

Company Loan Pack

Dear Sir/Madam,

Company loans have recently been the subject of considerable legislative attention.

We have prepared this Loan Pack to help you to ensure that any loans made by your company comply with the strict guidelines set down by the Income Tax Assessment Act ("the Act").

The included Explanatory Notes summarises the requirements of the Act in this regard and should be read carefully before proceeding to transact a loan. Naturally, your accounting or legal adviser should be consulted.

You should note that your company's constitution contains provisions that allow loans to be made by the company (by the authority of the directors). For your reference, we have included a sample minute and sample loan agreement, both of which are necessary to document Div 7A loans made by the company.

Please do not hesitate to contact our office should you have any queries or require any assistance.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "m neibling", is positioned above the printed name and title.

Matthew Neibling
CEO

Loans from private companies

Application of Division 7A of the
Income Tax Assessment Act 1936

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Loans from private companies

Application of Division 7A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936

Background

Division 7A of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (the "Act") operates to deem payments or loans by private companies to shareholders (and their associates) to be assessable dividends (to the extent that the company has a "distributable surplus" which is calculated under S109Y of the Act). Div 7A may apply to:

- payments and loans made by the company to or on behalf of a shareholder or an associate (S109C to 109F);
- payments and loans made through interposed entities (S109S to 109X);
- payments and loans made by a trust where a shareholder or associate has an unpaid trust entitlement (S109 XA to 109XD) including by way of interposed entities (S109XE to 109XI).

Div 7A will also extend to the forgiveness of a debt by the company whether of a payment or loan referred to above or otherwise.

The expression, "associate" is defined in Section 318 of the Act and is very broad. It will include relatives, partners, related trusts and companies.

Payments and loans which are caught by Div 7A will be deemed to be a dividend paid by the company. Where a dividend is deemed to have been paid, no franking credit can be claimed by the recipient of the dividend. These amounts are included in the assessable income of the shareholder or associate under Section 44 of the Act.

Under TR 2010/3, where a trust records an unpaid entitlement in favour of a company beneficiary, the ATO considers that the unpaid entitlement constitutes a loan by the company to the trust because in not demanding payment, the company grants "financial accommodation" in favour of the trust.

Some exceptions are available and are listed in Section 109H of the Act. Of these, this paper deals with the exceptions for payments and loans that meet certain criteria for minimum interest rate and maximum term. The relevant criteria are set out in Section 109N of the Act.

Section 109RB permits the Commissioner to treat payments which would otherwise be caught by Div 7A to be disregarded or to permit a deemed dividend to be franked. However, the circumstances in which the Commissioner's discretion may be exercised, are very limited.

The Div 7A Loan Agreement

The Div 7A Loan Agreement is designed for maximum flexibility and to comply with the specific requirements for "excluded loans" for the purposes of the Act. Please refer to the relevant sections (particularly Section 109N) and to TD 2008/8 issued by the Commissioner to clarify what is required to satisfy Section 109N(1)(a) of the Act and to make a payment or loan an "excluded loan".

TD 2008/8 requires that the entire agreement between the parties must be in writing including:

- the names of the parties;

- the loan terms (i.e. the amount of the loan and the date the loan amount is drawn, the requirement to repay the loan amount, the period of the loan and the interest rate payable);
- that the parties named have agreed to the terms; and
- when the written agreement was made, the date it was signed.

For the purposes of the Act, an agreement that is partly oral and partly in writing is not an agreement in writing.

The ATO has recognised that the requirement for the agreement to be in writing would also be sufficiently satisfied if there is written confirmation of the existence of the agreement and the essential elements. For example, an exchange of letters, emails, faxes, or other means of communication would be sufficient if they are dated and provide written evidence of the terms of the agreement and the parties' acceptance of those terms.

We recommend that, in all cases, a formal loan agreement be prepared and signed by the borrower to ensure that each Div 7A loan complies with the ATO's requirements.

What are excluded loans and how do they work?

Subdivision D of Div 7A sets out the rules for determining when payments and loans are not treated as dividends. Its purpose is to ensure that "genuine" loans (or those that are assessable under another provision in the Act) are not taxed unfairly. A payment or loan is not treated as a dividend if:

