BDO AND RBC PRESENT:

HOT TOPICS A NOT-FOR-PROFIT KEY MESSAGE UPDATE

Mississauga – October 21, 2015

DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' DUTIES AND LIABILITIES: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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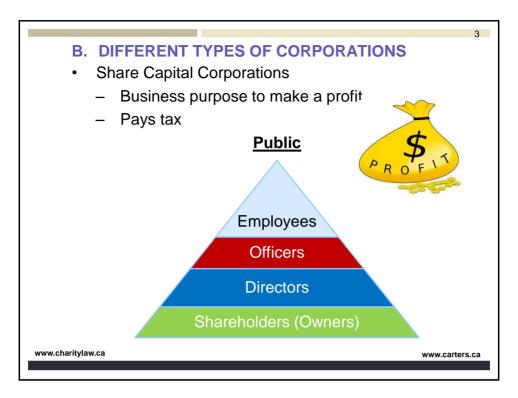
A. OVERVIEW OF TOPICS

- Comparison of Different Corporations
- Definition of Directors and Officers
- Common Law Duties
- Common Law Liabilities
- Statutory Duties and Liabilities



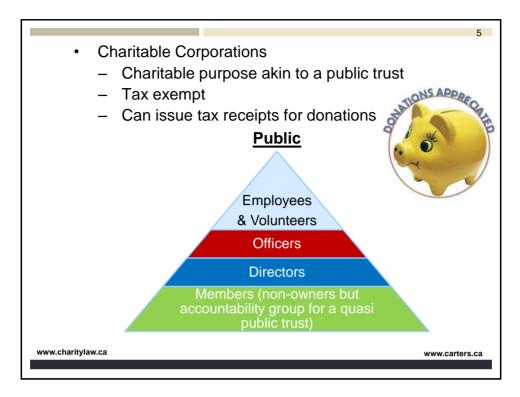
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C. WHAT IS A DIRECTOR OR OFFICER OF AN NFP?

 All corporations, including charities and other types of not-for-profit corporations ("NFPs"), have directors and officers

- What is a director?
 - Generally anyone who takes on the role of the directing mind of a corporation
 - Can also be known by different names, such as governor, board member, trustee
 - The name given to a director is not the focus
 - Instead, it is the authority that the person exercises that determines whether that person is a director
 - Has a fiduciary obligation to put the interest of the corporation ahead of personal interest

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What is an officer?

- Generally anyone who carries out the day to day functions of the corporation at the direction of the board of directors
- Normally includes president, secretary, treasurer, and CEO/executive director
- Has fiduciary obligation to the corporation
- An officer can also be a director.
- An officer could become a de facto director if the officer takes on the functions of a director
- When an officer is not a director, the officer will not be liable as a board member (unless the officer becomes a de facto director) but can still be liable for breaches of fiduciary duty as an officer
- Therefore, it is important for the CEO/executive director to understand the duties and liabilities of directors

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D. COMMON LAW DUTIES

- · Management of the Corporation
 - Directors are responsible for all aspects of the corporation's operations on a joint and several basis
 - Directors must generally manage or supervise the management of the activities and affairs of the corporation
 - To fulfill duties, directors must ensure:
 - Objects or purposes are properly carried out and activities fit within those objects or purposes
 - Corporation's financial stability
 - Overall operating performance
 - Proper hiring, training, and supervision of management, staff and volunteers

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- Supervising management of the corporation, though, does not involve interference with day to day operations of management
- For charities, the courts also have an inherent equitable jurisdiction to supervise and can interfere in charitable matters if mismanagement occurs
 - The court may interfere if the charity is not administered in accordance with its charitable purposes or if funds are misapplied
 - i.e. *The Toronto Humane Society* decision (2010) where the court ordered the destruction of charitable property (a dangerous dog)



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- · Standard of Duty of Care
 - Directors of for-profit corporations are held to an objective standard of care under the Canada Business Corporations Act ("CBCA") and the Ontario Business Corporations Act ("OBCA")
 - NFPs under the Ontario Corporations Act ("OCA")



- Do not provide statutory standard of care
- Common law subjective standard applies
- i.e. they need not exhibit in the performance of his duties a greater degree of skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience
- Personal knowledge and experience of each director is a factor

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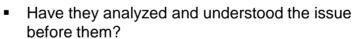


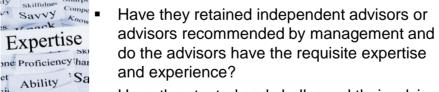
- NFPs under the Canada Not-for-Profit Corporations Act ("CNCA") and the Ontario Not-for-Profit Corporations Act ("ONCA")
 - Objective standard provided for under the CBCA and OBCA applies
 - Duty to exercise the "care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances"
 - Known as the "Business Judgment Rule", the rule protects directors and senior officers against hindsight and second guessing by third parties and the courts

Courts will defer to the expertise of the directors and will not interfere with reasonable business decisions

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Directors will need to ask themselves the following questions in meeting the objective standard of care under the CNCA and ONCA





Have they tested and challenged their advisors, or merely followed recommendations without question?

