

EXAMINABLE DOCUMENTS DECEMBER 2014 AND JUNE 2015

PAPER F4 CORPORATE AND BUSINESS LAW

Knowledge of new examinable regulations and legislation issued by 31 August will be examinable in examination sessions being held in the following calendar year. Documents may be examinable even if the effective date is in the future. This means that all regulations and legislation issued by 31 August 2013 will be examinable in the December 2014 and June 2015 examinations.

The study guide offers more detailed guidance on the depth and level at which the examinable documents will be examined. The study guide should be read in conjunction with the examinable documents list.

Note on Case Law

Candidates should support their answers with analysis referring to cases or examples. There is no need to detail the facts of the case. Remember, it is the point of law that the case establishes that is important, although knowing the facts of cases can be helpful as sometimes questions include scenarios based on well-known cases.

PAPER F4 BWA

Botswana Legal System

Knowledge of the Constitution and leading cases in constitutional law in the area of protection of Human Rights is required.

The Law of Obligations

Both contracts and delict are governed very largely by the received common law. The cases decided by the High Court and Court of Appeal of Botswana are important. Knowledge of leading cases in the appellate courts in South Africa continues to be significant as the system of law in Botswana is received from South Africa.

Employment Law

Knowledge of the Employment Act 2010 and leading decisions in labour law from the Industrial Court and the High Court is essential.

Partnership Law

Knowledge of partnership law is derived from Botswana's common law, which is largely received from South Africa. Familiarity with case law on partnerships will be useful.

Company Law

Knowledge of the Companies Act 2003 is required. Knowledge is also required of the leading cases in company law from Botswana, South Africa and England, which have been incorporated into Botswana's common law.

Governance and Ethical Issues

Knowledge of the division of powers between the shareholders and the board of directors, and the duties of directors as set out in the Companies Act 2003 is essential. A good deal of development has taken place in South Africa in the area of Corporate Governance with the King Report and Code. King II forms the basis for the Botswana Stock Exchange (BSE) Code of Governance. Familiarity with the latest King Code and the

BSE Code of Governance as well as the Botswana Institute of Directors Draft Code on Corporate Governance will be required.

PAPER F4 CHN

These examinable documents do not introduce any new legislation to be the examinable contents, since China has not adopted any substantive business laws after the adoption of the Property Law. Therefore, these examinable documents are intended to give candidates a better understanding of the changes taken place in the Syllabus as from the sessions of June and December 2012, so as to study the relevant laws efficiently.

However, the Judicial Interpretations (III) on the application of the Company Law is introduced as the examinable contents for the first time, which were passed by the Supreme Court of China on 16 December 2010 and came into effect on 16 February 2011. Judicial Interpretations (III) cover the issues on the incorporation of a company, the capital contributions by shareholders and the confirmation of equity or stocks, etc. Considering the importance of the relevant rules to students, only those rules in relation to the incorporation of a company and the capital contributions by shareholders are among the examinable contents.

Furthermore, since the adoption of the Contract Law, the Supreme Court of China has given two judicial interpretations on this law, namely Judicial Interpretations on the Application of the Contract Law (I) and (II). These interpretations deal with most of the legal issues under the Contract Law. However, only those provisions concerning the validity of a contract in the Judicial Interpretations (I) and (II), as well as the provisions concerning to liability for breach of contract in Judicial Interpretations (II) will be examinable for the sessions June 2012 and December 2012.

It should be noted that most of the additions to this version of Syllabus and Study Guide has been within the examinable contents for the last few exam sessions. These Additions merely give candidates a more detailed guideline to the specific rules in law by the National People's Congress (or its Outstanding Committee) and the judicial interpretations by the Supreme Court. For instance, in terms of the judicial interpretations, candidates are required to understand the specific rules in relation to the Contract Law and the Company Law; while under the previous versions of Syllabus and Study Guide candidates were merely required to know the importance of such judicial interpretations in relation to business law, not indicating any specific law. Therefore, except those in relation to the Contract Law and Company Law, other judicial

interpretations are not examinable for the coming sessions, even if the Enterprise Bankruptcy Law and Securities Law constitute parts of business law. For this reason, these examinable documents will not introduce the new legal terms of law.