- it is made to another company (other than a company in the capacity of a trustee) and the recipient company does not pay or loan an amount to a shareholder or associate of the first company; or
- the loan is made in the ordinary course of business on the usual terms that would apply to arm's length loans; or
- a repayment of a debt owed by a private company to a shareholder or associate to the extent that the repayment is not more than the value the debt would have had if the private company and shareholder or associate had been dealing with each other at arm's length (this section ensures that such commercial dealings are not taxed unfairly, and that, for example, disguised distributions are not made by inflating the amount of a debt owed to a shareholder or associate by a private company); or
- a private company makes a loan to a shareholder or associate in a year of income and that loan is repaid by the end of that income year; or
- the payment or loan made by a private company to a shareholder or associate forms part of the assessable income of the shareholder or the associate by virtue of some other provision of the Act; or
- the payment or loan meets the criteria of an "excluded loan". The requirements of an excluded loan are that:
 - (i) the loan is made under a written agreement (Section 109N(1)(a) of the Act);
 - (ii) the rate of interest payable on the loan is equal to or exceeds the Indicator Lending Rate, that is, the Bank variable housing loan interest rate last published by the Reserve Bank of Australia before the end of the year of income (referred to as the "benchmark interest rate");

- (iii) the maximum term for a secured loan must be no more than 25 years, and for all other loans, no more than 7 years. For a secured loan, the amount of the loan cannot exceed 90% of the value of the property over which security is provided (less any other liabilities in respect of which the property provides security). Such loans must be secured by way of registered mortgage;
- (iv) loan repayments must be made which are equal to or greater than the minimum yearly repayment (Section 109N). (See below under "Repayments").

Amalgamated loans

Loans on similar terms made during the same year of income (that are not treated as dividends at the end of the year) are brought together to form a single amalgamated loan at the end of that year. It will then be necessary to make a minimum yearly repayment in respect of this amalgamated loan. Repayments made towards any of the loans that a shareholder or associate received in the previous income year will be treated as a repayment of the amalgamated loan (Section 109E(4)).

Repayments

The Division 7A provisions require that there be minimum yearly repayments. Should the shareholder or associate fail to meet the minimum yearly repayment, and the Commissioner has not exercised his/her discretion to disregard the failure to make the minimum yearly repayment, the outstanding amount of the loan will be deemed to be a dividend in the income year when the shareholder or associate defaults (Sections 109E(1) and (2)).

The Commissioner has discretion to disregard the failure to make a minimum yearly repayment if the failure was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the shareholder or associate, and the inclusion of a dividend in the assessable income of the shareholder or associate would cause undue hardship to the shareholder or associate. In deciding whether to exercise the discretion, the Commissioner must have regard to the following factors:

- whether the shareholder or associate had the capacity to repay the loan at the time it was granted;
- any circumstances that reduced the capacity of the shareholder or associate to repay in the particular year of income;
- whether the shareholder or associate has made a genuine attempt during that year to make the minimum yearly repayment;
- whether the shareholder or associate has made the minimum yearly repayment in previous years (Section 109Q).

An example of a situation in which the Commissioner may exercise his or her discretion is where the shareholder or associate has been involuntarily retrenched from his or her employment.

A request for the exercise of the Commissioner's discretion to disregard the requirement to make a minimum yearly repayment may be lodged with the Commissioner at any time. There is no guarantee that the Commissioner would, in fact, exercise the discretion. Therefore, prior to the exercise of the discretion, any return lodged in respect of a year in which the minimum yearly repayment was not made would be on the basis that the outstanding amount of the amalgamated loan is treated as a dividend.

It is therefore necessary to determine how these minimum yearly repayments are calculated.

Calculating the minimum yearly repayment

The minimum yearly repayment is worked out using the formula in Subdivision C (Section 109E(6)) - the formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Amount of the loan not repaid by end of the previous year of income} \times \text{Current year's benchmark interest rate}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1 + \text{Current year's benchmark interest rate}} \right)^{\text{Remaining term}}}$$

where:

current year's benchmark interest rate is the benchmark interest rate for the year of income for which the minimum yearly repayment is being worked out;

benchmark interest rate is the rate last published by the Reserve Bank before the start of the year of income;

remaining term is the difference between:

- the number of years in the longest term of any of the constituent loans that the amalgamated loan takes account of; and
- the number of years between the end of the private company's year of income in which the loan was made and the end of the private company's year of income before the year of income for which the minimum yearly repayment is being worked out,

rounded up to the next higher whole number if the difference is not already a whole number.

The formula calculates the annual repayment of principal and interest required to repay the amalgamated loan over the term of the loan. The data necessary for the calculation are the value of the loan, the benchmark interest rate (as listed in the regulations), the original term of the loan and the remaining term of the loan. If the number for the remaining term of the loan is not a whole number, then it is rounded up. The term of the amalgamated loan is the longest of any of the loans, which make up the amalgamated loan.

