development of political, philosophical and economic underpinnings and its conflict with free speech; constitutional, common law and statutory means of privacy protection; privacy electronic surveillance and the interception of communications, including the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (ICSO); data protection under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinances, including the six data protection principles, (DPPs) access and correction rights, trans-border data flow, the role and powers of the Privacy Commissioner, enforcement and exemptions from DPPs; privacy and social media; and the regional and international dimension, including data protection under APEC, Council of Europe , OECD, and EU instruments.

Assessment: 60% in-hall examination, 30% on-course assignment, 10% class participation

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LLAW3180 Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)

The course takes a closer look at the legal and political challenges brought about by the Internet and related technologies. The goal is to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the conflicts involved in the governance of the information environment and equip them with the tools to analyze and assess these conflicts from a normative perspective. This involves two analytical steps: (a) understanding the challenges and limitations of conventional legal institutions on the Internet, especially those administered by the State, and (b) reinterpreting and reinventing these institutions in the context of the Internet.

In order to achieve this goal, the course combines foundational readings with contextual analyses of legal institutions on the Internet. This approach enables participants to make connections between some timeless questions of law and politics implicated in regulation and revisit them in the broader context of networked information technologies. To complement this framework, class discussions will pick up contemporary cases and events to which the concepts and theories will be applied.

The course is not necessarily targeted at students with prior knowledge of the interplay between law and technology, in general, and law and the Internet, in particular. While not focused on any particular jurisdiction, it takes major common law systems as its starting point.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% 4 notes and queries

STAT3610 Risk management and insurance (6 credits)

The course introduces and explains:
- risk in our society,
- insurance and risk,
- introduction to risk management,
- fundamental legal principles, and analysis of insurance contracts,
- life insurance, their contractual provisions,
- individual health insurance coverages.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

ENTR3001 Science-based innovation development (6 credits)

Topics will include identification of business opportunities from science and technology, the stages involved in translation of science into a commercial product, understanding the challenges of translating scientific ideas into products, understanding the regulatory requirements for technology-based products.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3147 Space law and policy (6 credits)

This course introduces students to the study of space law. It will enable them to understand the socio-economic environment of Space law from the legal standpoint and will provide them with a detailed overview of the substantive rules of law relating to peaceful use of outer space, liability, registration, space commercialization, launching activities, remote sensing and environmental issues. It will teach them how to develop an understanding of the theoretical nature and practical aspects of the function of telecommunications services in mainland China and Hong Kong. Students will critically analyze the relevance and substance of Space law and related problems, such as space launching activities, remote sensing and space debris, and gain an understanding of the process of telecommunications liberalization within the World Trade Organizations (WTO)

Assessment: 100% research paper

STAT3608 Statistical genetics (6 credits)

This course will cover the following topics: background of genetics; Mendelian inheritance; Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; linkage equilibrium; chi-square test; likelihood ratio test; exact test; match probability; paternity testing and kinship analysis; DNA mixed stain; relatedness; population structure; gene mapping; parametric linkage analysis; non-parametric linkage analysis; linkage disequilibrium; association designs; case-control analysis; family-based association study; quantitative traits.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

LLAW3261 The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

Technological Platforms are at the heart of contemporary concerns with the future of law and governance. They have transformed the structures of individual and collective action in contemporary societies in profound and challenging ways. The forms of power technological platforms instantiate fundamentally affect the social perception, if not the construction, of reality itself. Algorithms on which their design decisions are based catalyze biases and inequality. And yet, these same algorithms increasingly become medium and message—the very fabric—of our political processes.

But how to regulate technological platforms? Or can we? Modalities of limitation of public power that emerged in modern times are not naturally extensible to private actors. Competition law, in turn, has a more restricted scope than the plethora of challenges offered by platforms in different realms. More fundamentally, there is the challenge posed by the problem of expertise in a world of increasing complexification and asymmetry of knowledge. In other words, state regulators will increasingly depend on the technologies and expertise owned by the very actors they seek to regulate, a problem which is coupled by the embeddedness of design decisions in artificially intelligent systems that do not lend themselves to easy explainability.

How to move forward? This is the question that, in different realms related to the regulation of technological platforms, we will be exploring in this course. The course will be divided into two parts, the first more theoretical, the second more applied. From an inquiry into the nature and political foundations of legal normativity and its reciprocal relationship with technology, the course will go on to introduce how these ideas bear specifically on the regulation of technological platforms, understanding the different types of platforms and forms of technology on which they are based, with particular reference to the challenges brought by Artificial Intelligence.

In the second part, the course will explore more specifically how platforms are regulated in the fields of hate speech and obscenity, defamation, privacy and data protection, copyright, and political communication. The course will close with a reflection on the limits of competition law in the regulation of platforms, and a discussion on possible ways forward to conceive of their roles and responsibilities. Basic ideas in each field will be introduced. The approach will be comparative, though particular reference will be made to the law of Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Assessment: 15% notes and queries, 85% research paper

These syllabuses apply to students admitted to the BSc&LLB in the academic years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

The BSc and LLB curriculum comprises 300 credits of courses as follows:

(a) 96 credits for the Science major (Biochemistry, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Food & Nutritional Science, Geology, Mathematics, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Physics, Risk Management, Statistics) as follows:

Majors*	Introductory Disciplinary courses	Advanced Disciplinary courses **
For Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Risk Management, Statistics	42 credits	54 credits
For Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Physics	48 credits	48 credits
For Food & Nutritional Science	60 credits	36 credits

* As prescribed by the Faculty of Science in the syllabuses of the respective Science major.

** Including the capstone course for the degree of BSc. The list of capstone courses by major are as follows:

***Biochemistry major**:*
BIOC3999 Directed studies in biochemistry (6 credits),
BIOC4966 Biochemistry internship (6 credits),
BIOC4999 Biochemistry project (12 credits)

***Biological Sciences major**:*
BIOL3994 Directed studies in biological sciences (6 credits),
BIOL4964 Biological sciences internship (6 credits),
BIOL4994 Biological sciences project (12 credits)

***Chemistry major**:*
CHEM3999 Directed studies in chemistry (6 credits),
CHEM4910 Chemistry literacy and research (6 credits),
CHEM4911 Capstone experience for chemistry undergraduates: HKUtopia (6 credits),
CHEM4966 Chemistry internship (6 credits),
CHEM4999 Chemistry project (12 credits)

***Decision Analytics major**:*
STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

***Earth System Science major**:*
EASC4911 Earth system: contemporary issues (6 credits)

***Ecology & Biodiversity major**:*
BIOL4991 Ecology & biodiversity project (12 credits)

***Environmental Science major**:*
ENVS3999 Directed studies in environmental science (6 credits),
ENVS4966 Environmental science internship (6 credits),
ENVS4999 Environmental science project (12 credits)

