

14 March 2019

Mr Mark Fitt  
Committee Secretary  
Senate Economics Legislation Committee  
PO Box 6100, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600

By Upload and email: [economics.sen@aph.gov.au](mailto:economics.sen@aph.gov.au)

Dear Mr Fitt

## **Inquiry into Treasury Laws Amendment (Combating Illegal Phoenixing) Bill 2019**

Governance Institute of Australia (Governance Institute) is the only independent professional association with a sole focus on whole-of-organisation governance. Our education, support and networking opportunities for directors, company secretaries, governance professionals and risk managers are unrivalled.

Our members have primary responsibility for developing and implementing governance and risk management frameworks in public listed, unlisted and private companies. They are frequently those with primary responsibility for the administration of company records, dealing and communicating with ASIC and interacting with business registries. Our members have a thorough working knowledge of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Corporations Act). We have drawn on their experience in our submission.

Governance Institute is a member of the ASIC Business Advisory Committee and Treasury's Director Identification Number Reference Group.

Governance Institute participated in Treasury's phoenix roundtable on 3 September 2018 and provided a submission on the exposure draft of the bill on 27 September 2018. The link to that submission is here

[https://www.governanceinstitute.com.au/media/883399/final\\_submission\\_anti\\_phoenix\\_190918.pdf](https://www.governanceinstitute.com.au/media/883399/final_submission_anti_phoenix_190918.pdf).

We welcome the opportunity to comment further on the bill.

Governance Institute supports the objectives of the illegal phoenix activity reforms and commends the Government's commitment to addressing the deficiencies in the current laws exploited by some company directors to obscure their role in company decisions, shift accountability to other directors and facilitate phoenixing activity. We consider that the proposed introduction by the Government of a Director Identification Number (DIN) is an important part of the reforms to combat illegal phoenix behaviour as it will enable regulators, creditors and liquidators to trace the relationship of directors across companies and confirm their identity.

Governance Institute has long advocated for the introduction of a DIN in order to address information confidentiality and security concerns of directors and company secretaries arising from publication of personal data. The advantages that a DIN provides for an officeholder's

privacy and security intersects neatly with the advantages of using the DIN to deter and penalise illegal phoenix activity.

We support the extension of the DIN regime to company secretaries and consider that the DIN will protect honest officeholders from the risk of identity theft and assaults on personal security. Our recommendations concerning the introduction of the DIN are contained in our submission to this Committee dated 7 March 2019. The link to that submission is here [https://www.governanceinstitute.com.au/media/883660/final\\_submission\\_mbr\\_draft\\_bill\\_070319.pdf](https://www.governanceinstitute.com.au/media/883660/final_submission_mbr_draft_bill_070319.pdf)

Our members have drawn our attention to some issues in the draft bill which will give rise to some unintended consequences in the implementation of the bill and we make the following recommendations which we hope will assist the Committee in its review.

### **Improving the accountability of resigning directors – preventing inappropriate backdating**

Illegal phoenix operators exploit the current law by ensuring that the company (electronically or via paper copy, through an agent or directly) lodges the appropriate ASIC form noting a change of director, but the notice backdates the director's resignation so that the director cannot be held liable for offences committed after that time. In these cases, the phoenix operator seeks to shift accountability to a 'straw' director who may have no real involvement in the company or may be deceased or a fictitious person. The stated aim of the reform is to prevent directors backdating resignations to avoid liability for offending conduct, such as insolvent trading or transferring company assets to a phoenix company. We note that under the proposed law, if the resignation of a director is reported to ASIC more than 28 days after the purported resignation, the resignation takes effect from the day it is reported to ASIC.

We consider that the introduction of a DIN will go a long way towards solving the issue of 'straw' directors. In order to hold a position as a company director, a person will need to undertake an identity verification check. This should eliminate the appointment of deceased or fictitious persons except in the most egregious cases of identity fraud. It will also emphasise to those applying for a directorship, the serious obligations of the role they are to assume.