For example:

- if the amount of the amalgamated loan is \$100,000;
- the term of the loan is five years;
- the remaining term of the loan is also 5 years;
- the benchmark interest rate is 8%;

- the minimum yearly repayment in the year immediately after the year in which the amalgamated loan comes into existence is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{100,000 \times 0.08}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1 + 0.08} \right)^5} = \$25,0045$$

In order to calculate the minimum yearly repayment for the second or subsequent year, the borrower has to know how much of the repayment made in the first year is attributable to interest and how much is applied to reduce the principal. To calculate this, the borrower may apply the relevant benchmark interest rate to the amount outstanding from time to time in the year calculated on daily balances. The amount of the loan repaid during a year is obtained by deducting the amount of interest calculated under this formula from the actual repayment made during the year. The opening balance for the next year is the difference between the opening balance at the beginning of the previous year less the principle repaid during that year.

Some repayments are not taken into account

There are a few circumstances where a repayment will not be taken into account for the purpose of these provisions.

Payments with the intent of re-borrowing

Section 109R is intended to prevent a shareholder or associate from avoiding the operation of Division 7A by temporarily repaying the loan.

Repayments of the whole or a part of a loan will not be taken into account if a reasonable person would conclude, on the basis of the relevant circumstances, that the shareholder or associate objectively intended to re-borrow a similar or larger sum from the same private company.

A repayment will be taken into account in determining whether a loan has been repaid in whole or in part in the year in which it was made, or in determining whether a minimum yearly repayment has been made, even if there is an intention to re-borrow, to the extent that the loan is offset by repayments sourced from:

- a dividend payable to the shareholder or associate of the private company;
- the PAYE earnings of the borrower; or
- the difference between the arm's length value of property transferred to the private company and any consideration provided by the company for the property.

A payment made to a private company by a third party on behalf of a shareholder or associate will be treated as a repayment if:

- the amount is owed by the third party to the shareholder or associate; and
- the amount is included in the assessable income of the shareholder or associate.

Anti Avoidance

It is important to note that certain repayments will be disregarded if a reasonable person would conclude, on the basis of all relevant circumstances, that the shareholder or associate intended to re-borrow a similar or larger sum from the same company.

Also, a payment made to the lender by a third party on behalf of a shareholder or associate will only be treated as a repayment if the amount paid by that third party is owed by it to the shareholder or associate and would be included in the assessable income of that shareholder or associate. Therefore, it is important for the shareholder or associate borrowing the money to make all repayments to the lender rather than have a third party make those repayments on his/her/their behalf.

Repayments by shareholders and associates may be sourced from dividends payable to that shareholder or associate by the private company.

Loan Agreement

<u>Lender</u>	
<u>Borrower</u>	
<u>Loan Amount</u>	\$
<u>Agreement Date</u>	

This agreement ("Agreement") is made between the Lender and the Borrower and incorporates the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions.

1. The Borrower acknowledges that:
 - (a) the Borrower has requested the Lender to lend, advance or make the Loan Amount available to, for the benefit of or on behalf of or at the direction of the Borrower; and
 - (b) the Lender has loaned, advanced, granted or made the Loan Amount available to, for the benefit of or on behalf of or at the direction of the Borrower or has agreed to lend, advance or make the Loan Amount available to, for the benefit of or on behalf of or at the direction of the Borrower subject to the terms of this Agreement and the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions; and
 - (c) the Borrower has resolved to accept Loans by the Lender;
 - (d) the Borrower has received and read a copy of the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions.
2. The Borrower agrees that:
 - (a) this Agreement evidences the making of Loans by the Lender to, for the benefit of or on behalf of or at the direction of the Borrower and that the Borrower will comply with and fully perform its Obligations under this Agreement (including the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions); and
 - (b) this Agreement contains all of the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions adopted by the Lender as though those terms were fully set out in it.
3. The Borrower agrees to repay to the Lender the whole of the Loan Amount together with Interest in accordance with the Lender's Division 7A Standard Terms and Conditions.

Signed by the Borrower:

Borrower/Sole Director/Sole Secretary

Borrower/Director/Secretary

Important Notes

This publication is intended to convey general information only in relation to its subject matter. It is not intended nor should it be treated as legal advice by the reader. Any specific questions or issues should be directed to your accountant or qualified legal practitioner.

We do not provide legal, accounting, taxation, superannuation or investment advice or advice regarding stamp duty or other state or territory taxes nor in respect of any other matter.

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You must satisfy yourself that all documents comply with the relevant legislation and the law regarding arrangements of this type.

Advice should be obtained from qualified and licensed professionals before signing any documents.

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Explanatory Notes

Directors Duties under the Corporations Act 2001

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Explanatory Notes

Directors Duties under the Corporations Act 2001

Becoming a director of a company carries with it certain responsibilities and duties. These are contained in the Corporations Act, which governs the management and operation of companies.