***Food & Nutritional Science major**:*
BIOL3992 Directed studies in food & nutritional science (6 credits),

BIOL4922 Food product development and evaluation (6 credits),
BIOL4962 Food & nutritional science internship (6 credits),
BIOL4992 Food & nutritional science project (12 credits)

***Geology major**:*

EASC4955 Integrated field studies (6 credits)

***Mathematics major**:*

MATH3999 Directed studies in mathematics (6 credits),
MATH4910 Senior mathematics seminar (6 credits),
MATH4911 Mathematics capstone project (6 credits),
MATH4966 Mathematics internship (6 credits),
MATH4999 Mathematics project (12 credits)

***Molecular Biology & Biotechnology major**:*

BIOL3993 Directed studies in molecular biology & biotechnology (6 credits),
BIOL4963 Molecular biology & biotechnology internship (6 credits),
BIOL4993 Molecular biology & biotechnology project (12 credits)

***Physics major**:*

PHYS3999 Directed studies in physics (6 credits),
PHYS4966 Physics internship (6 credits),
PHYS4999 Physics project (12 credits)

***Risk Management major**:*

STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

***Statistics major**:*

STAT3799 Directed studies in statistics (6 credits),
STAT4710 Capstone experience for statistics undergraduates (6 credits),
STAT4766 Statistics internship (6 credits),
STAT4799 Statistics project (12 credits)

(b) 156 credits of the LLB Professional Core comprising 126 credits of compulsory courses including a capstone, 18 credits of disciplinary electives[1], and 12 credits of interdisciplinary core courses (LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation and LSCI3001 Patent law);

(c) 12 credits of Law and Science interdisciplinary electives as prescribed in the syllabus; and

(d) 36 credits of University requirements, including 6 credits of CAES1000 Core University English, 6 credits of CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students, and 24 credits of Common Core, and any non-credit bearing courses as required.

As a graduation requirement, students need to complete a capstone experience for the BSc as prescribed in the syllabus of the respective Science major (as mentioned under paragraph (a) above), and another capstone experience for the LLB Professional Core, LLAW3187 Mooting and dispute resolution (6 credits), in the fourth or fifth year.

Please refer to the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Science for the Science course descriptions and the Syllabus for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws for the Law course descriptions.

FIRST YEAR (60 credits)

<u>Science</u> (18 credits)

18 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.
[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

<u>Law</u> (30 credits)

[1] Law electives listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.

LLAW1001 Law of contract I (6 credits)
LLAW1002 Law of contract II (6 credits)
LLAW1008 The legal system of the Hong Kong SAR (6 credits)
LLAW1009 Law and society (6 credits)
LLAW1013 Legal research and writing I (6 credits)[2]

Interdisciplinary Core Course (6 credits)

LSCI1001 Law, science and innovation (6 credits)

University Requirements (6 credits)

CAES1000 Core University English (6 credits)[3]

SECOND YEAR (60 credits)

Science (18 credits)

18 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the respective Science major.

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (30 credits)

LLAW1005 Law of tort I (6 credits)
LLAW1006 Law of tort II (6 credits)
LLAW2001 Constitutional law (6 credits)
LLAW2017 Legal research and writing II (6 credits)[4]
LLAW3093 Administrative law (6 credits)

University Requirement (12 credits)

CCXXxxxx Common Core (12 credits)

[Note: A student who opts out of the LLB programme before the end of the second semester of the Second Year will be required to complete two more 6-credit Common Core courses and CAES9820 Academic English for Science Students or CAES9821 Professional and Technical Communication for Statistical Sciences (6 credits) in the Third Year to fulfill the University requirements for the BSc Degree as prescribed in the BSc Regulations applicable to students admitted to the 4-Year BSc degree curriculum.]

THIRD YEAR (60 credits)

Science (18 credits)

6 credits of introductory disciplinary course and 12 credits of advanced disciplinary courses as prescribed in the science major (for Biochemistry, Geology, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Risk Management, Statistics majors), OR 12 credits of introductory disciplinary courses and 6 credits of advanced disciplinary course as prescribed in the science major (for Biological Sciences, Chemistry,

[2] A pass in both LLAW1013 Legal research and writing I and LLAW2017 Legal research and writing II shall be deemed to satisfy the "English in the Discipline" requirement under UG5(a) of the Regulations for First Degree Curricula.
[3] Candidates who have achieved Level 5 or above in English Language in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, or equivalent, are exempted from this requirement, and Core University English is optional. Those who do not take this course should take an elective course in lieu, see *Regulation UG6*.
[4] Please refer to note 2.

Decision Analytics, Earth System Science, Ecology & Biodiversity, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Physics majors), OR 18 credits of introductory disciplinary courses as prescribed in the science major (for Food & Nutritional Science major).

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (30 credits)

LLAW2003 Criminal law I (6 credits)
LLAW2004 Criminal law II (6 credits)
LLAW2009 Introduction to Chinese legal system (6 credits)
LLAW2013 Land law I (6 credits)
LLAW2014 Land law II (6 credits)

University Requirements (12 credits)

CDDL9001 Practical Chinese for Double Degree Law Students (6 credits)
CCXXxxxx Common Core (6 credits)

FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS (120 credits, 60 credits per year)

Science (42 credits)

42 credits of advanced disciplinary courses including capstone course as prescribed in the science major (except for Food & Nutritional Science major), OR 6 credits of introductory disciplinary core and 36 credits of advanced disciplinary courses including capstone course as prescribed in the science major (for Food & Nutritional Science major).

[Note: Students are advised to refer to the BSc syllabuses for course descriptions and course enrollment requirements.]

Law (54 credits)

LLAW2012 Commercial law (6 credits)
LLAW3001 Introduction to legal theory (6 credits)
LLAW3010 Business associations (6 credits)
LLAW3094 Equity & trusts I (6 credits)
LLAW3095 Equity & trusts II (6 credits)
LLAW3187 Mooting and dispute resolution (Capstone) (6 credits)[5]
LLAWxxxx Disciplinary electives (18 credits)[6]/[7]

Interdisciplinary Core Course (6 credits)

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives (12 credits)

Choose any two courses from the list below

CHEM4242 Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)

[5] This may be substituted by participation in Jessup mooting or any other international moot competition approved by the Head of the Department of Law. The course Mooting and dispute resolution fulfils the requirement of SL6(b)(v) shall be graded with pass/fail and shall not be counted in the calculation of the GPA.
[6] Please refer to the courses listed in the syllabus for the degree of LLB.
[7] For the purpose of PCLL admission, a candidate must satisfactorily complete LLAW3102 Evidence I (or LLAW3103 Evidence II) and LLAW3105 Land law III, and either LLAW3010 Business associations or LLAW3015 Company law, and comply with any other requirements as may be specified in the PCLL regulations from time to time.