Candidates should pay attention to the summary of changes at the end of the Syllabus and Study Guide. Besides those additions in Table 2, the summary of changes lists all the deletions in Table 3. This means that some of the rules will not be the examinable contents as from the session of June 2012.

In preparing for the examination, candidates are encouraged to understand clearly the following rules and relevant legal relations as added to 2012 Syllabus and Study Guide:

1. In relation to the judicial interpretations

- Specific rules in relation to Contract Law, especially those rules in relation to the validity of contract in Judicial Interpretations (I) and (II), and the liability for breach of contract in Judicial Interpretations (II)
- Specific rules in relation to Company Law which contained in the Judicial Interpretations (III) on the Application of the Company Law, excluding the Judicial Interpretations (I) and (II) on the Company Law and those not examinable contents in the Judicial Interpretations (III).

2. In relation to the Property Law

- The specific rules in relation to the various forms of the protection of the property rights, including the right to request to confirm the property, recover the property, eliminate hindrance, repair or restore the damaged or destroyed property
- The rules in relation to various liabilities for the infringement of property rights
- The specific rules in relation to co-ownership, including joint tenancy and tenancy in common
- The rules in relation to various forms of usufructuary right
- The specific rules in relation to the limitations on the exercise of usufructuary right, including the compliance of the compulsory provisions of law, the compliance of the contract between the owner and usufruct right holder and non-infringement of the legitimate right of the owner
- The specific rules in relation to the credit secured by property and personal guarantee, especially the ways to deal with the credit secured by property and credit secured by personal guarantee jointly where a debtor fails to discharge his

obligations under the main contract

- The rules in relation to the pledge contract and the pledge rights
- The definition of lien as a form of security interest and the rules on the exercise of the right of lien.

3. In relation to the Labour Contract Law

- The rule in relation to the invalid labour contract
- The rules in relation to the performance of labour contract and the revision of labour contract
- The conditions on the dissolution of a labour contract, especially its difference with the conditions on the termination of a labour contract
- The circumstances under which a labour contract cannot be dissolved
- The circumstances under which a labour contract is terminated
- Obligations of the enterprise despatching labour services towards its employees
- Obligations of the enterprise accepting labour services towards the labour service providers
- The liability of monetary compensation by an employer for violation of law and breach of labour contract.

4. In relation to the Contract Law

- The special rule in relation to the pre-contract liabilities for various wrong-doings during the process of negotiation of a contract by a party
- The rules in relation to the special circumstances affecting the effect of a contract, including the conditions for a contract coming into effect, a contract concluded by a person with no or limited capacity, and a contract concluded by an agent without due authorisation, etc.
- The rule in relation to a party to mitigate the loss or damage caused by the breaching party.

5. In relation to the Company Law

- The rules in relation to the conditions for a company to invest to other enterprises
- The rules in relation to the conditions for a company to provide guaranty to its shareholders or actual controller
- The rules in relation to the obligations of a shareholder towards a company and liability of a company for abusing the limited liability of a company, including the

ways to deal with the situation in which the company is damaged due to a shareholder by abusing the principle of limited liability of a company

- The rules in relation to the restrictions of certain parties set forth in the law on the connected-transactions
- The rules on the right of a shareholder to apply for the cancellation of a resolution of a shareholder's meeting or a resolution of board of directors
- The forms of incorporation of a joint stock company, including the means of sponsorship and means of share offering, the requirements to be met for the incorporation of a joint stock company
- The major differences between a limited liability company and a joint stock company, in terms of board of directors and shareholders' meeting
- The composition of the supervisory board of a limited liability company and a joint stock company
- The qualifications of persons to be appointed as directors, supervisors and senior managerial and their obligations respectively
- The rules in relation to the voting requirements for a board of directors and shareholders' meeting under some special circumstances by a limited liability company, joint stock company and listed joint stock company
- The special conditions for a joint stock company to purchase the stocks of its own
- The restrictions on the transfer of stocks held by promoters of a joint stock company, as well as held by directors, supervisors and senior managerial.