We support provisions which negate the efforts of directors seeking to undertake phoenix activity. However, as currently drafted, all late lodgements of a director's resignation will be caught by the proposed changes to the Corporations Act.

Governance Institute does not condone breaches of the Corporations Act. The requirement to notify appointments and resignations of directors in a timely manner is underlined by the penalty provisions attaching to the section. However, we are aware of the realities of administering company records and understand that mistakes occur which lead to failures to notify appointments and resignations within the 28 day time period.

The proposed amendments to the Corporations Act will have the effect that notices of resignation of directors that are lodged outside the 28 day statutory period, due to an administrative or human error and with no intention of facilitating phoenixing activity, will be captured by the new provisions. This may give rise to unintended consequences.

### **Example one**

Consider the case of the sale of a company with a settlement date of 30 June. The parties have chosen the 30 June settlement date for many reasons, such as taxation, accounting and payroll. After settlement, control of the company transfers to the new owners. The outgoing company secretary or solicitor would be responsible for undertaking certain administrative tasks arising from the transfer, including notification of resignation of the outgoing directors, effective as at 30 June.

If for some unforeseen circumstance (such as human error, illness etc), the notification of resignation is lodged more than 28 days after the effective date, (say on 1 August) under the current law, the late lodgement will attract a late fee and the effective date of the outgoing director's resignation will then be recorded in the ASIC register as 30 June, which reflects the reality of the transaction.

Under the new provisions, the late lodgement will result in the effective date of the outgoing directors' resignations being recorded as 1 August. This does not accurately reflect the reality of the transaction or who controls the company at the record date and will result in the outgoing directors being liable for the acts of the company's new directors until their effective resignation date. While we understand that this is the intention of the amendment, if the outgoing company directors are not involved in illegal phoenix activity, changing the date of their resignation will be for no purpose.

#### **Example two**

Another issue which our members encounter, is when they are called in to 'tidy up' a company which has been the subject of poor record keeping and resignations and appointments have not been notified to ASIC. In these cases, appointments and resignations are notified to ASIC consistent with company records such as board minutes, letters of appointment and resignation etc. Under the proposed provisions, the ASIC register will be inconsistent with the company records and will not reflect reality.

Thus, human errors which have no malicious intent, will result in considerable administrative and legal consequences.

We acknowledge that there is provision for application to be made to ASIC or the court to backdate a resignation lodged after the 28 day period, but consider that this to be a very time consuming and expensive option and query whether this is the best use of the time and resources of the company involved, the courts and the regulator. We note from Treasury's June 2018 Modernising Business Registers Program paper that there are currently 2.5 million companies on the ASIC register and that the register processes over 2.9 million updates per year. The court system and ASIC will become overwhelmed if only a small percentage of these updates result in an application to ASIC or the courts for a backdating of a resignation.

**Governance Institute recommends** that rather than apply backdating prevention provisions which capture all late notifications of director's resignation, the amendments be tailored so that they only apply to situations which the Government is seeking to cover ie directors who backdate their resignations to avoid liability for insolvent trading or to facilitate phoenixing activity.

If a company goes into administration and there is evidence of phoenixing activity having taken place, a liquidator should be able to look back and investigate if a previous director has lodged a resignation that has been backdated. The liquidator should have the power to apply to set aside the date of resignation and pursue the relevant director who has backdated their resignation. The relevant period could be the relation back period for preference payments. We consider that a more targeted approach to the issue will reduce the unintended consequences which would otherwise occur.

#### **Preventing the abandonment of companies**

Governance Institute supports the abandonment prevention provisions in the draft bill.

**Governance Institute recommends** that the Government consider a carve-out for unusual circumstances when a fellow director becomes disqualified by becoming bankrupt, of unsound mind or dies.

Governance Institute welcomes further contact with the Senate Economics Legislation Committee during the consultation process and the opportunity to be involved in further deliberations.

Yours sincerely,



Meegan Motto  
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Governance Institute of Australia