LLAW3113	Advanced issues in information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3140	Animal law (6 credits)
BIOL2409	Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3266	Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)
LLAW3241	Climate change law and policy (6 credits)
LLAW3144	Comparative environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3199	Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)
LLAW3200	Copyright and creativity (6 credits)
LLAW3017	Copyright law (6 credits)
LLAW3101	Cybercrime (6 credits)
LLAW3179	Digital copyright (6 credits)
LLAW3151	E-business law (6 credits)
LLAW3218	Energy law (6 credits)
BIOL3216	Food waste management (6 credits)
BIOL3218	Global food safety (6 credits)
LLAW3133	Healthcare law (6 credits)
LLAW3110	Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)
LLAW3065	Information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3259	Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)
LLAW3084	Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)
LLAW3155	Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)
LLAW3104	Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)
LLAW3085	International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3134	International environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3150	Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3033	Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3254	Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)
LLAW3273	Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)
LLAW3269	Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)
LLAW3255	LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)
LLAW3272	LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)
LLAW3040	Medico-legal issues (6 credits)
LLAW3042	Planning and environmental law (6 credits)
LLAW3089	PRC information technology law (6 credits)
LLAW3087	PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)
LLAW3075	Privacy and data protection (6 credits)
LLAW3180	Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)
STAT3610	Risk management and insurance (6 credits)
ENTR3001	Science-based innovation development (6 credits)
LLAW3147	Space law and policy (6 credits)
STAT3608	Statistical genetics (6 credits)
LLAW3261	The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

University Requirement (6 credits)

CCXXxxxx	Common Core (6 credits)

A. Interdisciplinary Courses

i. Interdisciplinary Core Courses

LSCI1001 Law, Science and Innovation (6 credits)

This course provides students with an interdisciplinary understanding of law, science and innovation. Students will explore, on the one hand, the ways in which legal mechanisms (such as the intellectual property system) promotes or regulates science and innovation, and non-legal mechanisms that may serve as complements or substitutes. On the other hand, students will consider how science and innovation may shape the future development of law, including but not limited to the relevant impact

of artificial intelligence. The course is intended to provide a solid foundation for students enrolled in the double degree to pursue further study in areas where law and science intersect, such as patent law and policy and information technology law and policy.

Assessment: 100% coursework

LSCI3001 Patent law (6 credits)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are among the most important catalysts for growth and innovation in the modern economy. IPRs – in particular patents - are worth billions if not trillions of dollars. What are patents and why are they so valuable? This course will look at patents, first in the context of all IPRs, then will examine rights under a patent, criteria for patentability, and the process of getting and challenging a patent. The class will also cover issues related to patent claims and will look at some current patent issues including:

- Commercial dealings: ownership, licensing, assignments, employees' inventions
  - Protection of discoveries
  - The process of getting a patent
- Patent infringement: Literal infringement and a comparison of UK and US treatment of non-literal patent infringement
- Protection of information technology products and the controversy surrounding software patents
- Design patents
- The value of patents

No prior technical knowledge is required for this class.

Assessment: 10% class performance, 10% quiz, 30% patent drafting exercise, 50% take-home examination

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ii. Law and Science Interdisciplinary Electives

CHEM4242 Advanced analytical chemistry (6 credits)

This course focuses on the basic principle, practice and methodology in chemical and biochemical analysis. The course emphasizes on the integration of analytical concepts and technologies to solve practical analytical and bioanalytical problems. This course will be particularly useful for students who plan to pursue their career related to analytical and bioanalytical chemistry.

Assessment: 50% examination, 20% assignment, 15% laboratory reports, 15% presentation

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LLAW3113 Advanced issues in information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the legal and policy issues relating to information technology (IT). It covers wide range of issues involving how national governments regulate the technology of internet and how private citizens' rights relating to internet are protected such as privacy and personal data, censorship and freedom of expression, civil and criminal liabilities of internet entities (e.g. ISPs and end-users), internet jurisdiction, issues in electronic transactions such as digital signature, computer crimes, selected intellectual property issues (e.g. P2P infringement, business method patent and domain name), and enforcement of law over internet.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3140 Animal law (6 credits)

This course examines the law relating to non-human animals. The course will introduce a range of theoretical perspectives on the way in which we think about animals, with a focus on moral/ethical

theories of animal interests and animal rights. The welfare model of animal law, as expressed through relevant legislation and case law, will be critically analysed. While much of the consideration of this law will have an Asian orientation, attention will also be given to international developments in animal law. Finally, the course will explore practical ways in which lawyers may advance the interests of animals.

Assessment: 70% written research assignment, 30% seminar presentation

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BIOL2409 Biotechnology industry and entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The purpose of the course is to introduce you to the entrepreneurial process with a focus on the biotechnology industry. The course will provide a thoughtful, practical guide to the process of successfully launching an entrepreneurial venture. We place a special emphasis on the decision to become a biotech entrepreneur and how to develop successful business ideas, however we will also discuss the process of moving from an idea to a biotech firm. Topics on intellectual properties, patent laws, patent application process, licensing and fundraising will be covered as well. Throughout the course, guest entrepreneurs, managers and directors of the biotech industry will be presenting case studies and explain their involvement in various biotech and pharmaceutical companies.

Assessment: 50% assignment, 30% presentation, 20% test

LLAW3266 Climate and environmental law in practice (6 credits)

Climate change is dramatically impacting on the future of the planet and the survival of the human race. Legal regimes are emerging slowly as the political process lags behind the science. This course examines the international law regime addressing climate change and how countries are incorporating this into national law. However, we cannot discuss climate change solutions in an idealistic bubble. The human demand for energy and consumption is a key driver and therefore this class will also examine the related topic of energy law and how law enables innovation to provide solutions.

This course is part of the HKU experiential learning program, and addresses the increasing market demand to combine theoretical knowledge with knowledge of the law in practice. Students will contribute to on-going cases and climate litigation throughout the Asia-Pacific region, with the option to explore cases in other international jurisdictions. This provides HKU students with the opportunity to experience climate justice in practice domestically, regionally and internationally. This practice-based learning will be done with select NGOs as well as foreign Universities. Students will have the opportunity of engaging in a wide range of skills based legal work, including drafting submissions, conducting legal research for lawyers, contributing to advocacy campaigns, policy analysis, fact finding, report writing, submissions to human rights bodies, trainings and capacity building.

