Hong Kong represents an interesting mixture of the East and the West. Hong Kong's Conflict of Laws has maintained a very interesting common law tradition because of the region's experience with British authority for approximately 150 years. The legal system of the HKSAR has also encountered novel problems with which no direct English judicial or statutory precedent can be found since it became a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China in 1997. The HKSAR’s active and positive role in Hague Conference on Private International Law is one example.

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) is a global inter-governmental organization. The present Statute of HCCH declares its objective as “the progressive unification of the rules of private international law”. A melting pot of different legal traditions, it develops and services multilateral legal instruments, which respond to global needs. Under Article 153 of the Basic Law of the HKSAR, Hong Kong has played an important and positive role in the HCCH since 1997. Currently, Hong Kong implements the eight Hague Conventions, which together with the Statute of the Hague Conference itself, are applied to the SAR. How do the Hague Conference and Hague Convention build bridges between HKSAR and other jurisdictions? How is the Hague Convention of Private International Law applied in Hong Kong? What is the future development of the application of Hague Convention of Private International Law in HKSAR? The speaker’s recent research has focused on these questions.

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