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ARTICLES

Institutional shareholders and corporate governance – The Hon JJ Spigelman AC

This article explores the source and nature of the legal obligation, if any, of institutional shareholders to participate in corporate governance by exercising the voting rights attached to shares. While trustee shareholders must use their voting power in the interests of beneficiaries, this does not determine whether a vote should to be cast. Australian fiduciary law – which is proscriptive rather than prescriptive – is unlikely to impose such a duty to vote. Moreover, it seems unlikely that such a duty could be found within the language of s 52 of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth). Instead, the motivation for voting must be the collective interest of all institutional investors in promoting high standards of corporate governance. In this respect, this article revives a worthy but overlooked proposal for institutional shareholders to establish a list of professional, independent directors.

235

The choice between LIFO, FIFO and mark-to-market accounting in the estimation of securities damages – *David Pompilio*

Plaintiffs in securities cases involving allegations of misleading or deceptive conduct and concomitant price inflation sometimes sell shares during the relevant period. This raises the issue that, in part at least, plaintiffs may have actually profited from the alleged misconduct. Whether awarded damages ought to be reduced to reflect such profits is an unsettled matter of law. This article discusses how some of the approaches commonly used to estimate damages in securities cases account for such profits and argues that, despite the prevalence of inventory methods such as LIFO ("last in, first out") and, to a lesser extent, FIFO ("first in, first out"), in the United States, mark-to-market accounting is the most sensible approach for securities law in Australia.

The Australian company disclosure framework: Piecemeal or integrated? - Gill North

CORPORATE FINANCE – Paul U Ali

Friendly arrangements in private equity transactions: Part I – Yee Ben Chaung 269

TAKEOVERS AND PUBLIC SECURITIES - Simon McKeon and Jonathan Farrer

Gloucester Coal: Shareholder rights, competing bids and the role of directors in reverse takeovers – <i>Richard Janko</i>	273
CHINA, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA - Say Goo	
When private equity meets Chines Clashes between looked in transactional models	

When private equity m	eets China: Clas	hes between locked-in	1 transactional model	IS
and the Chinese regulat	tory regime – We	Shen		283

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