

Directors' responsibilities

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Directors' Responsibilities

The position of director brings both rewards and responsibilities upon an individual.

Whether you are appointed to the Board of the company you work for or you are involved in establishing a new business and take on the role of director you will feel a sense of achievement.

However the office of director should not be accepted lightly. It carries with it a number of duties and responsibilities. We summarise these complex provisions below.

If you would like discuss how we can assist you, please contact us on 01494 675321 or by email at info@rousepartners.co.uk

Companies

You can undertake business in the UK as either:

- ▶ an unincorporated entity, i.e. a sole trader or a partnership or;
- ▶ an incorporated body.

An incorporated business is normally referred to as a company. Although there are limited liability partnerships and unlimited companies the vast majority of companies are limited by shares. This means the liability of shareholders is limited to the value of their share capital (including any unpaid).

A limited company can be a private or public company. A public company must include 'public' or 'plc' in its name and can offer shares to the public.

The responsibilities and penalties for non compliance of duties are more onerous if you are a director of a public company.

Directors

When you are appointed a director of a company you become an officer with extensive legal responsibilities. For a director of an incorporated body, the Companies Act 2006 sets out a statement of your general duties. This statement codifies the existing 'common law' rules and equitable principles relating to the obligations of company directors that have developed over time. Common law had focused on the interests of shareholders. The Companies Act 2006 highlights the connection between what constitutes the good of your company and a consideration of its wider corporate social responsibilities.

The legislation requires that directors act in the interests of their company and not in the interests of any other parties (including shareholders). Even sole director/shareholder companies must consider the implications by not putting their own interests above those of the company.

The aim of the codification of directors' duties in the Companies Act 2006 is to make the law more consistent and accessible.

The Act outlines seven statutory directors' duties, which also need to be considered for shadow directors. These are detailed below.

Duty to act within their powers

As a company director, you must act only in accordance with the company's constitution, and must only exercise your powers for the purposes for which they were conferred.

Duty to promote the success of the company

You must act in such a way that you feel would be most likely to promote the success of the company (i.e. its long-term increase in value), for the benefit of its members as a whole. This is often called the 'enlightened shareholder value' duty. However, you must also consider a number of other factors, including:

- ▶ The likely long-term consequences of any decision
- ▶ the interests of company employees
- ▶ fostering the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- ▶ the impact of operations on the community and environment
- ▶ maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct
- ▶ the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

Duty to exercise independent judgment

You have an obligation to exercise independent judgment. This duty is not infringed by acting in accordance with an agreement entered into by the company which restricts the future exercise of discretion by its directors, or by acting in a way which is authorised by the company's constitution.

Duty to exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence

This duty codifies the common law rule of duty of care and skill, and imposes both 'subjective' and 'objective' standards. You must exercise reasonable care, skill and diligence using your own general knowledge, skill and experience (subjective), together with the care, skill and diligence which may reasonably be expected of a person who is carrying out the functions of a director (objective). So a director with significant experience must exercise the appropriate level of diligence in executing their duties, in line with their higher level of expertise.

Duty to avoid conflicts of interest

This dictates that, as a director, you must avoid a situation in which you have, or may have, a direct or indirect interest which conflicts, or could conflict, with the interests of the company. This duty applies in particular to a transaction entered into between you and a third party, in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity. It does not apply to a conflict of interest which arises in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the company itself.

This clarifies the previous conflict of interest provisions, and makes it easier for directors to enter into transactions with third parties by allowing directors not subject to any conflict on the board to authorise them, as long as certain requirements are met.

Duty not to accept benefits from third parties

Building on the established principle that you must not make a secret profit as a result of being a director, this duty states that you must not accept any benefit from a third party (whether monetary or otherwise) which has been conferred because of the fact that you are a director, or as a consequence of taking, or not taking, a particular action as a director.

This duty applies unless the acceptance of the benefit cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest.

Duty to declare interest in a proposed transaction or arrangement

Any company director who has either a direct or an indirect interest in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the company must declare the 'nature and extent' of that interest to the other directors, before the company enters into the transaction or arrangement. A further declaration is required if this information later proves to be, or becomes either incomplete or inaccurate.

The requirement to make a disclosure also applies where directors 'ought reasonably to be aware' of any such conflicting interest.

However, the requirement does not apply where the interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest, or where other directors are already aware (or 'ought reasonably to be aware') of the interest.

Enforcement and Penalties

The Companies Act states that they will be enforced in the same way as the Common Law, although under Company Law. As a result there are no penalties in the Companies Act 2006 for failing to undertake the above duties correctly.

Enforcement is via an action against the director for breach of duty. Currently such an action can only be brought by: the company itself (ie the Board or the members in a general meeting) deciding to commence proceedings; or

- ▶ The company itself (i.e. the Board or the members in a general meeting) deciding to commence proceedings; or
- ▶ a liquidator when the company is in liquidation.
- ▶ an individual shareholder can take action against a director for breach of duty. This is known as a derivative action and can be taken for any act of omission (involving negligence), default or breach of duty or trust. Where the company is controlled by the directors these actions are unlikely.

Trusted advice, *imaginative solutions.*

It's the old adage that all accountants are the same, but ask yourself this; what kind of service would most add value to your personal or business position? In our opinion, the quality of advice and service is what separates a good accountant from a great one. This is where Rouse Partners can make a difference for you.

Our award-winning team make it their business to get to know you and your specific needs. Whether your goal is to grow your business, increase your personal wealth or improve your work-life balance, by understanding your challenges, we will address them together.

We also know how important it is for you to have a team that you can rely on for timely advice and reassurance. At Rouse, our people are our most important asset and we will select team members who offer an optimum mix of experience, specialism and knowhow. From your Partner, to your Tax Advisor, each team member will be accessible to you or your team and be proactive in seeking solutions.

At the heart of our way of working is a determination to think differently, to challenge the 'status quo' and to ask 'what if?'. Whether you are facing a complex tax, accounting or management situation, we are ready to find a solution.

Contact us today to discuss how we can support your personal or business tax needs:

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