

# LW5661: HUMAN RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES OF BUSINESS

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## Effective Term

Semester A 2025/26

## Part I Course Overview

### Course Title

Human Rights Responsibilities of Business

### Subject Code

LW - Law

### Course Number

5661

### Academic Unit

School of Law (FL)

### College/School

School of Law (FL)

### Course Duration

One Semester

### Credit Units

3

### Level

P5, P6 - Postgraduate Degree

### Medium of Instruction

English

### Medium of Assessment

English

### Prerequisites

LW5601 Hong Kong Legal System;  
LW5622 Legal Methods, Research and Writing; and  
LW5602A Law of Contract I

### Precursors

Nil

### Equivalent Courses

LW4661 Human Rights Responsibilities of Business  
LW6112E Human Rights Responsibilities of Business (only applicable to students who completed LW6112E before Sem A 2019/20)

### Exclusive Courses

Nil

## Part II Course Details

### Abstract

With the rise in the power and functions of corporations in a globalised economy, business enterprises are increasingly expected to bear human rights responsibilities beyond the goal of maximising profit for shareholders. The adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and various other regulatory initiatives is reflective of this expectation. Against this background, this course aims to enable students to explore the evolution of business and human rights (BHR) as a specialised field, assess the relationship of BHR with other notions such as corporate social responsibility (CSR), and examine critically various regulatory initiatives that seek to promote socially responsible business conduct. BHR in this course is taken in a broad sense to include both legal and moral/ethical responsibilities of business in the areas of human rights, labour rights, and the environment. After providing background related to the intersection of business with human rights, students will be exposed to various BHR issues falling within the three broad sets of questions: why should business enterprises have human rights responsibilities; what is the nature and extent of these responsibilities; and how could human rights responsibilities be enforced against business enterprises and victims be provided effective remedies for corporate human rights abuses.

After completing this course, students should be able to discover why and how BHR policies should be integrated into day-to-day business decisions and how corporate executives could handle human rights dilemmas that arise during business operations. During the course, students should also be able to internalise the importance of acting in an ethical and socially responsible manner in their normal lives.

### Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

CILOs		Weighting (if DEC-A1 DEC-A2 DEC-A3 app.)			
1	Explore and explain analytically: - the concept of BHR and its relation to CSR as well as corporate governance; - the historical evolution of the ideas of BHR and CSR and their intrusion into corporate laws and international investment agreements; and - justifications for the human rights responsibilities of business (including the 'business case' for human rights).	20	x	x	
2	Critically evaluate and discover: - the changing role and place of corporations in society; - the relevance of BHR and CSR in an era of free market economy and globalisation; - the relative efficacy of different BHR initiatives; and - how (mandatory) human rights due diligence could help corporations in discharging their human rights responsibilities.	30	x	x	

3	Apply BHR regulations, principles, practices and initiatives to: - solve innovatively human rights and ethical dilemmas that corporations face when operating in different countries; - integrate human rights policies into day-to-day business decisions; - explore judicial and non-judicial mechanisms available to hold business enterprises accountable for human rights abuses as well as consider ways to overcome barriers to access to remedy; and - draft and communicate, both orally and in writing, an advice in relation to BHR issues in a clear and coherent manner.	40	x	x	x
4	Assess the importance of acting ethically and develop a sense of curiosity to distill one's social responsibilities.	10	x	x	x

**A1: Attitude**

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

**A2: Ability**

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to real-life problems.

**A3: Accomplishments**

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

**Learning and Teaching Activities (LTAs)**

	LTAs	Brief Description	CILO No.	Hours/week (if applicable)
1	Interactive reflections		1, 2, 3	
2	Hypothetical scenarios		3, 4	
3	Case studies and role plays		1, 3, 4	
4	Reflective and exploratory readings		1, 2, 3	

**Assessment Tasks / Activities (ATs)**

	ATs	CILO No.	Weighting (%)	Remarks ("-" for nil entry)	Allow Use of GenAI?
1	Assignment	2, 3	30	e.g., drafting a BHR policy for a corporation, or advising a corporation about its human rights responsibilities, or writing a weekly journal on BHR issues	No
2	Participation in hypothetical scenarios, case studies and role plays	2, 3, 4	20	-	No