6. In relation to the Enterprise Bankruptcy Law

- The obligations of a debtor during the entire period of bankruptcy procedures, including the obligations of its staff
- The rules on the ways to deal with contracts between the debtor and other parties that have yet been performed where a court accepts the bankruptcy application against the debtor, including the dissolution of contract, continuing to perform the contract
- The powers of a bankruptcy administrator in dealing with the capital and assets of the debtor after a court accepts the bankruptcy application
- The ways of the declaration of the creditor's right, in terms of the several and joint debts, debts arising out of the principal and agent relations, debts arising out of the transactions of negotiable instruments

- The judicial remedies for a creditor to apply with respect to a resolution passed by the creditor's meeting
- The establishment of a creditor's committee and the major functions of a creditor's committee
- The rules in relation to the management of the debtor and the restrictions on the transfer of shares held by directors, supervisors and senior managerial of the debtor during the procedures
- The circumstances under which the rectification should be terminated
- The rules in relation to the rectification plan, in terms of its formulation, the approval requirement and the implementation
- The rules in relation to the ways to deal with insolvent assets in the process of distribution by a bankruptcy administrator.

7. In relation to the Securities Law

- The rules in relation to the trading restrictions on directors, supervisors, senior managerial and shareholders holding more than 5% stock of a listed company
- The rules in relation to the disclosure and report requirements for takeover a listed company through the securities market
- The major functions of the securities supervisory and administrative commission under the State Council
- The major measures that can be taken by the securities supervisory and administrative commission in exercising its functions.

8. In relation to corporate behaviour and legal liabilities

- The various illegal activities of an enterprise or its relevant personnel that violate the Enterprise Bankruptcy Law in the bankruptcy procedures
- The civil liabilities for the illegal activities taken by a bankrupted enterprise or its relevant personnel in the bankruptcy procedures..

PAPER F4 CYP

The examinable legislation consists of the following:

- (i) The Companies Law, Cap. 113 as amended.
- (ii) The Partnerships and Business Names Law, Cap. 116.
- (iii) The Termination of Employment Law, L. 24/67 as amended.
- (iv) The Contract Law, Cap. 149.
- (v) The Civil Wrongs Law, Cap. 148.
- (vi) The Prevention and Suppression of Money Laundering Activities Law of 2007.

- (vii) Insider Dealing and Market Manipulation (Market Abuse) Law 116 (I)/2005.
- (viii) General knowledge of the Cyprus legal system, the Constitution and the Courts and Justice Law 1960.

Specific knowledge of other legislation is not required. However, general familiarity with Cyprus legislation, which relates particularly to the legal system is expected. For example, candidates are expected to be familiar with the fact that Cyprus has ratified and adopted the European Convention of Human Rights, although knowledge of the specific legislation passed to that effect (namely, Law 39/62) is not required to attain full marks in a given question. A further example is provided by the Courts of Justice Law 14/60: although candidates do not need to be familiar with specific provisions of this law, candidates are expected to know that the common law and the principles of equity apply in Cyprus provided that there is no statutory provision governing the matter, and that these are consistent with the Constitution of Cyprus.

Moreover, a general understanding of the laws on bribery is required; for example relevant provisions are made in the Criminal Code Cap. 154 and the Public Service Law (in relation to corruption/bribery of public officials), although detailed understanding of the aforesaid laws is not required.