Assessment: 50% in-class final exam, 50% research paper

LLAW3241 Climate change law and policy (6 credits)

This course will explore legal and policy responses to global climate change, perhaps the most pressing environmental, economic, and social problem facing the world. Special attention will be given to the evolution of the international climate change regime, including the principles, provisions, and key features of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), and subsequent protocols and agreements adopted thereunder. Although course readings and discussion will focus on existing and proposed responses to climate change, the overarching aim of the course will be to anticipate how the climate change problem will affect our laws and our lives in the long run. Beyond the general significance of climate change to all of us, the course should be of special interest to those who intend to study and practice international law, environmental law, business law, or administrative law.

Assessment: 60% response papers, 20% final project, 20% class participation

LLAW3144 Comparative environmental law (6 credits)

This course is concerned with how various jurisdictions use law to address environmental problems such as air pollution, land contamination, and deforestation.

What are the factors that influence law-making, enforcement and compliance with environmental law in each jurisdiction? What problems arise from the "transplanting" of environmental laws from the developed world to developing countries? What can Hong Kong and mainland China learn from the experiences of the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) in environmental law and policy? How does federalism within States and regional economic integration amongst States (such as in the EU) influence the application of environmental law within a nation? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this course.

A practical approach will be adopted in this course to highlight the various policy trade-offs inherent in designing and implementing environmental law and policy. The course will draw upon examples from Hong Kong, mainland China, the US, the EU and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Assessment: 40% continuous assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3199 Competition law and intellectual property (6 credits)

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

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

Assessment: 30% oral presentation, 70% research paper

LLAW3200 Copyright and creativity (6 credits)

The course investigates the relationship between copyright protection and creativity by targeting at creative sectors such as film, music, publishing, and software sectors. Through in-depth analysis of the cases and empirical data involving copyright protection or infringement in these industries, the course aims to assess to what extent these sectors have been benefited from or impeded by copyright protection, how "fair use" system can be employed to achieve a better balance between copyright industries and users/consumers of copyrighted works, whether alternative regimes such as public or free licenses including creative commons and open source initiative are helpful in promoting creativity, and finally, how to capitalise or commercialise the copyrights so that the works can generate financial gain for start-up creative companies or individuals. These issues will be discussed in the context of both traditional and internet-related creative sectors and activities such as parody, file-sharing, snippets and thumbnails, streaming, and copying for non-transformative personal use on internet, iPad or iPhone, and online games. The countries or regions that the copyright laws and creative sectors are examined include but not limited to Hong Kong, the mainland China, the United States and European Union.

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

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LLAW3017 Copyright law (6 credits)

Economic, social and other justifications for copyright protection.
Requirements for copyright protection under the relevant copyright statutes.
Rights subsisting under a copyright and its infringement.

The law relating to industrial designs.
Reforms of copyright law.
Comparative study of copyright law in the People's Republic of China and/or Taiwan.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3101 Cybercrime (6 credits)

'Cybercrime' refers to computer-mediated activities which are either criminal or regarded as illicit and which can be conducted through global electronic networks. It encompasses cybercrimes against the person (e.g. cyber-stalking, cyber-pornography), cybercrimes against property (e.g. hacking, viruses, causing damage to data, cyber-fraud), and cyber-terrorism. The computer age has also provided organised crime with more sophisticated and potentially secure techniques for supporting and developing networks for a range of criminal activities, including drugs-trafficking, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and smuggling.

Cybercrime poses new challenges for criminal justice, criminal law, and law enforcement. This course will examine the nature of and problems created by cybercrime, along with some of the legal and policy challenges arising in relation to the development of national and international law enforcement and regulatory responded to cybercrime.

Assessment: 60% research paper, 40% assigned research, review and presentation

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LLAW3179 Digital copyright (6 credits)

The course will examine issues relating to copyrights in digital media.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLLAW3151 E-business law (6 credits)

More and more companies and organisations are embracing information technology to add value to their business and to remain competitive. In the e-business environment, on one hand, existing law is being applied in a new setting. On the other hand, development of law is needed in order to address 51 specific issues that online business creates. The course looks at the main legal issues generated by the developments in e-business, their possible solutions and how to strategize and create value in the e-business context accordingly. Topics to be covered include the international and national framework for e-business, branding and trade marks, contractual issues of online trading, online security issues, privacy and data protection, liabilities of online service providers, online tort issues and jurisdictional issues. Prior knowledge is not required.

Assessment: 40% written assignment, 60% research paper

LLAW3218 Energy law (6 credits)

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

Areas covered in this course will include: the history of energy law; basic principles of energy law; theoretical perspectives on regulations as part of the modern legal system; regulatory issues for different types of energy; the common law rules of ownership; statutory ownership of sources; the law relating to the development of sources and technology; international energy investment law; soft regulatory laws in developing countries; alternative regulatory instruments; market mechanics; the role of law and the development of renewable energy technologies; national and supranational regulatory changes; regulatory developments in China; environmental regulations of energy and natural resources; territorial disputes over energy sources; nuclear power and the law; regulations of company structures and/or performance; regulating the largest (energy) companies in the world.

Assessment: 30% class participation and presentations, 70% examination

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BIOL3216 Food waste management (6 credits)

With our current global population estimated to reach 9.1 billion in 2050, food production will be expected to increase by 70% to meet food demand. However, our current world food supply is instead declining, with 1/4 to 1/3 of all food produced for human consumption lost or wasted. This amounts to a staggering 1 to 2 billion metric tons per year! Clearly we should be worried about food wastage.
In this course, the social, economic, and environmental implications associated with food waste will be identified, by presenting relevant facts and figures and case studies embodying agricultural, industrial and consumer waste-types. Basic waste management concepts will also be covered, examining current waste management in Hong Kong compared to other countries in Asia, while providing the basis for examining our own personal waste footprint. This course will address current applications and limitations of food waste treatment technologies.
Course outline:
-Background, Definitions, Social & Environmental implications of food waste
-Facts and figures related to food Waste
-Basic Waste Management concepts (3 R's)
-Case studies: Agricultural waste
-Case studies: Food Industrial waste
-Case studies: Food consumer waste
-Waste Management in Hong Kong vs other countries in Asia
-Individual waste footprint: from awareness to legislation in Hong Kong
-Current Technological applications & limitations in food waste treatment

Assessment: 10% assignments, 60% examination, 30% project reports including presentation

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BIOL3218 Global food safety (6 credits)

This course aims to provide students with a global perspective on food safety challenges and management practices. It focuses on developing analytical skills for identifying, assessing, and mitigating food safety hazards, while also introducing ethical considerations in food product development and manufacturing. The course also equips students with knowledge of international food safety regulations, preparing them to understand and manage food safety issues effectively in a global context.

Assessment: 30% assignments, 40% examination, 30% project reports

LLAW3133 Healthcare law (6 credits)

Health care structure in Hong Kong: private health care and Hospital Authority; health insurance; complaint and investigation procedures; Hong Kong Medical Council and professional misconduct; other healthcare professionals e.g. psychotherapist and radiologist.

