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- New SEC Disclosures
- Key points regarding Strategic and Defensible Pay from Corporate Counsel Sept 11/12 conference
- New Guiding Organizational \& Pay Principles
- Differentiating Strategic vs. Operational Work, Measurement \& Pay
- New Tools \& Analysis for Strategic \& Defensible Executive Pay
- New CD\&A - Beyond Boiler Plate Disclosure
- Strategic, Defensible \& Material Disclosures for Investors
- Sept 11/12 Conference - Implementing SEC's New Compensation Disclosures Rules
- Lack of Correlation Between Executive Pay with Performance is the "Key Outrage" from Investors
- Boards Need to:
- Identify for Each NEO role the Key Job Components
- Identify for Each NEO role the Key Metrics of Success
- Avoid subjective and easily manipulated metrics
- Determine the Consequence of Failure to meet success metrics / targets
- Determine was the Compensation earned / merited \& why the level of compensation should be paid \& is defensible

- Sept 11/12 Conference - Implementing SEC's New Compensation Disclosures Rules
- CD\&A is written from the POV of the Compensation Committee not Management
- CD\&A = Materiality to Investors is a Key Acid Test
- For Investors to understand the Total Cost of Management
- Disclose why compensation philosophy / strategy / metrics are consistent with the strategic objectives of the company
- Analysis undertaken to justify the WHY of compensation decisions - not just compensation calculations
- Sept 11/12 Conference - Implementing SEC's New Compensation Disclosures Rules
- Directors hate surprises \& subject to shareholder withhold campaigns
- CEO / NEO Pay must be justified and Zero -Based analysis every year - rationale for each compensation component
- Analysis and Disclosures Now Key \& Directors need new tools like Tally Sheets, Internal Pay Equity Analysis, \& Pay for Performance Analysis
- Ask the tough questions before the shareholders \& media


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- Just 60 U.S. Listed Companies over 5 yrs:
- Lost \$ 700 billion in Market Value Added
- Destroyed \$ 485 billion in Economic Profit
- Yet Granted \$ 12 billion to Named Executive Officers in Total Direct Compensation
- 300 officers - average $\$ 40$ million / officer
- 20 of these companies provided full disclosure of metrics and 2 to 3 yr performance periods and would get a "check the box" on Pay For Performance

- What is it that CEO roles are really paid to accomplish and how should performance be measured?
- Sustained Growth in Intrinsic Enterprise Value
- Sustained Growth in Shareholder Wealth
- How many levels of management does an enterprise require, what is the differential work at each management level and what determines this ?
- Optimal number of management levels depends on the business strategy, expected level of growth and innovation
- Only Differential Executive Work Justifies Differential Executive Pay
- If the Top 3 layers of management are doing the same work (including performance metrics \& performance periods ) what is the value-add that justifies current CEO / NEO compensation levels?
- Differential Executive Work is the justified basis for Internal Pay Equity Multiplier between Levels of Management


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- MVC / Corporate Library / McKinsey
$\checkmark>50$ \% top 1800 public companies in North America have failed to create a ROIC > Cost of Capital over 5 years - Business Model /Strategy NOT Viable
$\checkmark 55$ \% Directors had NO meaningful process or metrics to evaluate CEO role / performance
$\checkmark 85 \%$ not held accountable or paid for business performance (not stock market performance) 3 years or beyond

- Too many Executive Pay for Performance models are linked to Current Operations \& are mismatched to compensation that should be aligned with Higher Level Strategic Work \& Innovation
- Too Many Senior Management Layers Paid For The Same Operational Work = redundancy
- Too Many CEO roles are thus overpaid for mostly Operational Work = "wasted compensation"


Future Value (FV) = MV minus CV

New Business Models New Products New Services New Channels New Markets
Process innovation from current operations


Current Value (CV) = Current NOPAT divided by COC

- 70 \% of
companies lack the organization design and Pay for Performance Metrics to Support Enterprise Valuation


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- Defensible Job Matching, Compensation Calibration \& Peer Group Analysis
- 4 Yr Pay for Performance Analysis
- 3 Yr Future - Strategic Compensation Payout Sensitivity Analysis
- Future Enterprise Value ( FV ) vs Executive Pay Analysis
- Internal Pay Equity Multiplier Analysis