Paper F4 HKG

Knowledge is required of:

- (i) Basic Law
- (ii) Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap 383)
- (iii) Control of Exemption Clauses Ordinance (Cap 71)
- (iv) Employment Ordinance (Cap 57)
- (v) Partnership Ordinance (Cap 38)
- (vi) Limited Partnership Ordinance (Cap 37)
- (vii) Companies Ordinance (Cap 622)
- (viii) Companies (Winding up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap 32)
- (ix) Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap 405)
- (x) Organised and Serious Crime Ordinance (Cap 455)
- (xi) United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measure) Ordinance (Cap 575)

PAPER F4 LSO

Lesotho Legal System

Knowledge of the Constitution (1993) for law making by Parliament and human rights is required. Do not ignore the system of delegated legislation which Parliament authorises. Constitution is the supreme law and all other laws have to be consistent with it.

The Law of Obligations

Both contracts and delicts are governed very largely by the received common law. The cases decided by the appellate courts in South Africa continue to be significant as the system of courts in Lesotho continue to be guided by them.

Employment Law

Knowledge of the Labour Code Order 1992 and the legal regulations made thereunder is required. There is a growing body of cases in labour law, with which some familiarity is expected.

Partnership Law

Knowledge will be required of the Partnerships Proclamation 1957. The Proclamation provides how the partnerships are formed, their dissolution and various other matters.

Company Law

Knowledge of the Companies Act 2011 and the Insolvency Proclamation 1957 is required. Knowledge is also required of the leading cases in company law.

PAPER F4 MLA

Legal System

With respect to the court structure in Malta, knowledge of the relative provisions under the Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure (Cap. 12 of the Laws of Malta) is required. With reference to sources of law, knowledge is required of the historical development of local legislation as well as the procedure followed in order for legislation to be enacted. With regards to the human rights legislation, knowledge of the relative provisions of the Constitution of Malta and the European Convention, 1987 is required.

The Law of Obligations

Obligations, contractual and otherwise, are provided for under the Civil Code (Cap. 16 of the Laws of Malta).

Professional negligence by the accounting profession is regulated by the Accountancy Profession Act, 1980.

Employment Law

Previously, employment law emanated principally out of the Conditions of Employment (Regulations) Act and The Industrial Relations Act. These two pieces of legislation have now been repealed and have been replaced by the Employment and Industrial Relations Act, 2002. The new law now regulates both employment relations and industrial relations.

The main provisions dealing with employment relations regulate contracts of employment. Provisions include;

- the minimum amount of information to be given to employees in the absence of a contract of service or of one which fails to provide for the prescribed conditions of employment
- the protection of wages
- protection from harassment and victimisation
- the termination of employment.

Complementing these provisions are various regulations which have been brought into force by Legal Notices covering areas such as collective redundancies, parental leave, fixed term contracts and the guarantee fund.

It should also be noted that while the new law introduced various new concepts bringing Maltese legislation in line with modern employment and labour legislation, the law also transposed from previous legislation (updating where required) including several features of employment and industrial law. These are still deemed applicable and relevant despite the passage of time.

Agency and Partnership Law

Agency and the rights and obligations of the different parties to an agency relationship are regulated by the provisions of the Civil Code, while commercial partnerships are regulated by the Companies Act.

Companies

Companies in Malta are regulated by the Companies Act, 1995 and knowledge of this Act is imperative.

This Act has been amended from time to time. In virtue of Act IV of 2003 (Set-Off and Netting on Insolvency Act, 2003) various amendments were introduced to the Companies Act. Such amendments include provisions on the duties of directors, limited partnerships engaged in the collective investment of funds, and company recoveries.

Continuance of companies

In terms of article 425(4) Companies Act, 1995 the Minister issued regulations on the continuance of companies registered in a country other than Malta, in Malta. The Minister also issued regulations on the continuance of companies registered in Malta, in an overseas jurisdiction.

The regulations provide for the procedure to be followed to bring such continuation of corporate existence into effect, in Malta and in the overseas jurisdiction which may be selected for such continuation.

Company Recovery Procedure

Where a company is unable to pay its debts or is imminently likely to become unable to pay its debts, an application may be made to the courts to place the company under Company Recovery Procedure and to issue a Company Recovery Order in terms of which a Special Controller shall be appointed to take over and manage the business of the company. Once appointed, the company shall continue to carry out its normal activities under the supervision of the Special Controller.