Medical treatment: consent to medical treatment; assessment of competence; role of expert witness; consent by and on behalf of a MIP and MHO; voluntary patients; compulsory detention; mental health review tribunals; medical negligence.

Beginning life: family planning; contraception; sterilization; abortion; child destruction; infanticide, wrongful conception, and wrongful life.

Confidentiality: access to medical records; personal data and privacy; reporting statutes; AIDs; protection of genetic information.

Use of body parts and bodily materials; human experimentation: embryo and fetal research; rules governing clinical trials; liability for injuries; the role of institutional ethics committee.

Complimentary medicine: Chinese medicine; Chinese Medical Council; integrating Chinese medicine

Assessment: 30% continuous assessment, 70% research paper

LLAW3110 Human rights and cyberspace (6 credits)

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 years. 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 of human rights issues.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% participation

LLAW3065 Information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the legal and policy issues brought forth by technological advances in information technology. Topics to be covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

Copyright protection for computer programs and databases.

Patent protection for computer-related inventions.
Semiconductor chip designs protection.

Legal issues on the Internet.

Electronic transactions and public key infrastructure.

Computer crimes.

Data protection.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3259 Innovation, creativity and ethics for globalized legal practice (6 credits)

In post-COVID-19 era, lawyers face unprecedented legal, ethical and business challenges arising from the fast changing global environment. However, globalized legal practice also presents new opportunities for innovative and creative lawyers. The Internet and other new media are radically transforming globalized legal practice.

This course uses cutting edge hypothetical scenarios and real cases in Hong Kong, Australia and United States to (a) teach how lawyers adopt innovation and creativity to promote practice and access to justice in the post-COVID-19 era and (b) expose students to the serious legal and ethical consequence that may follow from seemingly trivial decisions in legal practice.

The course will also be the first course in Hong Kong and Asia to teach mindful ethics to help law students cope with pressures brought about by current legal studies and future legal careers in post-COVID-19 era. It will also share insights on how legal mindfulness can help them reduce stress and develop ethical decision-making strategies. In particular, it teaches them how to practice mindful communications, mindful actions and mindful livelihood in their daily lives to develop themselves into innovative, creative and ethical lawyers.

The course will include a research paper to afford students the opportunity to research on innovative, creative and ethical aspects (including mindful ethics) of legal practice. This course will enhance the learning experience of students and the frequency and quality of interactions between students, teachers and guest speakers. Students will learn from innovative, creative and ethical lawyers, including "*NewLaw*" practitioners, and local and overseas experts in mindful ethics.

Key topics of this course include:

- Introducing Concepts of Innovation, Creativity and Ethics & Their Importance to the Practice of Law
- Legal Process Innovations and Design Thinking for Asian Legal Practices Mindful Ethics for Globalized Legal Practice
- Alternative Forms of Legal Services Delivery in Australia
- Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data: Technological Transformation of Globalized Legal Practice
- Alternative Forms of Legal Services in UK
- Innovations and Creativity in Law Firm Marketing
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice I: Conflicts of Interests
- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice II: Confidentiality

- Ethical Issues in Globalized Legal Practice III: Technological Competence

Assessment: 10% class participation, 45% group project, 45% reflective essay

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LLAW3084 Intellectual property and information technology (6 credits)

Given the ubiquity of information technology (IT) today, intellectual property (IP) issues related to IT have never been more challenging. With the predominance of frequent headlines about IT-related IP matters, IP and IT is, indisputably, one of the topics that has aroused great interest and attention today.

The class will look at the main IP issues related to IT, how IP can be used to protect, manage and create value from IT innovations, products and creations, and how the dynamic nature of IT would never leave IP law remain static.

Prior IP or IT knowledge is not required.

Assessment: 40% in-class assessment, 60% research paper

LLAW3155 Intellectual property law and philosophy (6 credits)

This course aims to engage students in theoretical and policy discussions on Intellectual Property ("IP"). Students shall study doctrines and requirements of the substantive law including the latest legislative and case law developments, and debate and challenge their theoretical underpinnings. Students will be able to assess the IP regime in light of policy considerations such as freedom of speech, knowledge acquisition, creativity proliferation, human development and the overarching notion of justice.

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 30% class presentation, 10% class participation

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LLAW3104 Intellectual property, innovation and development (6 credits)

This course examines the interplay between intellectual property law, innovation and economic development. While it covers copyright and trademark laws and examines how these two areas are affected by digital and Internet innovations, the focus of this course will be on patent law. Particularly this course will explore how cutting-edge technologies such as information technology, biotechnology and green technology have changed the landscape of patent law on the one hand, and how patent law have affected the development of these technologies on the other hand. 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 patent 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: 80% research paper, 20% class participation

LLAW3085 International and comparative intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course introduces the international framework within which intellectual property law operates, including copyright, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, unfair competition, trade secrets, geographic indications, and other forms of intellectual property (IP). The course examines how multilateral conventions and agreements such as Berne Convention, Paris Convention and TRIPS Agreement shape national IP laws, the role of international bodies such as WIPO and WTO, the effect of bilateral agreements, and other international influences on the development of IP law. The course also introduces the enforcement provisions and WTO dispute settlement mechanism concerning

international IP disputes. While devoting special attention to IPRs protection for cutting edge technologies such as biotechnology and information technology, the course also discusses the protection for traditional knowledge and folklore, and the overall implications of international IP protection for global competition between developed and developing countries in an integrated world market.

Pre-requisite: Have taken and passed (or concurrently taking) other IP laws

Assessment: 60% take home examination, 40% mid-term take home assessment

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LLAW3134 International environmental law (6 credits)

Air pollution, deforestation, climate change, biodiversity loss and the extinction, or near extinction, of some wildlife species are just some of the many environmental problems that the world faces today. Environmentalists, governments, courts, NGOs, and a variety of other interested parties or stakeholders, both at the international and domestic levels, have contributed to solving environmental problems by the use of law. To what extent has it been successful, or unsuccessful? How do states solve environmental problems collectively, that is, by way of treaties and conventions, and individually, that is, by way of domestic law? How do some states balance economic development and resource exploitation against environmental protection?

This course aims to provide students with a contextual and elementary understanding of the key global and domestic environmental issues and the purported legal solutions. After a broad survey of the major international environmental laws, this course will look at some selected jurisdictions and see the way in which China, the UK and Hong Kong, as well as some major regional organizations such as the EU and ASEAN. Moreover, this course will delve into specific areas of environmental concerns such as the marine environment, climate change and the protection of wildlife.

There are no prerequisites for this course.

