

Company Law and Corporate Governance Practice Training Course

30 August – 3 September 2027
Seoul

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1755_231939 **Date:** 30 August – 3 September 2027 **Location:** Seoul **Fees:** 10000 Euro

Overview

Company Law and Corporate Governance Practice Training Course is a one-week course for in-house legal, governance, board-support, compliance, and management functions who leave with a Company Decision and Governance File. Participants connect company law, corporate governance, directors' duties, shareholder rights, and company records to formation, constitutional authority, meetings, conflicts, capital decisions, transactions, distress, and dissolution. Comparative cases require each control to be mapped to the applicable legal framework. Agile Leaders Training Center develops company law and corporate governance practice.

Who Should Attend

- In-house legal functions responsible for company powers, constitutional documents, transactions, and legal records
- Board support functions responsible for agendas, papers, minutes, resolutions, and statutory registers
- Governance functions responsible for authority, accountability, conflicts, disclosure, and decision controls
- Compliance functions responsible for corporate obligations, filings, ownership information, and evidence
- Management and founder functions responsible for company decisions, capital actions, and shareholder interfaces

The course assumes participants support company decisions, records, meetings, or governance and leaves out jurisdiction-specific legal opinions, tax advice, and litigation representation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments that form, govern, finance, document, and restructure companies across commercial and regulated sectors.

- Corporate legal, company secretariat, and board affairs
- Governance, risk, compliance, and internal control
- Finance, treasury, investor relations, and corporate development
- Technology, manufacturing, professional services, and retail groups
- Energy, healthcare, infrastructure, and financial services organizations

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply legal-personality and constitutional-authority tests
- Use directors' duty and conflict controls
- Build board and shareholder decision records
- Analyze capital, distribution, and transaction approvals
- Diagnose governance, disclosure, and distress risks
- Evaluate restructuring and dissolution pathways

Course Agenda

Day 1: Company Formation and Authority

- Legal Personality and Liability Boundary Map
- Company Form and Formation Decision Matrix
- Constitutional Document Authority Checklist
- Ownership, Control, and Beneficial Interest Register
- Company Lifecycle and Filing Obligation Calendar

Day 2: Directors, Duties, and Conflicts

- Board and Management Authority Matrix
- Directors' Duties Decision Test
- Conflict-of-Interest Disclosure and Recusal Protocol
- Related-Party Transaction Review Grid
- Delegated Authority and Reserved Matters Schedule

Day 3: Shareholders and Corporate Decisions

- Shareholder Rights and Information Access Map
- Board Meeting Agenda and Paper Control Pack
- General Meeting Notice and Voting Checklist
- Resolution, Minute, and Decision Register
- Minority Protection and Decision Challenge Screen

Day 4: Capital, Transactions, and Company Change

- Share Capital and Ownership Change Tracker
- Distribution and Solvency Decision Checklist
- Major Transaction Approval Pathway
- Disclosure and Transparency Control Matrix
- Distress, Restructuring, and Dissolution Route Map

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Day 5: Company Law Practice

- Exercise: Validate Formation and Constitutional Authority
- Exercise: Resolve a Director Conflict Scenario
- Exercise: Audit a Board and Shareholder Decision
- Exercise: Test a Capital and Transaction Approval
- Capstone Exercise: Company Decision and Governance File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect company-law concepts with decision evidence and governance controls.

- Suggested activity: compare company forms and document the selected liability, ownership, and authority structure.
- Suggested activity: test a proposed related-party transaction through disclosure, recusal, review, and approval controls.
- Suggested activity: repair a board decision file with missing notice, papers, minutes, and authority evidence.
- Suggested activity: map approvals and records for a capital action, major transaction, or dissolution pathway.

FAQs

Who suits company law and corporate governance practice, and what does it assume?

Company law and corporate governance practice suits legal, secretariat, governance, compliance, finance, founder, and management functions. It assumes involvement in company decisions, records, meetings, ownership, or corporate change.

How does company law and corporate governance practice differ from board leadership training?

Company law and corporate governance practice focuses on legal personality, constitutional authority, directors' duties, shareholder rights, approvals, records, and company change. Board leadership training usually focuses on behavior, strategy, team dynamics, and board effectiveness.

What company records support defensible corporate decisions?

Defensible corporate decisions are supported by constitutional authority, ownership records, notices, agendas, papers, disclosures, conflict records, attendance, voting evidence, resolutions, minutes, filings, and follow-up actions.

How should directors' duties and conflicts be controlled?

Directors' duties and conflicts should be controlled through clear authority, timely disclosure, independence checks, recusal where required, documented review, proper approval, reasoned minutes, and monitoring of resulting actions.

When do company law decisions need shareholder approval?

Shareholder approval depends on the applicable law, constitutional documents, decision type, ownership rights, transaction significance, conflicts, capital effect, and reserved matters. The approval route should be confirmed before commitments are made.

Conclusion

Participants take a Company Decision and Governance File back to work. It combines formation evidence, constitutional authority, ownership records, directors' duties, meeting controls, approvals, disclosures, capital decisions, transactions, and change routes. The file changes scattered corporate records into one governed basis for making, documenting, reviewing, and escalating company decisions.