Corporate Fraudulent and Criminal Behaviour

Prevention of Financial Markets Abuse Act

With the enactment of the Prevention of Financial Markets Abuse Act, the scope of the offence of insider dealing, as was previously referred to, is much wider. The purpose of the Act is to safeguard the integrity of Maltese and EU financial markets and to enhance investor confidence in those markets. For this object, the Act has transposed and implemented the Market Abuse Directive and its Implementing Measures, and consequently the Act and any regulations adopted thereunder, must be interpreted and applied accordingly.

The prohibitions and requirements laid down in the Act apply to acts carried out

- (a) by any person in Malta or outside Malta concerning financial instruments that are admitted to trading on a regulated market in Malta, including admission to a recognised investment exchange situated or operating in Malta or for which a request for admission to trading on such market in Malta has been made; or
- (b) by any person in Malta concerning financial instruments that are admitted to trading on a regulated market in any other Member State or EEA State, or for which a request for admission to trading on such market has been made.

Money Laundering

Malta's prevention of money laundering regime is covered in two statutory instruments, namely the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (Act XIX of 1994, as amended) and the Prevention of Money Laundering and Funding of Terrorism Regulations.

The existing Regulations, which were promulgated on the 31st July 2008 (LN 180 of 2008) and subsequently amended by Legal Notice 328 of 2009, serve to implement the provisions of the Third EU Directive, bringing Malta in line with the minimum prevention of money laundering standards implemented on a pan-European level.

PAPER F4 MYS

The examinable legislation for F4 MYS consists of the following :

- Companies Act 1965 (including the Companies(Amendment) Act 2007)
- Capital Markets and Services Act 2007
- Securities Commission Act 1993
- Contracts Act 1950
- Specific Relief Act 1950
- Civil Law Act 1959
- Partnership Act 1961
- Registration of Businesses Act 1956
- Employment Act 1955
- Industrial Relations Act 1967
- Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009
- Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012
- Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001.

Further, it must be noted that the Securities Industry Act 1983 has been repealed and replaced by the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

Candidates are also reminded to refer to the latest updated Study Guide to be able to focus on examinable areas.

PAPER F4 PKN

The examinable legislation for F4 PKN consists of the following :

- The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 1973 (as amended by the 18th, 19th and 20th Constitutional Amendments)
- The Contract Act, 1872
- The Partnership Act, 1932
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The West Pakistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1968
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Companies Ordinances, 1984
- The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969
- The Companies (General Provisions and Forms) Rules, 1985

- The Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) Rules, 2003
- The Non-Banking Finance Companies and Notified Entities Regulations, 2008
- The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 (Act VII of 2010).

PAPER F4 RUS

These notes provide an introduction to the syllabus for F4 (RUS), the structure of the examination and some guidelines on policies in relation to reading and support material.

The syllabus and study guide for F4 can be downloaded from the accaglobal.com website. This is the primary source document for those preparing for the examination, as it determines the scope of study and gives an important indication of what must be dealt with in preparation for the examination.

Candidates will be expected to have a broad knowledge of the Russian legal system and the main elements of the Civil Code relating to civil rights, obligations and representation. The corporate law sections focus on the main types of partnership and company but do not require a detailed understanding of other types of business. There are further sections of the syllabus on employment law. The company law sections include formation and constitution, management and administration, capital and financing and corporate (but not personal) insolvency. Questions may relate to partnerships, limited liability companies and joint-stock companies. Candidates should assume that questions and published answers that include the term 'joint-stock companies' refer to open and closed companies limited by shares (ie companies whose names have the suffixes –OAO- and –ZAO- respectively).

Employment law focuses on the relationship between the employer and the employee, including the legal nature of the relationship, the respective rights and obligations of the parties to a labour contract and how the relationship may be brought to an end.

The final section of the syllabus requires candidates to be familiar with laws specific to insider dealing and money laundering.