You are under an obligation to understand your duties and responsibilities as a director of a company. Ignorant, careless and dishonest company directors have lost their savings, their reputations and gone to prison because they did not meet the standards the law imposes.

A successful director is competent in his or her role as a director. Competency will only come through an understanding of these duties.

A good knowledge of directors' responsibilities to the company and its members can potentially prevent you from being personally liable for failure to carry out these duties.

This overview is by no means a full coverage of a director's duties. The Corporations Act is complex and you should seek professional legal advice if the need arises.

Appointing Directors

Requirements for Directorship

Any person may be a company director except:

- a person who is not yet 18 years old (s201B(1));
- entities such as corporations;
- undischarged bankrupts (s206B(3));
- a person who has been, in the period of five years prior to becoming a director, convicted or released from prison for offences related to the promotion, formation or running of a company, including:
 - (i) failure to carry out obligations imposed by the insolvency procedures of a company;
 - (ii) issuing a company prospectus which contains a "false or misleading statement or material omissions";
 - (iii) serious fraud;
 - (iv) failing to carry out directors' duties in relation to a previous company;
 - (v) altering books and records concerning the management, capital and finances of a company;
 - (vi) publishing "misleading information" concerning takeover bids, company securities or raising capital; and
- a person who is prohibited by the court or by an order of the Australian Securities and Investment Commission from managing a company.

Numbers of Directors

Proprietary (or private) companies require a minimum of one director and one shareholder. These

companies are often termed sole director companies. A proprietary company does not need a secretary if there is only one director. The need for a company secretary in sole director companies has been recognised as superfluous and accordingly, the law has been changed.

A public company must have at least three (3) directors at least two (2) of which must ordinarily reside in Australia. Proprietary companies require at least one (1) Australian resident director.

Common Seals

As companies are no longer required to have or use common seals, the Corporations Act allows third parties to assume that a document has been duly executed under hand if executed by:

- two directors of the company;
- a director and secretary of the company; or
- if the company is a proprietary company, a sole director.

This assumption may be made by any person who is unaware of a particular company's requirements for due execution of a document.

Forming Companies

Whether an executive director or not, all directors will have the same duties and obligations under the Law.

Business Judgement Rule

The business judgement rule is an overriding safe harbour to protect directors from personal liability for breaches of duty owed to the company and to shareholders. The rule means that where the director makes honest, informed and rational business judgements on behalf of the Company, that director should be able to avoid any personal liability arising from that judgement.

In the past, the Courts have been reluctant to review the judgements of directors exercised in good faith. They have also on occasion refused to exercise discretion to excuse directors from liability where they have acted fairly and honestly. This has resulted in uncertainty in the minds of directors as to the extent of due diligence required of them prior to entering into a transaction on behalf of the Company.

The fundamental purpose of the business judgement rule is to protect the authority of directors in the exercise of their duties, not to insulate directors from liability.

The Business Judgement Rule in Detail

An officer of a corporation will be deemed to have met the requirements of subsection 180(2) and the general law duty of care and diligence in respect of a business judgement made by them, if the officer:

- exercises their business judgement in good faith for a proper purpose;
- does not have a material personal interest in the subject matter of the business judgement;
- informs themselves about the subject matter of the business judgement to the extent the officer reasonably believes to be appropriate; and
- rationally believes that the business judgement is in the best interests of the corporation.

This means that where a business decision or judgement has been made by an officer satisfying section 180(2) requirements, then the decision is not reviewable by the Court.

Recent Developments

The Federal Court's decision in a recent case against the directors of the Centro property group, determined that the directors had breached their duty as they did not evaluate the company's accounts but rather, relied on the company's accountants and auditors to prepare accurate financial statements. As a result, the company accounts contained material errors which, had the directors applied their expertise and their knowledge of the company's business, would have been discovered.

The case potentially increases the onus on directors to scrutinise accounts as part of their due care and diligence. The directors cannot delegate that responsibility by placing sole reliance on the company's accountants or other advisors.

General Duties

Duties often fall into the following categories:

- a duty to act bona fide in the interests of the company as a whole;
- to exercise one's powers as a director for the purpose for which they were conferred and not for any ancillary or improper purpose;
- not to restrict the future exercise of a director's powers; and
- to avoid being placed in a position of a conflict of interest.

The question to ask is whether a director's actions are a contravention of a directors' duties. This depends upon whether those actions are authorised by:

- the company's constitution;
- the company members in general meeting; or
- the board of directors.

