

### About this guide

#### Introduction

If you are appointed as company director of any company, but in particular a family company, you should understand the wide corporate responsibilities that you are accepting and the need to comply with requirements of corporate law and the accepted code of behaviour of company directors.

These requirements are basically the same whether the company is a family business or a multinational corporation. The law doesn't treat a director any differently whether the company is a major public company or a private company or whether the director is being properly paid or is performing the role of director in an honorary capacity.

### This guide covers the following topics:

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### Introduction

As a company director you stand at a crucial juncture bringing together your responsibilities and obligations under the Companies Act with the potential to make a real difference to the company's growth. A director balances a compliance role with that of catalyst.

"New Zealand needs more skilled and committed directors to assist, through good governance, in the growth of small and medium business to larger, more outwardly focussed and more successful larger enterprises."

A Guide to Becoming a Director, Dr Nicki Crauford Dominion Post 19/06/2006

Your involvement in the company as director will be shaped by what kind of company it is, what size it is and what kind of governance structures may in place. Many small, closely held companies have one or two directors, typically 'Mum and Dad'.

Even small companies can benefit from a board of directors. And of course large corporate businesses will have large-scale formal structures in place with well-defined procedures and documentation relating to the board's operations.

### Compliance

All directors need to comply with the corporate governance requirements of the Companies Act. As a director, you owe it to yourself and the company to become fully conversant with your obligations under the Act.

Fundamental to your responsibilities are two principles which underpin all your activities as a director. These are the principles of:

- good faith
- duty of care

#### **Directors' duties**

The Companies Act 1993 sets out the duties of directors (see the next section) and specifies throughout the Act where and how directors will involve themselves in a company's business.

For example, most major decisions require a degree of director involvement – the directors must generate or be aware of them, and agree to them and these decisions are documented and held on the company's statutory file.

### **Directors' Duties under Companies Act 1993**

The Companies Act 1993 sets out the duties of directors as the following

- 1. When exercising powers or performing duties, a director must act in good faith and in what the director believes to be the best interests of the company.
- 2. A director will make provision for the benefit of employees of the company should the company cease to carry on the whole or part of its business.
- 3. A director must exercise a power for a proper purpose.
- 4. A director of a company must not act, or agree to the company acting, in a manner that contravenes the Act or the constitution of the company.
- 5. A director of a company must not:
  - (a) Agree to the business of the company being carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the company's creditors; or
  - (b) Cause or allow the business of the company to be carried on in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the company's creditors.
- 6. A director of a company must not agree to the company incurring an obligation unless the director has a reasonable belief that the company will be able to perform the obligation when required to do so. This typically comes up where the directors must certify solvency.
- 7. A director of a company must exercise the care, diligence, and skill that a reasonable director would exercise in the same circumstances.
- 8. A director of a company may rely on reports, statements, and financial data and other information, and on professional or expert advice from:
  - (a) An employee of the company whom the director believes on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent
  - (b) A professional advisor or expert on matters the director has reasonable belief to be within the person's professional or expert competence
  - (c) Any other director or committee of directors (except committees on which that director serves) on matters within the director's or committee's designated authority

This only applies if the director:

- (a) Acts in good faith
- (b) Makes proper inquiry where the need for inquiry is indicated by the circumstances
- (c) Has no knowledge that such reliance is unwarranted

### **Disclosure and Penalties**

### Directors' interests

The Companies Act lays stringent controls on matters where directors' interests may be in conflict with the company's interests or where a company director might be tempted to act out of self-interest rather than in the best interests of the company and its shareholders.

Wherever there may be a potential conflict of interest, the director concerned must disclose that he or she is interested in a transaction or proposed transaction involving the company. This disclosure must be entered in the company's interests register, and, if the company has more than one director, the director must disclose his or her interest to the board of the company.

#### **Penalties**

Penalties for breaches of the Companies Act range from fines of between \$5,000 and \$200,000 and jail terms of up to 5 years. And this includes breaches of the Act by directors which are specified at some length by the Act.

### Reporting

### Reporting

Given your obligations, you have a right to detailed regular updates about the company's business performance. Insist on rigorous and timely reporting.