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Craft

Expertise



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Is the amount of time that they have spent on the issue proportionate to its importance and complexity?

- Have they debated the issue amongst themselves and engaged in a candid exchange of views?
- Were they actually present at the applicable board meeting?
- Were a summary of the discussions and decision properly documented, for example, in minutes or resolutions of the board?

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Summary of general fiduciary duties

 Duty to act in good faith, honestly, loyalty

 Duty of diligence

 Duty to exercise power

 Duty of obedience

 Duty of confidence

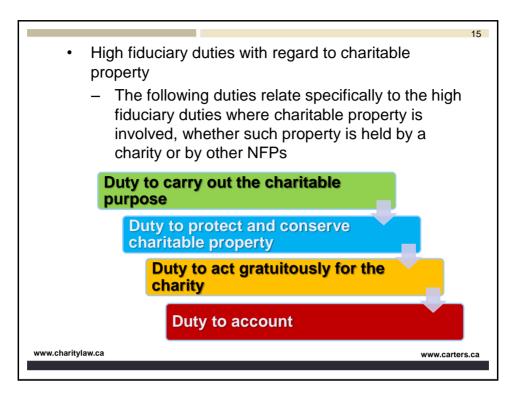
 Duty to avoid conflict of interest

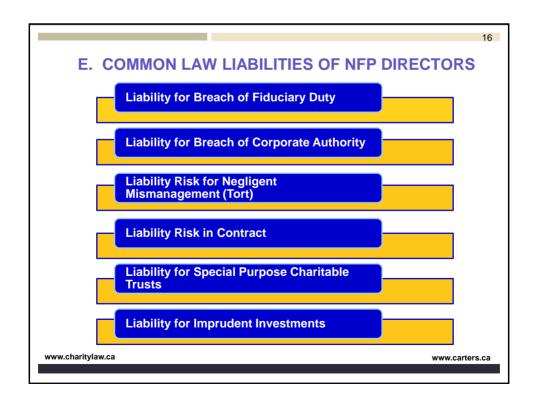
 Duty to continue

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F. STATUTORY DUTIES AND LIABILITIES

Overview

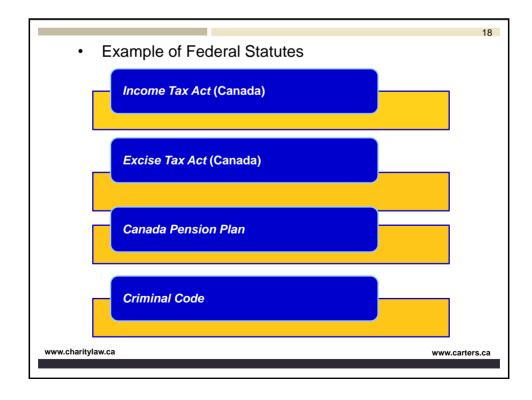


 Many federal and provincial statutes impose offences and penalties for acts and omissions of corporate directors, including charity directors

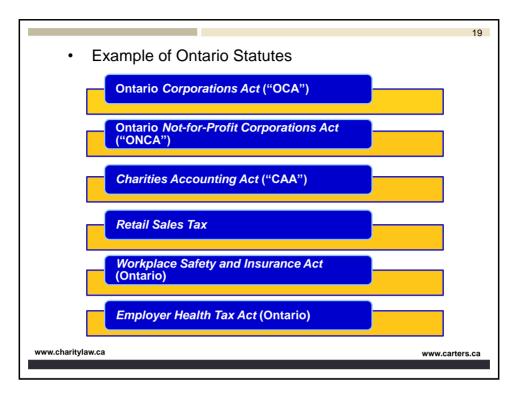
- Directors of charities and NFPs can be held personally liable, as well as jointly and severally, with other directors for breach of statutory duties
- Ignorance of the law is not an excuse, as offences are generally strict liability
- Generally, the only defence is due diligence
- Resigning as a director may not limit liability, though there are generally limitation periods that apply

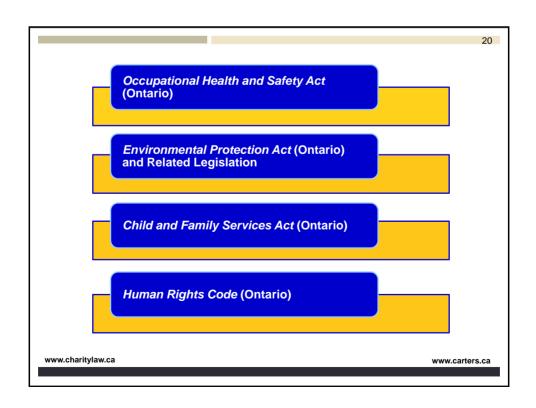
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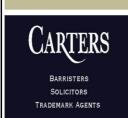












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