Fiduciary Duties

Directors are also subject to fiduciary duties. The fiduciary duties of company officers are:

- that they must not improperly use their position to:
 - (i) gain an advantage for themselves or someone else;
 - (ii) cause detriment to the corporation;
- that they must not use information which they obtained because of their position to gain advantage for themselves or cause detriment to the corporation;
- that they must exercise their powers in good faith in the best interests of the corporation and for a proper purpose; and
- that they must notify other officers of a material personal interest if and when a conflict arises. A material personal interest is a matter that relates to the affairs of the company. The notice may be given at any time even if at the time there was no existing conflict.

The standard of care required to be exercised by directors has been clearly set out by the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*. A director of a company is required to exercise their powers and discharge their duties with the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable person would exercise if they:

- were a director of a corporation in the corporation's circumstances;
- occupied the same office as the director; and
- had the directors experience powers and duties.

This recognises the role played by directors in managing the company's daily affairs.

If a director breaches any of these duties then civil penalties will apply. However, if a director recklessly or intentionally breaches any of these duties then an offence is committed. Similarly, if a person obtains information and uses it dishonestly with an intent to gain advantage, then an offence will be committed.

To whom are the Duties owed?

Company officers will be liable to the company for the profit gained from a breach of their fiduciary duties. These duties are created when:

- the directors indicate a willingness to act as a shareholder's agent in negotiations;
- in the case of a family company, family directors who give recommendations or advice regarding shares to family shareholders, will create a fiduciary relationship between themselves and the shareholders because of that advice; or
- a director acts in the joint interests of the shareholders and the company.

A director's fiduciary duties generally stop when he or she ceases to be a director, however, certain statutory duties may well continue even though the person has ceased to be a director.

The executive and non-executive directors, the secretary and other company officers have these fiduciary duties.

The Conflict Rule

A director must not let his/her personal interests and company duties conflict. This is a fundamental rule of equity (*Phipps -v- Boardman* (1967) 2 AC 123).

A director may well ask:

- Does the possibility of conflict have to be more than a real prospect?
- Can a director enter into an arrangement knowing that they may have a real chance of conflicting with the interests of the company?
- Is there a conflict where a director holds shares in another company with which the original company transacts?

Section 191(1) states that a director has a duty to notify other directors where he/she has a material personal interest in a particular conflict. There are exemptions from the general obligation to disclose. A director does not need to disclose his or her interests if the interest:

- arises because of the director's membership of the company and is held in common with the other members;
- arises in relation to the director's remuneration;
- relates to a contract which is subject to the members approval and no obligation will be imposed on the company if the members do not approve it;
- arises merely because the director is a guarantor;

- relates to an insurance contract indemnifying the director;
- relates to a payment under a contract of indemnity which is permitted by the company in favour of the director;
- arises because the director is a director of a related body corporate which proposes to enter into a contract with the company;
- the company is a proprietary company and the other directors are aware of the director's interest and insulation to the affairs of the company; or
- the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (i) the director has given notice to the company and how the interest relates to the affairs of the company;
 - (ii) the nature or extent of the interest has not materially increased above that disclosed in the notice; and
 - (iii) any new directors appointed after the notice is given are also given notice of the interest at the time of their appointment;
- the director has given a standing notice to the company of the interest.

In every other case where a director has a personal interest in the transaction, it must be declared at a meeting of directors. A notice given to the board declaring a director's interest must give details of:

- the nature and extent of the interest; and
- the relation of the interest to the affairs of the company,

and be given at a director's meeting as soon as practicable after the director becomes aware of the interest.

Standing Notice

A director of a company who has a personal interest in a matter may give the other directors standing notice of his or her extent or nature of the interest in the matter. The notice may be given at any time and relate to any affairs of the company. It need not be given when the actual conflict has arisen. The notice must give details of the nature and extent of the interest and be given at either a director's meeting or to other directors individually in writing.

A standing notice ceases to have effect where the nature or extent of the interest has materially increased above that disclosed in the notice.

A general notice to the board of the interest may be sufficient declaration in relation to the transaction.

Non-compliance with the Corporations Act will not invalidate the transaction. However, if the company's Constitution requires the board's discretion to approve such a transaction, and the disclosure is not made and consent is not obtained, then the company will have the option to declare the transaction null and void.

"Material or Personal Interest"

Section 195(1) states that a director of a public company, who has a material or personal interest in a matter that is being discussed at a meeting of directors, must not vote on any resolution in

respect of the matter and must not be present whilst the matter is being considered by the meeting.

However, under Section 195(2) the other directors who do not have material or personal interest may pass a resolution that states that those directors are satisfied that the relevant director's interest should not disqualify him or her from voting or being present. Similarly, Section 195(3) allows the ASIC at its discretion to declare in writing that the director may be present and vote.