"...the quality of a board's decisions and its oversight of management is the first defence against failure."

A Note on Directors and their Role, Kerry McDonald and Richard Baker

Boardroom magazine, September 2007

Reporting can be as simple as a two-page summary of progress towards goals identified in the business plan, an overview of risks and issues and a financial summary. You can opt for reporting by exception: if things are as they should be, a sentence will do. If they are better, expect a few more sentences. If they are worse, a paragraph is required at least - a very good one.

Most regular company reporting is on a monthly or quarterly basis with specific reports required six-monthly and annually. However, if anything occurs to put directors on the alert, step up surveillance and oversight. It is not unknown in times of heightened risk for boards to insist on daily cash and risk reporting.

Just knowing the meeting is coming up can be a great spur to management! Being accountable generally exerts a welcome pressure on SME owners, galvanising them into prioritising how much time they spend working on their businesses instead of in it.

Directors require reports on key aspects critical to business success - often known as key performance indicators (KPIs). These include:

- Financial performance
- Human resources
- Marketing activities
- Product or business unit positioning
- Social and ethical responsibilities
- Legal and regulatory issues
- Organisational structure
- Industry trends

Different stages of company growth call for more or less detail in reports, more emphasis in some areas than others, depending on the stage of growth. A combination of objective measurements and subjective commentary is best for a meaningful snapshot of the business at a given moment, presented in the context of the business plan.

Use the directors' checklist it to gauge the completeness of the information provided to you as a director and edit it as needed to be specific to the company.

### **Directors' Checklist**

	The first section of this checklist is a summary of reports made to directors. Detailed checklists for each report follow.	$\checkmark$
1.	Monthly Report - Chief Executive Officer: provided to a board of directors on a monthly basis.	
2.	Monthly Financial Report - Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent in the organisation).	
3.	Chief Financial Officer's Declaration: provided to a board of directors on a monthly basis.	
	Indicates to some extent that the directors have carried out their responsibilities, though directors are still expected to review and question the actual financial performance of the company in a prudent and responsible manner.	
4.	Management Meeting Minutes: provided for directors to stay current with the company's operations and emphasise management's role in corporate governance.	
5.	Six Monthly Review	
	As part of their role of ensuring sound corporate governance of their company, directors should insist management conduct a six (6) monthly review of performance and submit reports on their deliberations to the directors. Items to be covered would include:	
	Staff evaluations	
	<ul> <li>Staff salary/productivity reviews</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Customer relationships and service</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Business plan implementation retreat meeting</li> </ul>	
	Where is the business going?	
6.	Annual Reviews: summarises matters which need attention annually.	
	Directors should add/delete items as required. Insert applicable dates when items have to be attended to and monitor management to ensure the various tasks are attended to within the specified timeframes.	
7.	Internal Control	
	Directors should seek comments and assurance that the company has implemented appropriate internal control on listed functions and periodic reviews are undertaken to ensure the company's systems are operating satisfactorily.	
8.	Other Departmentalised Reports: from all key management employees each month. Add to or delete from the list of reports to be received as appropriate.	
9.	Audit/Accounts Committee	
	Normally a committee established by the board of directors. Directors who are not members should ensure that they receive periodic reports from the committee.	
10.	Statement of how the company does business	
	Every company should have a written system on how the company does business approved by directors when the system was established. The CEO should report monthly on any changes to the approved system for the company.	
Revie	wed by: Date:	

# **Monthly Report - Chief Executive Officer**

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1.	Financial results from all divisions of the company showing:  Sales  Cost of sales  Gross profit  Gross profit percentage  Less direct costs  Less overhead costs allocated  Net profit per division  Consolidated net profit for the company  Comparison to budgets	
2.	Bank position	
3.	Total debtors outstanding	
4.	Total creditors outstanding	
5.	Value of stock	
6.	Review of capital expenditure programme	
7.	Staff analysis:  Number of staff at end of previous month  Plus additional hirings this month  Less resignations, retrenchments, dismissals  Number of staff at the end of the month  Comments on:  staff leaving  exit interviews undertaken  complaints made by any employee of sexual or any other type of harassment	
8.	Reports from Customer Advisory Committee	
9.	Quality Control System:  Developments or amendments made to the quality control system during the month  Any audit conducted on the utilisation of the quality assurance system  Results of any audit  Date of next quality assurance review	
10.	Business Plan implementation: What has been achieved on the Business Plan implementation during the month?	
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
11.	Updated corporate chart and summary of corporate responsibilities	

