COMPANY AND SECURITIES LAW JOURNAL

Volume 26, Number 3

May	2008
-----	------

,	
EDITORIAL	145
ARTICLES	
Enforceable undertakings and the court system – Marina Nehme	
An enforceable undertaking is one of the many sanctions available to a number of Australian regulators. This sanction is widely used in the regulatory community for it allows regulators to reach expeditious solutions to alleged offences at minimal cost to their agencies and the courts. The regulators will usually enter into an enforceable undertaking when they believe that such undertakings will offer a more effective regulatory outcome than other sanctions. This article deals with the following question: Given the apparent popularity of the enforceable undertaking, are the courts in favour of this sanction? In discussing this matter, the author illustrates the support given by the courts to the use of undertakings by regulators and the position of the courts when regulators have sought to enforce undertakings.	147
The Public Administration Act 2004 (Vic): A new approach to the liability and duties of directors on government boards and authorities – $Marco\ Bini$	
Victoria now has a generic piece of legislation, the <i>Public Administration Act 2004</i> (Vic) (PAA), which deals with the governance processes for a range of government boards and authorities. As well as providing for fundamental good governance practices, the PAA also addresses the specific duties of directors of these government boards, and the broader duties of these boards as a whole. The PAA also explicitly recognises the role of the minister in the oversight of these boards. This article briefly outlines the history of government boards in Victoria and examines the policy basis for the enactment of the PAA. Further discussion describes the taxonomy of entities found in the PAA, and in particular, what is a "public entity" for the purposes of the Act. The article describes how the key governance provisions of the PAA operate with a focus on the duties of directors of government boards and their potential liability. This liability is also relevant to the role of the minister responsible for the board. The article speculates on the change in liability for directors or ministers which might have resulted from the passage of the PAA	
TAKEOVERS AND PUBLIC SECURITIES – Simon McKeon and Jonathan Farrer	
Scheme warfare: Navigating contests for control in friendly takeover schemes – Alberto Colla	191
CORPORATE FINANCE – Paul U Ali	
Private equity goes public: "A lightning rod for controversy" – Yee Ben Chaung	199

Guidelines for Contributors

Submission and licence agreement instructions

All contributions to the journal are welcome and should be sent, with a signed licence agreement, to the Production Editor, Company and Securities Law Journal, Lawbook Co., PO Box 3502, Rozelle, NSW 2039 (mail), 100 Harris St, Pyrmont, NSW 2009 (courier) or by email to cslj@thomson.com.au, for forwarding to the Editor. Licence agreements can be downloaded via the internet at http://www.thomson.com.au/support/as_contributors.asp. If you submit your contribution via email, please confirm that you have printed, signed and mailed the licence agreement to the attention of the Production Editor at the mailing address noted above.

Letters to the Editor

By submitting a letter to the editor of this journal for publication, you agree that Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited, trading as Lawbook Co., may edit and has the right to, and may license third parties to, reproduce in electronic form and communicate the letter.

Manuscript

- · Manuscript must be original, unpublished work that has not been submitted for publication elsewhere.
- Personal details (name, qualifications, position) for publication and a delivery address, email address and phone number must be included with the manuscript.
- Manuscript must be submitted electronically via email or on disk in Microsoft Word format.
- Manuscript should not exceed 15,000 words for articles or 3,000 words for section commentary or book reviews. An
 abstract of 100-150 words is to be submitted with article manuscripts.
- Proof pages will be sent to contributors. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of case names, citations and other references. Excessive changes to the text cannot be accommodated.
- This journal complies with the Higher Education Research Data Collection (HERDC) Specifications for peer review. Each article is, prior to publication, reviewed in its entirety by a suitably qualified expert who is independent of the author.

Style

1. Levels of headings should be clearly indicated (no more than four levels).

2. Cases

- Case citation follows case name. Where a case is cited in the text, the citation should follow immediately rather than
 as a footnote. Give at least two and preferably all available citations, the first listed being the authorised reference.
- Australian citations should appear in the following order: authorised series; Lawbook Co./ATP series; other company series (ie CCH, Butterworths); media neutral citation.
- "At" references should only refer to the best available citation, eg: *Mabo v Queensland [No 2]* (1992) 175 CLR 1 at 34; 66 ALJR 408; 107 ALR 1.
- Where only a media neutral citation is available, "at" references should be to paragraph, eg: YG v Minister for Community Services [2002] NSWCA 247 at [19].
- For international cases best references only should be included.

3. Legislation should be cited as follows:

Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth), s 51AC. The full citation should be repeated in footnotes.

4. Books should be cited as follows:

Macken JJ, O'Grady P, Sappideen C and Warburton G, The Law of Employment (5th ed, Lawbook Co., 2002) p 55.

- In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
- 4. Austin RP, "Constructive Trusts" in Finn PD (ed), Essays in Equity (Law Book Co, 1985).
- 5. Austin, n 4, p 56.

5. Journals should be cited as follows:

Odgers S, "Police Interrogation: A Decade of Legal Development" (1990) 14 Crim LJ 220.

Wherever possible use official abbreviations not the full name for journal titles.

- In footnotes do not use ibid or op cit. The following style is preferred:
- 6. Sheehy EA, Stubbs J and Tolmie J, "Defending Battered Women on Trial: The Battered Woman Syndrome and its Limitations" (1992) 16 Crim LJ 220.
- 7. Sheehy et al, n 6 at 221.

6. Internet references should be cited as follows:

Ricketson S, *The Law of Intellectual Property: Copyright, Designs and Confidential Information* (Lawbook Co., subscription service) at [16.340], http://subscriber.lawbookco.com.au viewed 25 June 2002. Underline the URL and include the date the document was viewed.

For further information visit http://www.thomson.com.au/legal/ or contact the Production Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Company and Securities Law Journal comprises eight parts a year.

Customer service and sales inquiries:
Tel: 1300 304 195 Fax: 1300 304 196
Web: www.thomson.com.au/legal/p_index.asp
Email: LRA.Service@thomson.com

Editorial inquiries: Tel: (02) 8587 7000

HEAD OFFICE 100 Harris Street PYRMONT NSW 2009 Tel: (02) 8587 7000 Fax: (02) 8587 7100



© Thomson Legal & Regulatory Limited ABN 64 058 914 668 trading as Lawbook Co.

ISSN 0729-2775

Typeset by Lawbook Co., Pyrmont, NSW

Printed by Ligare Pty Ltd, Riverwood, NSW