The examinable legislation for F4 RUS consists of the following :

The Civil Code of the Russian Federation

The Federal Law on Joint-Stock Companies (Companies Limited by Shares) including amendments introduced by Federal Law 228-FZ

The Federal Law on Limited Liability Companies, including amendments introduced by Federal Law 228-FZ and 312-FZ

The Federal Law on Insolvency (Bankruptcy)

The Labour Code of the Russian Federation.

The Federal Law on Securities Market (in relation to transactions that destabilise markets only)

Candidates should also be aware of the provisions of Penal Law relating to bribery and corruption.

PAPER F4 SCT

Scottish Legal System

Knowledge of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and the Scotland Acts 1998 – 2012 is required.

The Law of Obligations

Knowledge of the Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995, the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977, and the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 is required.

Employment Law

Knowledge of the Employment Rights Act 1996 and the Employment Tribunals (Constitution and Rules of Procedure) Regulations 2013, and the Unfair Dismissal and Statement of Reasons for Dismissal (Variation of Qualifying Period) Order 2012 is required.

Partnership Law

Knowledge will be required of the Partnership Act 1890, the Limited Partnerships Act 1907, and the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000.

Company Law

Knowledge of the Companies Act 2006 is required. Knowledge is also required of the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986, and the Insolvency Act 1986.

Corporate Fraudulent and Criminal Behaviour

Knowledge of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 in relation to insider dealing, the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 in relation to money laundering, and the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 in relation to market abuse is required.

Knowledge of the Bribery Act 2010 in relation to bribery is required.

NOTE: Although detailed knowledge of any other legislation is not required, the consequences of such legislation as it might affect substantive areas of the syllabus will be required.

PAPER F4 SGP

Candidates should note that aspects of the Application of English Law Act Cap 7A, the Unfair Contracts Terms Act Cap 396, the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act Cap 53B, the Misrepresentation Act Cap 390, the Partnership Act Cap 391, the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005, the Limited Partnerships Act 2008, the Companies Act Cap 50, the Securities and Futures Act Cap 289, and the Prevention of Corruption Act Cap 241 as set out in the Study Guide are examinable.

In relation to vitiating factors under contract law, the doctrine of restraint of trade has replaced illegality as a topic. Candidates should understand the requirements that have to be fulfilled before a restraint of trade can be enforced in court.

In relation to the law that governs company formations, candidates are no longer expected to memorise the procedures to register public and private companies, contents of memorandum and contents of articles. Instead, candidates are expected to understand the legal effect of a company's memorandum and articles of association as well as the implications of including a particular provision in the memorandum and articles of association. In addition, candidates are also expected to understand the procedures that have to be complied with to alter the memorandum and articles of association.

In relation to creditor protection under company law, candidates do not need to memorise all the rules on maintenance of capital. They are expected to be able to outline only the following rules: reduction of capital, share buy-back and distribution of dividends.

In relation to the law governing company meetings and resolutions, candidates do not need to be concerned with extraordinary resolutions and elective resolutions. They should only focus on the rules that govern ordinary, special and written resolutions.

In relation to companies in financial difficulties, candidates should focus on judicial management and schemes of arrangement as alternatives to winding up. Candidates are expected to be able to outline the judicial management and schemes of arrangement procedures. They should also be prepared to use key provisions in the Companies Act that regulate judicial management and schemes of arrangement to analyse fact scenarios.

In relation to corporate fraudulent and criminal behaviour candidates are expected to understand and apply sections 5 and 6 Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 241).

PAPER F4 VNM

These notes provide an introduction to the syllabus for F4 (VNM), the structure of the examination and some guidelines on policies in relation to reading and support material.

The syllabus and study guide for F4 can be downloaded from the accaglobal.com website. This is the primary source document for those preparing for the examination, as it determines the scope of study and gives an important indication of what must be dealt with in preparation for the examination.