12.	Customers:	
	Any arrangements made with an existing customer or a new customer, outside the Company's normal trading terms	
13.	Environmental Issues:	
	Any activities which are, or might be, contrary to environmental laws	
14.	Trade Practices:	
	Any activities, agreements or discussions which are, or might be, contrary to the Consumer Guarantees Act or Fair Trading Act	
15.	Export Sales/Foreign Currencies:	
	<ul> <li>Any amounts owed by export customers outside the negotiated terms of trade</li> <li>Any forward exchange exposure</li> </ul>	
16.	Orders:	
	Value of forward orders     Comparison to the provious month	
47	Comparison to the previous month  Trading performance and trading conditions.	
17.	Trading performance and trading conditions	
18.	Competitors:	
	Any changes in competitors' activities	
19.	New Developments:	
	Any new or proposed developments/activities affecting the company	
20.	Auditors Correspondence/Reports/Recommendations:	
	Attach full details of any correspondence, reports or recommendations made to the company by the auditors	
21.	Other Matters:	
	Any other matters which should be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors	
22.	Forthcoming Items:	
	Any major activities the company is planning	
23.	Sign Off:	
	The Chief Executive Officer should sign the Report	
Ravio	ewed by: Date:	
IVENIE	bate.	

## **Monthly Financial Report - Chief Financial Officer**



1.	Departmentalised financial statements, including comparison to annual budget	
2.	Debtors' aged analysis, including comparison to annual budget	
3.	Stock aged analysis, including comparison to annual budget	
4.	Creditors' aged analysis, including comparison to annual budget	
5.	Comment on any creditors' balances that are outside the terms negotiated with suppliers	
6.	Capital expenditure summary showing:  Item Amount of approval Expenditure to date Commitments necessary to complete the project Under or over expenditure Comments	
7.	Short term cash flow forecast (for the next two months)	
8.	Twelve (12) months updated cash flow forecast	
9.	Emerging income tax commitment forecast	
10.	Comment on any claims that have been made against the company	
11.	Confirm all potential claims against the company have been referred to the company's insurance company, insurance brokers and solicitors	
12.	Confirm insurance covers have been effected on any new assets acquired, business activities or locations where the company is operating	
13.	Debtors: Confirm the company's procedures relative to opening of debtors' accounts have been followed in all cases	
14.	Advise of any credit agency comments on any debtors owing over \$1,000	
15.	Bank reconciliations. Including:  Cash book balance Bank statement balance Limits negotiated with the bank Comments on bank balances, in relation to limits negotiated with the bank	
16.	<ul> <li>Creditors:</li> <li>Has credit has been refused or cancelled by any supplier? Advise reasons</li> <li>Has the company has been refused permission to open an account with any potential supplier? Advise reasons</li> </ul>	

17.	Credit rating: Has the company's credit rating has been checked at Baycorp and any other agency? Advise the results	
18.	Auditors' representations: Details of any formal representations made by the company's auditors	
19.	Internal control:	
	<ul> <li>Attach details of the internal auditors' monthly report, together with comments on action taken on any matter raised</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>If the company does not have an internal auditor, the CFO should comment on reviews undertaken on the effectiveness of the internal control system</li> </ul>	
20.	Inland Revenue Department:	
	<ul> <li>Have any 'abnormal' queries or assessments been delivered to the company since the previous directors' meeting? Supply details</li> </ul>	
	Have any Inland Revenue audits been commenced since the last meeting?	
21.	Bankers/Lenders:	
	<ul> <li>Has the company's banker(s) or any lender made any demand or unusual request on the company since the previous directors' meeting? If so, attach full details</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Have all reports that the company has agreed to submit to the company's banker(s) or lender been submitted? If not, attach full details</li> </ul>	
22.	Other matters: Comment on any other matters which should be brought to the directors' attention	
		•
Revie	ewed by: Date:	