Interest

If a director's personal interest is substantially affected by the outcome of a board's decision, it must clearly be disclosed.

Whether or not disclosure has to be made is more difficult where the impact on a director's position is slight, or where the outcome of the deliberation might or might not affect the director's position depending on other circumstances.

Such interest does not have to be financial and can exist where a relative of a director stands to benefit rather than the director personally.

If the interest is held as a company member and is common with other members, then it is not a personal one, but an interest under an executive employee share option scheme will require disclosure.

Compliance with Section 195(1) will not relieve a director from the obligation to comply with the Law. Not only will a director be required to disclose an interest, but also a director will be legally prevented from exploiting the opportunity without shareholder approval, even if the board allows the director to participate in any resolution on the matter.

Misappropriation

A director may not apply company property either for the director's personal benefit or for the benefit of any other person without the authority of the company.

Directors must not take remuneration or other benefits out of the company's resources unless:

- authorised by law;
- authorised by the company's constitution; or
- with the fully informed consent of the company in a general meeting.

Misappropriation applies where a director takes an identifiable asset, including confidential company information of the company, without the company's authority.

Confidential information disclosed to a company director imposes a duty on the director to preserve the confidential nature of the information and the company/confider may take proceedings to restrain a breach, where:

- the information is of a confidential nature in the sense that it is not something which is public knowledge; and
- it has been communicated in circumstances giving rise to an obligation of confidence.

Profit

The profit rule states that a director is accountable for the profits made in connection with their office. The duty is not disposed of by showing that the transaction was "fair" to the company, or that the director was eventually unable to exploit the opportunity to make a personal profit.

The courts are still deciding as to whether or not a director is accountable if the company is unable to pursue the profit making opportunity:

- to allow a director to exploit for his/her own benefit opportunities arising whilst a director;
- to allow a director to establish by way of a defence that the transaction is fair to the company; and
- to permit a director to put an end to fiduciary responsibility by resigning from the company.

Directors are not absolutely prohibited from acting for their own benefit in the same kind of business carried on by the company, but they are accountable if they divert business opportunities away from the company and into their own interests (which the company itself is either actively pursuing or had the opportunity to pursue and might reasonably be expected to be interested in, given the company's line of business).

As to whether a director would still be in breach of a fiduciary duty if the company could not take up the opportunity depends on whether the obstacle to the company taking up the opportunity is one which the directors themselves could remove. If this is the case, then the director is prevented from taking up the opportunity personally, but if the company couldn't do anything about removing the obstruction in the circumstances, then the director may be allowed to do so.

Even where a director resigns to exploit an opportunity, he or she can still be in breach of their fiduciary duty by the mere fact of the exploitation. A company cannot stop a director from exploiting an opportunity if the company has terminated the director's position.

Proper Use of Information

Section 183 provides that an officer, including a director or employee or a former officer or employee, must not make improper use of information acquired by virtue of that position. This applies to any officer or employee, including junior employees and arises if any advantage is gained for themselves or any other person.

The provision only applies where "improper" use is made of information or position, despite the fact the director may have acted honestly.

However, if it is determined that the information was used dishonestly with the intention of gaining an advantage then the action will amount to a criminal offence.

Part 7.11 Division 2A - Insider Trading

These provisions outline the elements of insider trading offences, namely:

- territorial in connection ie. whether the conduct occurred in Australia;
- dealing in securities (shares and options);
- information (includes matters of supposition and intentions and likely intentions of a person);
- possession of information that is not generally available and that has a material effect on the price of securities (one knows or ought reasonably to know that the information is not generally available, and if it were it might have a material effect on the price of value or securities).

A company can allow a director to receive a personal benefit from some transactions involving the company. This can be set out in either the company's constitution or in a general meeting of the company where:

- the members authorise a director to receive a personal benefit in a transaction in what otherwise would be a breach of duty; or

- action was undertaken by a director to pursue his or her own interests and is approved by the members in a meeting, despite the transaction being completed.

The consent of disinterested directors will not serve to remove the company's right to complain of a breach of duty on the part of an interested director. Each director must give an unqualified opinion as to whether the company should approve an interested director's breach of duty.

Civil Remedies

- **Rescission:** The transaction is avoidable at the election of the company.
- **Profits:** Any profit may be accountable to the company regardless of whether the company suffered any loss.
- **Equitable Compensation:** Where a breach causes actual loss to the company, monetary compensation may be ordered.
- **Constructive Trust:** Where a breach removes an item of the company's property and the director retains an asset representing that item, the company has a proprietary claim to that asset and the director will be deemed a constructive trustee over that asset on the company's behalf.

