



Duties, Code of Conduct and Responsibilities of CAR Board Directors and Officers

It is important for individual Board Directors to understand their legal responsibilities. The following considerations and obligations are based on the publication Duties and Responsibilities of Directors of not-for-profit organizations, by Hugh M. Kelly. The booklet is provided as part of the Board Orientation package and is available through the CAR office.

Duty of Knowledge

A Director must know certain aspects about the organization. This includes, but is not limited to, being aware of the organization's fundamental documents which are the legal foundation of the organization (e.g. Articles of Continuance and By-Laws) and understanding the CAR's governance process, policies, mission, vision, objectives and strategies.

Duty of Care

A Director has a duty in the performance of the activities of the CAR to act in accordance with a minimum standard of care, and may incur personal liability where the conduct falls short of this criterion. This generally means acting honestly and in good faith and exercising care, diligence and skill of a reasonably prudent person, in exercising his/her powers and performing his/her duties as a Director.

Duty of Skill, Prudence and Relations

A Director has a duty to act with skill and prudence in accordance with the expertise he/she brings to the organization and the responsibilities he/she has within the CAR. To act with the duty of prudence, a Director must act with practicality and not necessarily expertise in mind, it requires a Director to act cautiously and anticipate probable consequences of courses of actions that the CAR may consider or choose to undertake. A Director should give open and fair consideration to diverse and opposing views. A Director should exercise independent judgement and should not hesitate to express dissenting opinions in an appropriate manner. A culture of respect, cooperation and collegiality should be fostered and an individual Director should not unduly disrupt the Board. The differing views of others should be respected and no attempt made to undermine or falsely impugn another Director. Disagreements must be about issues and not between individual Directors.

Duty of Diligence and Commitment

A Director must act in the best interests of the CAR and must be fully informed as reasonably possible with respect to all aspects of the CAR. This duty involves becoming thoroughly acquainted with the CAR's purpose and policy, what tasks are delegated and to whom, and an awareness of

the organization's operations and governance processes. A diligent Director is expected to devote the time and resources reasonably necessary to fulfilling his/her commitment including attending all Board meetings unless there are unusual or predicted personal circumstances preventing attendance during his or her term. If absence does occur, the Director is expected to review the Board materials and subsequent minutes and if the Director feels an illegal or similar act has been committed, he/she must register a dissent immediately otherwise he/she may be liable.

Duty to Manage and Support the Board

A Director has the duty to manage the affairs of the CAR within its current governance model. It involves establishing policies and providing guidance, complying with legal requirements, acquiring adequate knowledge of the organization and its stakeholders and enacting the By-Laws and policies. There is a distinction between the duties and obligations of the Directors and those of staff. In broad and general terms, Directors are responsible for establishing policies ("the what"), management for implementing them ("the how"), and Directors for measuring management's implementation of these policies (duty of monitoring). A Director should, to the best of his/her ability, be informed about the needs and opinions of the CAR membership and should ask questions necessary to be fully informed before making decisions.

A Director must act as an ambassador of the CAR staying faithful to CAR policy and should not reinterpret CAR decisions to suit his/her view. Whilst retaining independent judgment and the right to dissent during Board meetings is accepted, the Director also has the obligation outside the Board to support the consensus decisions of the Board even though he/she, as an individual, may have dissented from that view. A Director must not take public action that undermines the decisions of the CAR Board. If a Director intends to publicly oppose a Board action, he/she should resign his/her position on the Board before doing so.

Fiduciary Duty and Investment powers

A Director is a fiduciary of the organization in that he/she is a person who maintains a position of trust. Where such a position exists, there is a higher standard of care. Fiduciary duties of Directors require them to act honestly and in good faith; be loyal to and to act in the best interest of the organization; avoid any conflict of interest; and subordinate every personal interest to those of the organization.

The Directors should actively engage in decisions regarding the allocation of the budget and the monitoring of financial performance.