## **Chief Financial Officer's Declaration**

	I, [Name], Chief Financial Officer of [Company Name] hereby declare:	<b>√</b>
1.	The attached information relates to the month of [month]	
2.	The attached financial statements have been prepared in a proper and diligent manner	
3.	<ul> <li>Debts</li> <li>Any emerging bad debts have been written off as a bad debt. Details are as follows:         [details of bad debts]</li> <li>Management has reviewed the provision for doubtful debts amount and is satisfied that</li> </ul>	
	the provision is adequate following a review of the company's debtors ledger	
4.	<ul> <li>Stock</li> <li>The value of any stock that has deteriorated or is considered to be obsolete has been appropriately adjusted</li> <li>Any stock write-downs recommended by appropriate responsible management have been implemented. (If they have not been implemented, reasons attached)</li> </ul>	
5.	All amounts owing by the company to suppliers and external creditors have been brought to account in the financial statements	
6.	All accruals and provisions have been correctly calculated in accordance with accepted accounting principles and the board of directors' previous instructions	
7.	PAYE PAYE withheld from employees' wages owing by the company was paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of paye withheld]  Details of any PAYE not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of paye not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment]	

8.	GS •	Goods and services tax owing by the company was paid by the due dates as follows:	
		[Details of GST paid]	
	:	Details of any goods and services tax not paid by the due date are as follows:	
		[Details of GST not paid]	
	•	The reason for the late payment is as follows:	
		[Reason for late payment of GST]	
9.	Inc	ome tax	
	•	Income tax instalments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:	
		[details of income tax instalments paid]	
	•	Details of any income tax instalments not paid by the due date are as follows:	
		[details of income tax instalments not paid]	
	•	The reason for the late payment is as follows:	
		[reason for late payment of tax instalments]	
10.	Lea	ase payments	
10.	Le: ■	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:	
10.	Le:		
10.	Le:	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:	
10.	•	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]	
10.	•	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:	
10.		Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]	
11.	•	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]	
	•	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]	
	Los	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]	
	Los	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]  an commitments  Loan commitments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:	
	Loa	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]  an commitments  Loan commitments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of loan commitments paid]	
	Loa	Lease payments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of lease payments paid]  Details of any lease payments not paid by the due date are as follows:  [details of lease payments not paid]  The reason for the late payment is as follows:  [reason for late payment of lease payments]  an commitments  Loan commitments owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:  [details of loan commitments paid]  Details of any loan commitments not paid by the due date are as follows:	

12.	Payments to employees	
	Payments to employees owing by the company were paid by the due dates as follows:	
	[details of payments to employees paid]	
	Details of any payments to employees not paid by the due date are as follows:	
	[details of payments to employees not paid]	
	The reason for the late payment is as follows:	
	[reason for late payment to employees]	
	Signed:	
	Chief Financial Officer	
	·	
Revie	ewed by: Date:	

# **Management Meeting Minutes**

	$\checkmark$
Dates of Internal Management Meetings held during the month were as follows:	
Copies of minutes of those meetings are attached.	
Reviewed by: Date:	

## **Six Monthly Reviews**

<b>√</b>

1.	Staff Evaluations	
	A report on staff evaluations undertaken on a six (6) monthly basis	
2.	Staff Salary/Productivity Reviews	
	A report on staff salary/productivity reviews undertaken by management	
3.	Customer Relationships and Service	
	Review the internal system to ensure continued excellence in company service	
4.	Business Plan Implementation Retreat Meeting	
	<ul> <li>Six monthly business plan retreat meeting held</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Updates of proposed amendments to the business plan submitted to directors</li> </ul>	
Reviewed by: Date:		
	· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	

### **Annual Reviews**

	Insert the applicable dates by which these items	have to be attended to:	✓
1.	Insurance Review		
2.	Income Tax Return Lodged		
3.	Annual Return Lodged		
4.	Audit concluded /Auditors' Management and/or	nternal Control Review Report	
5.	Annual General Meeting held		
Reviewed by: Date:			