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3150 Introduction to information technology law (6 credits)

This is a basic course in the LLM IP/IT stream introducing students to the information technology and the legal issues arising from the technology. The course will begin by examining the essential features of information technology and the characteristics of the Internet, followed by investigations into the legal issues created by the technology. Discussions will primarily be based on the laws of Hong Kong, with references made to the laws of other leading jurisdictions. Topics to be covered include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Introduction to information technology and the Internet
- Intellectual property issues
- Illegal contents on the Internet (e.g. defamatory or obscene materials)
- Online trading
- Data privacy
- E-crimes
- Jurisdictional issues

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3033 Issues in intellectual property law (6 credits)

This course aims at equipping students for intellectual property ("IP") practice. IP is a collective term for different areas of law that protect creations of the mind such as copyright, trade marks, patents and trade secrets. Students shall study in detail the legislation and cases on copyright and trade marks (both

registered and unregistered), the two major areas of IP practice, and be able to identify and advise on IP issues in everyday life.

Assessment: 30% research paper, 70% examination

LLAW3254 Law, innovation, technology, entrepreneurship: tech startup law (6 credits)

This course focuses on the legal environment impacting entrepreneurs, startups and new innovative businesses and ideas. It addresses the core aspects of setting up a new business, including legal structures, hiring staff, protecting intellectual property, raising finance, licensing considerations, data protection and usage, and cross-border operations. It is designed for upper year students in any discipline who are considering a new venture or already involved in a startup or innovative project.

Students will be provided with a substantive overview of the areas of transactional and legal structures, documentation and issues most frequently encountered by startups, including entity choice, formation documents, shareholder and founder agreements, intellectual property protection, financing, operating contracts such as employment contracts and leases, website terms of service, and data protection/privacy issues. Cross-border aspects will be considered too.

Assessment: 20% class participation, 80% two assignments

LLAW3273 Law, innovation, technology and entrepreneurship (LITE) lab - social impact entrepreneurship (6 credits)

The Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) programme is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme for students of all backgrounds. In LITE Lab – Social Impact Entrepreneurship, undergraduate students will work on projects relating to the legal and operational issues faced by social enterprises, NGOs, and civil society organizations in Hong Kong.

Paired with an Hong Kong-based organization, students will brainstorm ways to respond to and to raise awareness of and potentially address significant community, social, environmental, or humanitarian issues. Students will interview service providers and founders, conduct research, and gather relevant data in order to understand the context in which the social enterprise or NGO is operating, and to understand its current methods, target population/beneficiaries/positive social change desired, as well as the challenges it faces. In this context, each student will scope, design, and complete an appropriate term paper, explainer, project, video, or other deliverable in the substantive area identified. Students are encouraged to utilize entrepreneurial methods and creative approaches to their projects, as long as novel ideas demonstrate an understanding of the existing landscape and needs of stakeholders.

Student-organization pairings will be made based on each student's previous work experience, academic focus, areas of particular interest, and relevant skillsets. Expected time commitment will be 12-15 hours per week devoted to the project, comprised of time spent on-site with the host organization, conducting research or other project-related tasks remotely, class discussions, and communicating with the LITE instructor about progress.

For this project-based experiential course, students will regularly interact with their host organizations at LITE Lab@HKU on campus, at HKU-Cyberport Fintech Nucleus, at the host organization's premises and/or electronically under the supervision of instructors.

Final projects will be showcased for the HKU community and the general public as part of LITE's online tools and resources, with a view toward enhancing wider availability of information relevant to social enterprises, local charities, and those who want to know more about the issues facing Hong Kong society.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/project delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3269 Legal foundations for global health and development (6 credits)

This course provides the legal foundations for global health and development. Topics include the basic principles of global health justice, the role of international law in global governance of health, and the main sources of global health law (e.g. international health law; and human rights to health). Real-life examples are used to relate international law and global health in practice (e.g. the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control). The course also discusses the challenges in using law as a means to optimize global health and development, such as striking a balance between international health and trades (e.g. optimizing built environment for health, and incentives/disincentives for health).

Assessment: 50% coursework, 50% examination

LLAW3255 LITE lab: emerging technology and business models (undergraduate) (6 credits)

Law, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship (LITE) Lab@HKU is an interdisciplinary and experiential programme designed to be an immersive experience for students from any and all backgrounds.

Students will gain practical and transactional experience in technology entrepreneurship by learning about and providing research and assistance relating to the real-world issues and problems of Hong Kong technology entrepreneurs and innovators, small business owners, social entrepreneurs, NGOs and HKU students and faculty.

Students will have the opportunity to meet and interview entrepreneurs and innovators, and will be expected to spend much of their time at LITE Lab@HKU offices in the HKU Fintech Nucleus at the Cyberport Smart-space Fintech Students may also have the opportunity to spend time at the premises within such companies (akin to an internship).

Projects will include consultations with and research to benefit emerging technologies and business models (such as the digital asset and circular economies), disruptive initiatives by established players, as well as contributing to LITE Lab@HKU's online resources and tools to enable access to justice, democratization of information and financial inclusion to empower entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency for citizens and social entrepreneurs.

Students will also have hands-on learning with the ABCD of technology (namely AI, blockchain, cloud and data) and engage in computational law to create legaltech and regtech products such as document automation and chatbots. Programming experience is welcome but not required.

Assessment: 10% class contribution, 45% project service/product delivery, 45% research/case study

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LLAW3272 LITE lab: legal technology and the future of the profession sandbox (6 credits)

Technology is changing the way legal and regulatory services are being provided to corporate law departments, small businesses, ordinary citizens and access to justice. COVID-19 has provided a trigger for mindset, policy and industry changes, with significant future impact on the practice of law, dispute resolution and the delivery of legal services. Where lawtech and regtech were initially seen as "good to have", they are increasingly seen as "must haves".

To better prepare the next generation of legal service professionals, LITE Lab: Lawtech & Regtech Sandbox students will initially be introduced to the historical evolution of lawtech and regtech, together with design and computational thinking and data analytics. Within a "sandbox" environment, students will engage in interdisciplinary and team project-based experiential learning and product development and management to develop prototype lawtech and regtech tools and solutions that address real-world needs in conjunction with project partners from the corporate, law firm, government and social sector which may be featured on the LITE Lab@HKU website.

Programming experience is welcome but not required. Students will learn and develop prototypes using a variety of no- and low-code solutions, and depending on the background and interests of students, may also use more sophisticated and open source tools.

Other LITE courses recommended but not required.