**Continuous Assessment (%)**

50

**Examination (%)**

50

**Examination Duration (Hours)**

2

**Minimum Continuous Assessment Passing Requirement (%)**

40

**Minimum Examination Passing Requirement (%)**

40

**Additional Information for ATs**

Applicable to students admitted in Semester A 2022/23 and 2023/24

To pass this course, student must obtain an aggregate mark of 50% and a minimum of 50% in each of the continuous assessment and the examination elements of the assessment. Coursework for this purpose means those ways in which students are assessed otherwise than by the end of session examination.

Applicable to students admitted before Semester A 2022/23 and Semester A 2024/25 and thereafter

To pass this course, students must obtain an aggregate mark of 40% and a minimum of 40% in each of the assessment tasks (e.g., assignment, class participation and examination). Continuous assessment means all those ways in which students are assessed otherwise than by the end of semester examination.

The overall mark for participating in interactive class activities will be based on the quality of the participation. Specific assessment criteria for class participation will be provided by the course leader.

The examination of this course will be open book and of two hours duration.

The assessment will be formative to enable students to demonstrate their capacity to understand, analyse and apply rules and principles and summative to assess students' ability to synthesise primary and secondary material to solve novel problems.

**Assessment Rubrics (AR)****Assessment Task**

Assignment

**Criterion**

Ability to identify issues, conduct research, offer reasoned reflections, and use supporting authorities

**Excellent**

Excellent identification of issues, evidence of research, and reflection of views supported by authorities

**Good**

Good identification of issues, evidence of research, and reflection of views supported by authorities

**Fair**

Fair identification of issues, evidence of research, and reflection of views supported by authorities

**Marginal**

Barely adequate identification of issues, evidence of research, and reflection of views supported by authorities

**Failure**

Poor identification of issues, evidence of research, and reflection of views supported by authorities

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**Assessment Task**

Participation in hypothetical scenarios, case studies and role plays

**Criterion**

Ability to identify issues, demonstrate an understanding of the relevant principles/regulations, apply principles to real or hypothetical scenarios, and articulate one's views orally

**Excellent**

Excellent identification of issues, evidence of understanding principles/regulations and applying them to hypothetical scenarios, and articulation of one's views in a coherent and persuasive manner

**Good**

Good identification of issues, evidence of understanding principles/regulations and applying them to hypothetical scenarios, and articulation of one's views in somewhat coherent and persuasive manner

**Fair**

Fair identification of issues, evidence of understanding principles/regulations and applying them to hypothetical scenarios, and articulation of one's views

**Marginal**

Barely adequate identification of issues, evidence of understanding principles/regulations and applying them to hypothetical scenarios, and articulation of one's views

**Failure**

Poor identification of issues, evidence of understanding principles/regulations and applying them to hypothetical scenarios, and articulation of one's views

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**Assessment Task**

Examination

**Criterion**

Ability to analyse facts, identify relevant issues, apply principles/regulations, and communicate one's reasoned views in writing

**Excellent**

Excellent analysis of facts, identification of issues, application of principles/regulations, and communication of one's reasoned views

**Good**

Good analysis of facts, identification of issues, application of principles/regulations, and communication of one's views

**Fair**

Fair analysis of facts, identification of issues, application of principles/regulations, and communication of one's views

**Marginal**

Barely adequate analysis of facts, identification of issues, application of principles/regulations, and communication of one's views

**Failure**

Poor analysis of facts, identification of issues, application of principles/regulations, and communication of one's views