Multiple Directorships and Competing Companies

It is not a breach of fiduciary duty for a person to be a director of two (or more) companies that are competing against each other, so long as confidential information is not divulged by the director between any of them. There is a wide distinction between asking a director to account for the profit made out of a breach of his fiduciary relationship and asking a director not to join the board of a competing organisation in case he should at some future time decide to act in breach of his fiduciary duty.

The proposition that a person can act as a director of two competing companies without breaching fiduciary duty is subject to the following qualifications:

- The contract of employment of an executive officer may be subject to an express/implied term that the employee must provide his services exclusively for the employer;
- It is a breach of duty for a director to ask the company's customers to cease to deal with the first company and to deal with the second company; and
- A director may be restrained from using information (which would be a breach of duty by an employee not to disclose) during the course of his or her employment and must not divulge information from one company to the other company, or use information for the benefit of a rival company.

Shadow Directors

A person who has not been appointed to the board, but is a director because the appointed directors follow that person's instructions, is called a shadow director. A shadow director could be liable for a breach of the statutory duties if he or she is able to issue instructions to the board.

Shadow directors could be in breach of fiduciary duty if they fail to avoid conflicts between interest and duty. If a substantial personal stake in the appointor is held a "shadow's" first duty will be to the company.

Directors in Corporate Groups

Generally, directors must exercise their powers for the benefit of the company they direct and not for the benefit of other companies in the group. However, a director of a wholly owned subsidiary

may take into account the interest of a holding company and be considered to act in good faith in the best interest of the subsidiary if:

- the constitution of the subsidiary expressly authorises the director to act in the best interests of the holding company;
- the director acts in good faith in the best interest of the holding company;
- the subsidiary is not insolvent at the time the director acts and does not become insolvent because of the director's act.

On this basis, directors will not be in breach of their fiduciary duties to the subsidiary company where a transaction that benefits the group as a whole (or another company within the group) can also be regarded as benefiting the subsidiary company. These benefits may be of a derivative rather than direct nature.

The test to be applied is whether an intelligent and honest person in the position of a director of the company could have reasonably believed that the transaction was for the benefit of the subsidiary company.

Further Obligations

Maintenance of Accounts

Directors are obliged to monitor and keep books of accounts and financial records that truly reflect the financial state of the company's affairs, and to ensure that such information is furnished to ASIC for all companies annually, setting out details of all assets, profits and liabilities. At every annual general meeting for public companies, directors must present these records to the meeting and ensure that they incorporate profit and loss accounts, a balance sheet, an auditor's report and a directors' report (which will be discussed later).

Companies will be deregistered and/or penalised (along with their officers) if they fail to lodge their annual statement with ASIC.

The Raising of Funds

When securities are issued, the directors must ensure that any prospectuses issued contain proper information and do not make false or misleading statements. If a statement turns out to be inaccurate, a director will need to show that it was based upon research and reasonable estimation at the time it was made. If the directors cannot demonstrate this, they are likely to incur personal liability for inaccurate statements.

Fair Trading Acts and The Trade Practices Act

Directors may be liable personally under these Acts if they partake in action for the purposes of lessening competition between companies or are engaged in making false and misleading statements.

Insolvency - Creditors and Members

Directors cannot make managerial decisions which render the company insolvent, or enter into transactions where they know the company is or will become insolvent and be unable to honour obligations. The directors have an obligation to protect the members and creditors from decisions contributing to insolvency. The directors may become personally liable to the creditors if they do not. Their duty relates to the principles of due diligence as previously discussed, which effectively require an active interest in the day-to-day running of the company and its solvency, if they are to avoid potential liability. It is the "week-end", passive or "shadow" directors who realise, often too late, that ignorance of the company's affairs and the Law will not protect them from liability.

Other Statutory Duties

There are other duties required by the law that directors should be aware of, including:

- directors have a duty to ensure that dividends are paid from profits and not out of capital (Section 254T);
- an allotment of shares following a public offering is prohibited unless a minimum subscription is obtained (S1035);
- the prospectus that is issued must comply with the Corporations Act (S1021);
- when a requisition is presented under Section 249D, directors must call a meeting within 21 days after the request is given and not more than 2 months after receiving it;
- directors must take all reasonable steps to see that proper accounting records are kept in compliance with Section 295 of the Law;
- directors are bound to have accounts and accompanying reports made out and laid before the Company and to take reasonable steps to ascertain that the matters in the accounts are correct; and
- directors may be liable if the company does not keep the various statutory registers.

