2010年12月ACCA考试考官报告(F4)(4) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2010_E5_B9_ B412_E6_c52_645765.htm 点击查看:#0000ff>2010年12月ACCA 考试考官报告汇总具体意见:问题七要求考生解释名词"证 券承销保荐",并指出建立这个体系的目标以及保荐人在提 供专业服务时的责任。问题八要求处理物权法下有关用益权 和所有权的法律问题。 Question SevenThis question required candidates to explain the term sponsor in underwriting securities, and state the objective of setting up such a system as well as the liabilities of the sponsor in providing professional services. The performances of this question were also unsatisfactory, since many candidates did not understand clearly the functions of a sponsor in underwriting securities. Part (a) was relevant to the explanation of the term sponsor. According to the Securities Law, sponsor is a qualified person or institute who is responsible for verifying cautiously the application documents and information disclosure materials of any issuer, and supervising as well as urging the issuer to operate normatively the offering of the securities. Therefore, the functions of a sponsor are different from those of a security underwriter. This was the common error for candidates when they were answering this part of question, and also constituted the major reasons which resulted in the incorrect answers to part (b) and (c) of this question. Since the correct understanding of a sponsor in underwriting securities is the basis for candidates to state the objective of setting up such a system (part b) and various liabilities for wrong doings or failure to perform

his duty in providing professional services (part c). Part (b) of this question was relevant to the objective of setting up such a sponsor system in underwriting securities. Generally the objective is to prevent the market risks from occurrence, regulate the operation of the listed companies and protect the lawful rights and interests of investors through the joint legal liability of the issuer and sponsor. Most of candidates who gained limited marks in this part of question failed to state that one of the important objectives is to protect the rights and interests of investors. Part (c) of this question required candidates to state various legal liabilities by a sponsor for his wrong doings or failure to perform his duty in providing professional services. The legal liabilities include: The sponsor may be ordered to make a rectification and be imposed a fine not less the amount of but not more than five times of the business incomes. the illegal incomes may be confiscated.the business permission may be suspended or cancelled.the sponsor in charge may be given a disciplinary warning and fine.the sponsor may be disqualified.Performances of this part were comparatively better than those of the other two parts. On the other hand, many candidates still failed to state such legal liabilities as the suspension or cancellation of business permission, which are commonly used in practices. Question EightThis question required candidates to deal with the legal issue in relation to the usufructuary right and ownership under the Property Law. Performances for this question were satisfactory. Most of candidates were able to give a correct answer to the three parts of this question and gained high marks. In part (a), candidates should describe the category of

property right Mr Lee has held regarding the mountain. It was obvious that Mr Lee held the usufructuary right which belongs to one category of the property rights. According to the relevant provisions of the Property Law, a holder of usufructuary right is entitled to possess, use and collect proceeds from the immovables or movables owned by someone else. Mr Lee, through the contract for the management of land, just held all these rights under the contract in question. However, some candidates did not describe the category of the property right as the usufructuary right, merely describing that Mr Lee held the right of management of land. Such an answer actually was a copy of the question. Part (b) was to test a basic rule with respect to the ownership of the natural resources and other categories of rights under the Property Law. According to the Property Law all the natural resources, such as mineral resources and water, shall be in the ownership of the State. Therefore, although Mr Lee obtained a right to manage a piece of land in light of a contract, this right could not extend to the natural resources under the land. In other words, the usufructuary right of Mr Lee could not prevail over the ownership of the natural resources exclusively owned by the State. However, some candidates did not understand this particular rule and consider incorrectly that the coal under the land should be held by Mr Lee or by the villagers. Part (c) of the question was to test the legal relations between the ownership of the natural resources and the right to the management of land. Almost all candidates were able to answer this part of question and gained high marks. Although some candidates failed to give a correct answer to part (b), they were still able to

answer part (c) correctly,by stating that the ownership of coal did not affect Mr Lee's usufructuary right. Obviously, Mr Lee's usufructuary right should be protected by the Property Law. If the State wants, as an owner of the coal under the Mr Lee's land, to exploit the coal mine, it shall make a reasonable compensation to him. The villagers were neither the legitimate holder of the usufructuary right over the land, nor the owner of the coal under the land. They should make compensation to Mr Lee for the destroyed trees. 相关推荐:#0000ff>2011年6月ACCA考试各科考试大纲汇总#0000ff>ACCA考试必备:常见词汇中英对照表及释义汇总#0000ff>ACCA考试必备:常见词汇中英对照表及释义汇总#0000ff>ACCA2011年6月、12月F4考试文档(中国)汇总百考试题编辑推荐:#ff0000> 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com