Candidates will be expected to have a broad knowledge of the Vietnamese legal system and the main elements of the Civil Code relating to civil rights, obligations and voluntary representation. The corporate law sections focus on the main types of partnership and company but do not require a detailed understanding of other types of business. There are further sections of the syllabus on employment law and corporate governance. The company law sections include formation and constitution, management and administration, capital and financing and

corporate (but not personal) insolvency. Questions may relate to partnerships, limited liability companies and shareholding companies.

Employment law focuses on the relationship between the employer and the employee, including the legal nature of the relationship, the respective rights and obligations of the parties to a labour contract and how the relationship may be brought to an end.

The final section of the syllabus requires candidates to be familiar with laws specific to insider dealing and money laundering.

The examinable legislation for F4 VNM consists of the following :

- Law on National Assembly
- Law on Government Organisation
- Law on People's Court Organisation
- Law on Procuracy Organisation
- The Civil Code
- The Law on Enterprises
- The Law on Bankruptcy
- The Labour Code
- Law on Securities

In addition to knowledge of the primary sources of law as listed above, candidates are expected to have knowledge of substantive changes brought about by secondary legislation such as decrees, circulars and decisions enacted by the legislature.

Candidates should also be aware of the provisions of Penal Law relating to bribery and corruption.

PAPER F4 ZAF

Essential Elements of the Legal System

Knowledge of the Constitution 1996 is required.

Law of Obligations

Knowledge of the Consumer Protection Act 2008 is required.

Employment Law

Knowledge of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act 1997 and the Labour Relations Act 1995 is required.

Insolvency and business rescue proceedings

Knowledge of the Insolvency Act 1936 is required.

Fraudulent and Criminal Behaviour

Knowledge of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 1998, the National Prosecuting Authority Act 1998 and the Promotion of Access to Information Act 2000 is required. The Financial Markets Act 2012 also came into force on 3 June 2013. This Act repeals

the Securities Services Act 2004. Knowledge of the Financial Markets Act is therefore required.

Companies Act

The Companies Act is relevant with regards to a number of the study units.

On 19 April 2011 the President approved the Proclamation that put into force the Companies Act 71 2008 from 1 May 2011. On 26 April 2011 the President assented to the Companies Amendment Act 3 2011 which also came into effect on 1 May 2011. Furthermore, the Companies Regulations, 2011 was signed and approved by the Minister of Trade and Industry and also came into effect on 1 May 2011.

A copy of the Companies Act 71 2008 is available on:

http://us-cdn.creamermedia.co.za/assets/articles/attachments/21440_71_of_2008.pdf

A copy of the Companies Amendment Act 2011 is available on:

http://us-cdn.creamermedia.co.za/assets/articles/attachments/33133_n370.pdf

A copy of the Companies Regulations, 2011 is available on:

http://www.thedti.gov.za/news2011/companies_regulations_final.pdf

The Companies Act 71 2008 replaces the Companies Act 61 1973 (except for Chapter XIV) as well as the Corporate Laws Amendment Act 24 of 2006 and is examinable, as well as the Close Corporations Act 1984.

PAPER F4 ZWE

The examinable legislation for F4 ZWE consists of the following :

- The Constitution of Zimbabwe (1980) Part 3 – Declaration of Rights
- The Consumer Contracts Act (Chapter 8:03)
- Labour Act (Chapter 28:01)
- The Companies Act (Chapter 24:03)
- The Insolvency Act (Chapter 6:04)
- The Securities Act (Chapter 24:25) regulating the buying and selling of shares, stock, loan capital, debentures, etc (This Act repeals the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Act (Chapter 24:18))
- Public Accountants and Auditors Act (Chapter 27:13)
- Bank Use Promotion and Suppression of Money Laundering Act (Chapter 24:24).
- The Serious Offences (Confiscation of Profits) Act (Chapter 9:17)
- The Anti-Corruption Commission Act (Chapter 9:22), in particular sections 12 and 13
- Chapter IX Bribery and Corruption (sections 169-174 only) of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act (Chapter 9:23).