Assessment: 10% class participation, 10% learning reflections, 40% project service/product delivery, 40% final project deliverable

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LLAW3040 Medico-legal issues (6 credits)

In 1971, the life expectancies at birth in Hong Kong was 68 years for men and 76 for women. Four decades on, Hong Kong life expectancies was almost 81 for men, and over 89 for women – one of the longest life expectancies in the world (2013, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health). Much can be put down to improved primary public health initiatives and infrastructure - such as ensuring universal access to clean water, childhood vaccination programs, better nutrition – and better education and higher income levels as Hong Kong underwent its meteoric economic transformation. But a lot of the credit must also go to advances in medical technology and knowledge. But these same advances in medical technology and knowledge also now raise new ethical, legal and social quandaries which humankind have never had to grapple with before.

A good example is the modern phenomenon of 'medicalized death' – at the end of life, people are much less likely to die a 'natural' death on their own beds at home, than at the end of an prolonged battle for life in a hospital ward. Indeed, medical technology now forces us to redefine what were confidently assumed to be eternal human certainties such as the definition of death, given that it is now entirely possible to maintain in a 'living' state a brain-dead person for many weeks, or in some cases, even months. With greatly extended life expectancy also arises the relevance of the quality of life in the final years: if 'life' is sustained only through the most aggressive of medical interventions in a hospital, at what point (or if at all) should such medical interventions be withdrawn in favour of allowing 'nature to take its course'?

Life, Death, Decisions at the End of Life and Reproductive Choices: In the first half of the course, we deal with a trio of topics that raises closely related issues: how should we define life and death? In defining life, we also define death. And vice versa. None of us have any choice about being born, but should people have some say over how they should die? Or when they may refuse the indignity and distress of further medical interventions in favour of a 'natural' end? Can and should medical treatment be forced on people who do not want it? At the end of life, many patients are no longer in a state that they can make decisions for themselves. The burden of deciding for these patients then fall on the families and loved ones of these patients: on what principles should such decisions be taken? What about people who have the misfortune to never ever having the capacity to decide for themselves in the first place – babies who are born severely handicapped? How should we define the beginning of human life in the context of pregnancy? What kind of rights may a woman assert over the fetus growing within her? If she is unable to have children, should she and her partner be allowed to commission a surrogate pregnancy? In what circumstances would it be ethical to deprive through enforced sterilization women of their basic human right to having a child?

Property in the Human Body, Human Organ Transplantation: We will spend one brief session on this fascinating topic which is closely connected with the previous topics of Life and Death. Modern medical technology and knowledge now makes it possible for people who might otherwise be condemned to a lingering and certain death through organ failure (most frequently kidney failure, or liver failure) to be given a new lease of life through the transplantation of an organ from a deceased donor. Yet that raises a disturbing conundrum: the organ that is transplanted must be alive in a very real biological sense if the transplant operation is to make sense at all. So the 'deceased' donor must be 'alive' in at least some sense when the organ was harvested, if only in the organ that was transplanted. But it is very unlikely that a person should be someone biologically 'dead' in every part except the very organ that is sought to be transplanted! How is this ethical (and scientific) conundrum to be squared? Does cadaveric transplantation (transplants of organs from a 'dead' donor) depend on an interpretation of death different from the traditional one assumed by humankind for most of its history – that people

are dead (and only dead) when breath and heartbeat ceases? Note that medical technology now makes lung and heart transplants possible.

Current technology, too, makes it possible for people to receive organ taken from live voluntary donors. In the most usual situations, this involves the donation of a kidney by a family member to another who needs it. Nor are inter vivos (where the donor is alive) transplants limited to paired organs. Living liver transplants are commonly carried out, in which a live donor gives up a portion of his liver (usually the larger lobe!) for transplant.

Transplants also raises difficult legal, ethical and social issues as to the property and control of organs – and thereby human tissue. To what extent is a person entitled to claim and assert control over her or his body? Can a person specify that he or she should have his or her dead body dealt with in a specific way after death – for example, through cryogenic storage in liquid nitrogen against the hope that he or she may be thawed in the future for treatment when a cure is found for the condition that killed him or her? If a laboratory makes money out of tissue taken from a patient, can the patient claim the profits? Can a hospital claim a placenta and refuse its return to a mother from whom it came?

Risks, Harm & Consent, and the Obligation of Confidence: In the middle of the course, we will address the difficult balance of interests and rights in the context of two quite different relationships: that of the physician-patient, and that of the researcher-subject. What kind of risks must be made know to the patient or the subject? To what extent does the law in England and Hong Kong give effect to the much-bandied about 'doctrine of informed consent'? What exactly does that doctrine involve? It is all very well and good to say piously that a patient or researcher must always give informed consent. But there are entire classes of people who are not competent in the law to give consent for themselves: children as a class comes to mind, as well as the mentally handicapped or incapacitated, and also other vulnerable populations. How does the doctrine of consent work for these classes and populations?

We are used to the idea that physicians must respect the confidence that patients repose in them. So physicians have a duty not to go about gossiping about their patients and their problems, because patients are entitled to privacy, and the law strongly protects that entitlement to privacy and the preservation of confidentiality. Yet there are some circumstances, where this principle may come unstuck: what if an erring husband who knows that he is infected with HIV insists on having unprotected sexual relationships with his unsuspecting wife – without telling her? In this context, we will also deal with issues in genetic privacy created by advances in genetic science.

Human Biomedical Research: The course ends with a trio of seminars centering about human experimentation, research involving human subjects, institutional ethical governance, human tissue banking, the use of medical information and biobanking. All these themes have the common link of having at their heart the relationship between researcher and subject – a fundamentally different relationship of that between physician and patient that we have so far dealt with in the course. More than for any other group of topics, human biomedical research is likely to see the greatest expansion and development in ethical and legal doctrines relating to the regulation and control of scientific activities

Assessment: 70% take home examination, 30% class participation

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LLAW3042 Planning and environmental law (6 credits)

Planning and land use

The government lease and land use control; Town Planning; Protecting the non-urban environment: country parks, marine parks, wetlands and the harbour; Environmental impact assessment;

Pollution control
Air, noise, water pollution and waste; legislation and common law;

The wider context

International environmental law as it applies to Hong Kong; Trade and the environment.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3089 PRC information technology law (6 credits)

This course examines the key law and regulations concerning the Internet and related business in Mainland China. It intends to provide a wide-angle view of the Chinese legislative framework for the Internet and IT industry. Against the background that both the Mainland and Hong Kong are the members of the WTO, the course also intends to examine the impact of the Chinese Internet and IT Regulations on cross-border transactions of IT products and services. The law of other jurisdictions and the international treaties, however, may be used to compare with the related Chinese law.