**Part III Other Information****Keyword Syllabus**

- a. Historical evolution of the business and human rights (BHR) field against the backdrop of privatisation of state as well as human rights in a globalised economy, extraterritorial human rights obligations of states;
- b. Comparing BHR with concepts such as corporate social responsibility (CSR), responsible corporate citizenship, triple bottom line, and sustainable business;
- c. Relation of BHR/CSR with corporate governance and company law, entry of human rights into international investment agreements, role of business in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, challenges posed by climate change and new technologies;
- d. Justifications for the human rights responsibilities of business, e.g., social license, a risk management tool, the business case for BHR and the prisoner's dilemma, ethical consumerism and sustainable investing, social expectations;
- e. Ascertaining the nature and extent of the human rights responsibilities of business and integrating human rights into business decisions: managing supply chains, conducting human rights due diligence, dealing with local differences, operating in conflict regimes or repressive regimes, and navigating through the web of legal/moral complicity in human rights abuses;
- f. Review of selected BHR regulatory initiatives: corporate codes of conduct, Alien Tort Statute (US), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ILO Tripartite Declaration, UN Global Compact, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, mandatory human rights due diligence legislation, proposal for a legally-binding international instrument;
- g. Corporate accountability and access to effective remedies: judicial and non-judicial remedial mechanisms, role of civil society and human rights defenders, barriers experienced by victims in BHR litigation – the doctrine of forum non conveniens, and difficulties in piercing the corporate veil.

**Reading List****Compulsory Readings**

	Title
1	Surya Deva, <i>Regulating Corporate Human Rights Violations: Humanizing Business</i> , paperback edition (Abingdon: Routledge, 2013).
2	Relevant articles published in the <i>Business and Human Rights Journal</i> (Cambridge University Press).
3	Relevant articles published in the <i>Business and Human Rights Journal</i> (Cambridge University Press).

**Additional Readings**

	Title
1	Joel Bakan, <i>The Corporation: The Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power</i> (New York: Free Press, 2004).
2	Nadia Bernaz, <i>Business and Human Rights: History, Law and Policy – Bridging the Accountability Gap</i> (Abingdon: Routledge, 2016).
3	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, “General Comment No. 24 on State Obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the Context of Business Activities” , E/C.12/GC/24 (23 June 2017).
4	Dorothee Baumann-Pauly and Justine Nolan (eds.), <i>Business and Human Rights: From Principles to Practice</i> (Abingdon: Routledge, 2016)
5	Jernej Letnar Šušteršič, <i>Corporate Accountability under Socio-Economic Rights</i> (Abingdon: Routledge, 2018).
6	Andrew Clapham, <i>Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006).
7	Surya Deva and David Bilchitz (eds.), <i>Human Rights Obligations of Business: Beyond the Corporate Responsibility to Respect?</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013).
8	Surya Deva and David Bilchitz (eds.), <i>Building a Treaty on Business and Human Rights: Context and Contours</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017).
9	Surya Deva and David Birchall (eds.), <i>Research Handbook on Human Rights and Business</i> (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2020).
10	Sarah Joseph, <i>Corporations and Transnational Human Rights Litigation</i> (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2004).
11	David Jason Karp, <i>Responsibility for Human Rights: Transnational Corporations in Imperfect States</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014).
12	Michael Kerr, Richard Janda & Chip Pitts, <i>Corporate Social Responsibility: A Legal Analysis</i> (Markham: LexisNexis, 2009).
13	Jena Martin et al (eds.), <i>When Business Harms Human Rights: Affected Communities that are Dying to be Heard</i> (London: Anthem Press, 2020).
14	OECD, <i>OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct</i> (Paris: OECD, 2018).
15	César Rodríguez-Garavito (ed.), <i>Business and Human Rights: Beyond the End of the Beginning</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017).
16	Juan José Álvarez Rubio and Katerina Yiannibas (eds.), <i>Human Rights in Business: Removal of Barriers to Access to Justice in the European Union</i> (London: Routledge, 2017).
17	John Ruggie, <i>Just Business: Multinational Corporations and Human Rights</i> (New York: WW Norton & Co., 2013).
18	UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, “Access to Effective Remedies under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights” , A/72/162 (18 July 2017).
19	UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, “Corporate Human Rights Due Diligence – Emerging Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward” , A/73/163 (16 July 2018).
20	UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, “Gender dimensions of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights” , A/HRC/41/43 (23 May 2019).