### **Internal Control Reviews**

	Have ongoing reviews been made of:	$\checkmark$
1.	Cash controls	
2.	Handling of cash	
3.	Processing of creditors' invoices and progress claims	
4.	Capital expenditure	
5.	Drawing of cheques	
6.	Signing of cheques	
7.	Employment of staff	
8.	Payment of staff	
9.	Receipt of stock	
10.	Stock control system	
11.	Lay-bys	
12.	Abnormal sales	
13.	Controls to prevent unrecorded sales	
14.	Travel arrangements	
15.	Accommodation arrangements	
16.	Cost control review	
17.	Opening of mail	
Reviewed by: Date:		

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## **Other Departmentalised Reports**

	Attached are the departmentalised reports for the month:	$\checkmark$
1.	Sales manager	
2.	Marketing manager	
3.	Production manager	
4.	Stock controller	
Reviewed by: Date:		

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### **Audit/Accounts Committee**

		✓
Attached is the Committee's Report for the month of	of [month]	
Reviewed by:	Date:	
·		

# Statement on how the company does business

	Have there been any deviations this month on how the company does business?	<b>√</b>
1.	Product/services	
2.	Purchasing	
3.	Terms of trade with suppliers	
4.	Expected gross profit percentage to be achieved	
5.	Terms of trade	
6.	Budgeted stock levels	
7.	Budgeted stock-turns	
8.	Borrowing levels	
9.	Interest rates payable	
10.	Staff categories	
11.	Bonus/incentive schemes	
12.	Staff salary levels	
13.	Corporate chart	
14.	Staff responsibilities	
15.	Marketing plan	
16.	Customers	
17.	Customer advisory committees	
18.	Staff meetings	
19.	Management meetings	
20.	Social club	
21.	Staff training	
22.	Staff policy on sexual and other harassment	
23.	Environmental issues	
24.	Trade practices issues	
25.	Legal advisors:	
	Name of advisors	
	<ul><li>Meetings held with them</li><li>Reports received from them</li></ul>	
26.	Marketing consultants:	
	<ul> <li>Name of advisors</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Meetings held with them</li> <li>Reports received from them</li> </ul>	

27.	Advertising consultants:  Name of advisors  Meetings held with them	
	<ul> <li>Reports received from them</li> </ul>	
28.	Accountants/business advisors:	
	<ul><li>Name of advisors</li><li>Meetings held with them</li></ul>	
	Reports received from them	
29.	Tax agents:	
	<ul> <li>Name of advisors</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Meetings held with them</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Reports received from them</li> </ul>	
30.	Auditors:	
	<ul> <li>Name of advisors</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Meetings held with them</li> </ul>	
	Reports received from them	
31.	Business plan consultants:	
	<ul> <li>Name of advisors</li> </ul>	
	Meetings held with them	
	Reports received from them	
32.	Insurance brokers:	
	Name of advisors	
	Meetings held with them     Reports required from them	
	Reports received from them	
33.	Major suppliers - have there been any changes with any arrangements negotiated with them?	
34.	Opening of mail	
	Signed:	
	Chief Executive Officer	
Revie	Reviewed by: Date:	
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#### Resources

### Institute of Directors

As a company director, you may consider joining the <u>Institute of Directors</u>. The Institute is the professional body for boards and board members in New Zealand and helps directors develop skills in governance.

You can develop your skills and keep your knowledge current, learn from the experiences of other directors and access information and services that will help you achieve best practice in your role as a director.

The Institute of Directors has many resources of value to directors wanting to deepen their skills and knowledge. They run courses and events for directors and provide a valuable touchstone for new directors in particular. Their <u>Code of Practice for Directors</u> is an excellent introduction to the role of directors in enabling businesses to achieve their purpose.

#### **First Boards**

The Institute of Directors has also established the First Boards First Directors <u>site</u> with a specific focus on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), which they describe as 'the engine room of the New Zealand economy'.

"The office of director carries with it a wide range of duties and obligations – ethical, legal and commercial. The 'tone at the top' influences the whole organisation."

Institute of Directors, Code of Practice

#### **Useful Websites**

www.iod.org.nz/

www.iod.org.nz/FirstBoardsFirstDirectors

#### **Disclaimer**

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