Directors relationships with the Shareholders

The duties which regulate directors' actions are to be viewed in the context of a director's relationship with shareholders. A director manages a company for and on behalf of the shareholders (the owners), such that any regulatory or legal requirement that restricts the actions of a director ultimately compromises their ability to maximize shareholder wealth.

Similarly, it is the directors who influence the directions a company will take and the efficiency of company operations, so that any undue costs that are encountered by directors in protecting themselves from personal liability are ultimately passed onto and borne by the corporation itself.

On the other hand, if directors are permitted to operate completely unfettered by regulation and a degree of shareholder control, investor confidence in the corporate vehicle may potentially be undermined. In this regard, it is clear from past experience, particularly in relation to the corporate collapses of the 1980's, that conduct of directors through corporations can have a significant impact on public perceptions and market confidence.

To promote investor confidence and facilitate expansion of capital markets, investors need to be satisfied that they have sufficient opportunity for redress against a corporation and its directors in clear cases of negligent, reckless or fraudulent conduct. However, directors who effectively control the corporation, must not feel so over-burdened with a fear of responsibility that their decision-making is seriously constrained.

The Statutory Derivative Action

The *statutory derivative action* enables shareholders or directors of a company to bring an action on behalf of the company for a wrong done where the company is unwilling or unable to bring the action itself.

In the past, it has been extremely difficult for shareholders to bring any action against a director of a company, where that director has breached their duties owed to the company and the shareholders. Many barriers stood in the way, not the least of which is the cost involved, the legal process, especially where the actions of the director were ratified by the board. The *statutory derivative action* imposes a more effective avenue of enforcement of the company's rights than has previously been available.

The *statutory derivative action* provides strong encouragement for company managers to be accountable to shareholders for the decisions that they make.

For directors, the *statutory derivative action* is most important. It will relieve any uncertainty with regard to what constitutes a proper ratification of a director's actions. The proposal gives discretion to the court to take into account the ratification of a director's actions by the company. The court will not be bound by a company ratification of a directors actions in allowing a member to sue on behalf of the company (i.e. where a company has ratified the actions of a director, a court in reviewing an application can have regard to the ratification but is not bound to accept it).

Furthermore, the *statutory derivative action* permits the court to allocate costs to the company, encouraging members to pursue breaches by directors. Directors should take this into consideration as it may serve to alleviate the burden of such costs incurred by the suing member. Previously, the substantial costs involved in bringing an action have often stopped the action before it could reach the court.

It is important to remember that the business judgement rule has allowed for directors to escape personal liability for decisions made in good faith for the company's interest.

In balancing this, the *Corporations Act* includes the statutory derivative action, which allows individual shareholders to bring actions against directors of the company for their breaches of duty. Barriers such as cost and board ratification, no longer exist, ensuring the statutory derivative action is an effective means by which shareholders can be assured of directors' best endeavours.

Conclusion

In summary, directors should carefully study, understand and appreciate the responsibilities that they are subject to as company directors. Additionally, directors should take an active interest in following the changes to the Law when they are implemented and the implications of those changes for the company and, more particularly, for the directors as they affect their directorship roles.

Directors should also remember the impact of the law in relation to the following:

Auditors

- required to answer questions at shareholder meetings, but possibly under no obligation to attend or to provide answers under professional privilege;
- there is a positive obligation on company officers to assist auditors finalising the company audits.

Directors, Secretaries and Shareholders

- meeting and reporting requirements;
- use of communications for directors and shareholder meetings;
- standard 21 days notice for members' meeting;
- onus upon directors' disclosure in company reports;
- abolition of par value authorised capital;
- replaceable rules and its interaction with the company constitution.

To observe one's directorship duties, and in order to minimize liability, a director should:

- actively partake in the day-to-day running of the company;

- become aware of the behavior and nuances of your fellow directors and the company members, particularly majority shareholders. Get an appreciation of how they conduct business, their reaction-time on requirements under the Law, and their attitude to the proper observance of their duties.

This knowledge will enable you to anticipate any potential problems from which questions of director liability may arise and, hopefully, avoid unwarranted liability falling on your shoulders.

You may want to consider taking out insurance to cover the event of non-observance of duties which leads to damages or allegations of negligence. You should always ensure that, if your position on a matter was different to that of the other directors, that your point of view is either:

- Accurately recorded, whether it be in meeting minutes, letters or other memoranda. Ensure a copy is filed with the company records and keep a copy yourself; and/or
- In a situation where you suspect that a decision was or will be made by the directors in breach of their duties, you should make arrangements for it to be put before the members to be ratified by them, provided that it is not an actual breach of the Law or a criminal act.

The observance and responsibility of your duties as a director lies on your shoulders. A full understanding and regular observance of one's duties will make your appointment as a director a happy and productive one.

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