A Director faces potential liability with respect to loss on the investment or cash balances of a corporation's funds. The Board must oversee the CAR's investment and other financial policies. These have established acceptable levels of risk, and the Directors must ensure that those undertaking the investments comply with the policies. They must work with the CAR's Finance Working Group, Chief Financial Officer and Board appointed Auditors closely to establish ongoing policy in the light of current Canada Revenue Agency legislation regarding Not-for-Profit organizations. Although the Secretary Treasurer is a conduit to the Chief Financial Officer for the Board, the Directors must maintain knowledge and accountability by being familiar with the circulated CAR budgetary accounts for every Board meeting. More information on how to read and become familiar with the layout of these statements can be found in: A Guide to Financial

Statements for Not-For-Profit organizations: Questions for Directors to Ask. This is a publication of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada and is circulated to all Directors with their training packages.

Delegation by Directors

Directors will sometimes be required to delegate responsibilities, for example if leading a Working Group of the CAR. Delegation does not relieve the Director from liability regarding delegated tasks; a Director continues to be responsible for the resulting actions. Delegation is best done through adopting and developing policies. Delegation should be governed by the test of what a prudent person would do under the same circumstances. If a Director cannot attend a Board meeting, he/she is still responsible for reading the Board materials and is equally liable for the resulting actions of the Board.

Duty to avoid conflicts of interest

When a Director has a personal interest in the same subject as the organization, a conflict of interest arises. For example, a conflict may arise where a person is a Director of two organizations that are involved in the same transaction since the Director owes a fiduciary duty to both organizations, or where a Director receives direct or indirect benefits to their business or property outside of the actual transaction. There is nothing inherently wrong with the conflict of interest which are common in a Federal organization such as the CAR where Directors often have provincial responsibilities. It is not a conflict of interest for Directors to be advocates for their areas of practice or geographic areas, but they should be open to the views of all areas of practice and geographic regions and should act and make policy based on the overall good of the CAR without partisanship. Problems arise only when a person who has such a conflict fails to place the personal interest second, behind the organization. Such conflicts should be declared at the relevant point in every board meeting.

Duty of Confidentiality

Transparency about policy and decisions to the membership must be balanced with these duties.

A Director may not disclose any confidential or proprietary information related to the CAR to anyone outside the Board or authorized CAR staff. A Director must not disclose Board process such as an individual Director's opinions on issues or negatively characterize the position of the Board or an individual Director when decisions are made public. Remember the Board speaks with one voice. Where a decision is delayed or deferred a Director should not disclose Board actions or deliberations.

Duty to act within scope of authority

Directors must know both the scope of their own authority and the permitted activities of the organization. Personal liability can attach to a Director whenever that Director, by positive action or neglect, permits the organization to carry on activities that are ultra vires of the organization (beyond its power or authority). An individual may also incur liability when acting outside the scope of the actual authority that has been granted to him or her.

A Director may not act in an official capacity or speak publicly on behalf of the CAR unless empowered to do so by the President, Chief Executive Officer or as specifically empowered by the

Board. A Director who by Board assignment or duty is expected to communicate through an official CAR channel such as the Insights Newsletter or CAR Social Media tools is authorized to speak for the Board in that capacity and for that purpose. A Director speaking publicly to the CAR members or others, where not specifically empowered, must ensure that his/her statements are clearly identified as personal opinions and that he/she is not speaking in any official capacity or expressing the views of the CAR.

Duties as Trustees

This item is for the Canadian Radiological Foundation (CRF) only as a charitable organization. A Director of a the CRF is held to be subject to the same standard of care to which a trustee would be held. This means that the Director is subject to the higher standard of a reasonable and prudent person in managing that person's own affairs. For trustees, it is critical that a person not profit from his/her position as a Director.

References:

- *Duties and Responsibilities of Directors of not-for-profit organizations*, by Hugh M. Kelly.
- *A Guide to Financial Statements for Not-For-Profit organizations: Questions for Directors to Ask*, by CPA of Canada.
- *CAR Board Director Job Description*, September 2016.

Adopted by the CAR Board of Directors on January 20, 2017