Topics may include:

- Overview of IT and Internet Regulatory System
- Administration of Websites

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signature
- Online Publishing and Media

- Online Advertising Telecommunications
- Commerce Encryption

- Online Intellectual Property Issues
- Domain Name System
- Legal Protection for Software and Integrated Circuits
- Privacy Protection and Internet Censorship
- Liabilities of Network Service Providers
- Defamation, Negligence and Trespass
- Computer Crimes
- Jurisdiction and Conflict of Law in the Cyberspace
- Online Dispute Resolution

Assessment: 100% research paper

LLAW3087 PRC intellectual property law (6 credits)

Intellectual property (IP) protection in China has drawn world-wide attention since China opened its door for economic and social reforms. The rampant piracy and counterfeiting activities have made IP protection a primary concern for many multinational companies in doing business in China. On the other hand, IP is largely seen as crucial to economic, social and cultural development in the knowledge age. Against this backdrop, many IP experts and policymakers have been debating about the ways in which IP can be used as a tool for transforming China into a knowledge-intensive economy.

This course deals primarily with the legal protection of copyrights, patents and trademarks in China. We will focus on the basic legal principles and rules concerning the protection of these three core forms of IP rights. Each area of study will be followed by an examination of the cutting-edge issues at the frontier of IP and technological development. For example, we will study the topics of copyright protection and digital technology, which primarily include the right of making available to the public, digital compilations of data, legal protection of the technological measures used by copyright holders. Moreover, we will closely examine a series of major cases to understand the latest developments in the judicial application of IP laws. Most of these cases involve multinational companies such as Ferrari, Google, Louis Vuitton, Pfizer and Starbucks.

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

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LLAW3075 Privacy and data protection (6 credits)

This course will explore privacy and data protection in today's surveillance-driven and increasingly interconnected global society. We will consider a variety of topics including: the concept of 'privacy', its origins, its development of political, philosophical and economic underpinnings and its conflict with free speech; constitutional, common law and statutory means of privacy protection; privacy electronic surveillance and the interception of communications, including the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (ICSO); data protection under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinances, including the six data protection principles, (DPPs) access and correction rights, trans-border data flow, the role and powers of the Privacy Commissioner, enforcement and exemptions from DPPs; privacy and social media; and the regional and international dimension, including data protection under APEC, Council of Europe , OECD, and EU instruments.

Assessment: 60% in-hall examination, 30% on-course assignment, 10% class participation

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LLAW3180 Regulation of cyberspace: theories of internet and normativity (6 credits)

The course takes a closer look at the legal and political challenges brought about by the Internet and related technologies. The goal is to provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the conflicts involved in the governance of the information environment and equip them with the tools to analyze and assess these conflicts from a normative perspective. This involves two analytical steps: (a) understanding the challenges and limitations of conventional legal institutions on the Internet, especially those administered by the State, and (b) reinterpreting and reinventing these institutions in the context of the Internet.

In order to achieve this goal, the course combines foundational readings with contextual analyses of legal institutions on the Internet. This approach enables participants to make connections between some timeless questions of law and politics implicated in regulation and revisit them in the broader context of networked information technologies. To complement this framework, class discussions will pick up contemporary cases and events to which the concepts and theories will be applied.

The course is not necessarily targeted at students with prior knowledge of the interplay between law and technology, in general, and law and the Internet, in particular. While not focused on any particular jurisdiction, it takes major common law systems as its starting point.

Assessment: 80% research paper, 20% 4 notes and queries

STAT3610 Risk management and insurance (6 credits)

The course introduces and explains:
- risk in our society,
- insurance and risk,
- introduction to risk management,
- fundamental legal principles, and analysis of insurance contracts,
- life insurance, their contractual provisions,
- individual health insurance coverages.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

ENTR3001 Science-based innovation development (6 credits)

Topics will include identification of business opportunities from science and technology, the stages involved in translation of science into a commercial product, understanding the challenges of translating scientific ideas into products, understanding the regulatory requirements for technology-based products.

Assessment: 100% continuous assessment

LLAW3147 Space law and policy (6 credits)

This course introduces students to the study of space law. It will enable them to understand the socio-economic environment of Space law from the legal standpoint and will provide them with a detailed overview of the substantive rules of law relating to peaceful use of outer space, liability, registration, space commercialization, launching activities, remote sensing and environmental issues. It will teach them how to develop an understanding of the theoretical nature and practical aspects of the function of telecommunications services in mainland China and Hong Kong. Students will critically analyze the relevance and substance of Space law and related problems, such as space launching activities, remote sensing and space debris, and gain an understanding of the process of telecommunications liberalization within the World Trade Organizations (WTO)

Assessment: 100% research paper

STAT3608 Statistical genetics (6 credits)

This course will cover the following topics: background of genetics; Mendelian inheritance; Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium; linkage equilibrium; chi-square test; likelihood ratio test; exact test; match probability; paternity testing and kinship analysis; DNA mixed stain; relatedness; population structure; gene mapping; parametric linkage analysis; non-parametric linkage analysis; linkage disequilibrium; association designs; case-control analysis; family-based association study; quantitative traits.

Assessment: 25% coursework, 75% examination

LLAW3261 The regulation of technological platforms: theory and practice (6 credits)

Technological Platforms are at the heart of contemporary concerns with the future of law and governance. They have transformed the structures of individual and collective action in contemporary societies in profound and challenging ways. The forms of power technological platforms instantiate fundamentally affect the social perception, if not the construction, of reality itself. Algorithms on which their design decisions are based catalyze biases and inequality. And yet, these same algorithms increasingly become medium and message—the very fabric—of our political processes.

But how to regulate technological platforms? Or can we? Modalities of limitation of public power that emerged in modern times are not naturally extensible to private actors. Competition law, in turn, has a more restricted scope than the plethora of challenges offered by platforms in different realms. More fundamentally, there is the challenge posed by the problem of expertise in a world of increasing complexification and asymmetry of knowledge. In other words, state regulators will increasingly depend on the technologies and expertise owned by the very actors they seek to regulate, a problem which is coupled by the embeddedness of design decisions in artificially intelligent systems that do not lend themselves to easy explainability.

How to move forward? This is the question that, in different realms related to the regulation of technological platforms, we will be exploring in this course. The course will be divided into two parts, the first more theoretical, the second more applied. From an inquiry into the nature and political foundations of legal normativity and its reciprocal relationship with technology, the course will go on to introduce how these ideas bear specifically on the regulation of technological platforms, understanding the different types of platforms and forms of technology on which they are based, with particular reference to the challenges brought by Artificial Intelligence.

In the second part, the course will explore more specifically how platforms are regulated in the fields of hate speech and obscenity, defamation, privacy and data protection, copyright, and political communication. The course will close with a reflection on the limits of competition law in the regulation of platforms, and a discussion on possible ways forward to conceive of their roles and responsibilities. Basic ideas in each field will be introduced. The approach will be comparative, though particular reference will be made to the law of Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Assessment: 15% notes and queries, 85% research paper