- Need for Defensible Job Matching \& Compensation Calibration Processes
- All CEO's roles NOT THE SAME Level of Complexity
- Eli Lilly vs. Johnson \& Johnson
- Gateway vs. Dell
- Kimberly Clark vs. P\&G
- NO compensation calibration process could understate the pay percentile by 30 to $60+\%$ depending on peer group - a material false \& misleading disclosure for investors

Level of Work
Equitable Pay Multiplier

| Leadership Domain | Level of Work \& Innovation | $\begin{gathered} \text { CEO to } \\ \text { CEO } \\ \text { comparison } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Example } \\ \text { Pay Bands } \\ \text { \$ USD } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Global Industry <br> - Current/Future Societies <br> - $10-20 \mathrm{yr}+$ Balance Sheet Strategy, optimizing TSR and Cash-Value-Added for Societies <br> - Transform Industry Structure / Cultures <br> - Create change globally <br> - Leadership of Business Leaders <br> - Identity \& Policy Control | Level 5) Global Business / <br> Societal Innovator <br> Creates enterprise sustainability, new industries (R8D). and wealth creation for global society, by managing the interdependencies between economic. environmental, social and political factors worldwide <br> (Stratum 7) | $32 X$ $16 X$ | \$3.84m <br> 2.88m $1.92 \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | Level 4) Industry Innovator <br> Model corporate citizenship <br> stewardship, policy and investment <br> strategies leveraging business models <br> across multiple geo-political, <br> socioeconomic, \& technological <br> boundaries <br> (Stratum 6) | 8X | 1.44 m $\$ 960,000$ |
| Business Development <br> - CurrentFuture Stakeholders <br> - 2 to 10 yr Investment Plans <br> - New Products, New Businesses \& Return on Invested Capital <br> - Anticipate change nationally and globally <br> - In-Direct Leadership <br> - Strategy \& Management Control | Level 3) New Business Model Innovator <br> Transform the business model leveraging customer, competitor, regulatory, capital market, NGO's and other socio-economic factors <br> (Stratum 5) | 4X | 720,000 480,000 |
|  | Level 2) New Product / Service Innovator Integrate and synthesize stakeholder needs resulting in development of new products, services, markets \& channels (Straturn 4) | 2X | 360,000 240,000 |
| Operational <br> - Current Customers <br> - 1 to 2 year profit plan / EPS <br> - Operational \& executional efficiency <br> - Respond to change locally and nationally <br> - Direct Leadership <br> - Operational Control | Level 1) Process Innovator <br> Optimize process, technology and people <br> to deliver a suite of products \& services to <br> meet the needs of current customers <br> (Stratum 3) | X | 180,625 $\$ 120,000$ |

10 + Studies - found 2 X compensation differential \& "Felt Fair Pay" for each Level of Work (Elliott Jaques, etc)

## Size of Revenues \& Assets does NOT determine Level of CEO Work

Differential executive work, accountability \& level of value creation merits Differential Levels of Pay (LOP) that is defensible to shareholders

## Pay-for-Performance Financial Returns Analysis Intrinsic \& Shareholder Value Returns Compared with Executive Pay ( Select Peer Group )




Sample
Strategic Pay for Performance
Payout Scenarios - CEO Level 3 Enterprise

| 3 yr Cumulative Economic Profit in millions | 3 yr Total Cost of Management <br> Targeted Cumulative Total Direct Compensation for <br> Top 5 Named Executive Officers in $\$$ millions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ 1,000 m | 101 | 105 | 110 | 120 | 200 |
| \$ 900 m | 91 | 95 | 100 | 110 | 190 |
| \$800m | 81 | 85 | 90 | 100 | 180 |
| \$ 700m | 71 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 170 |
| \$ 600m | 61 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 160 |
| \$ 500m | 51 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 150 |
| \$ 400m | 41 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 140 |
|  | 3 yr indexed ${ }^{2}$ Market Value Added ( ${ }^{2}$ enterprise value minus debt, equity + retained earnngs indexed to the Russell 3000) |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$ } 50 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \text { million } \end{aligned}$ | \$ 1 billion | \$ 5 billion |

> Pay for Performance Payout Sensitivity Analysis linked to the Strategic Business Plan, Goals \& Targets

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4 Year Total Cost of Management in Millions


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- Disclosure on "How Much" TOTAL CEO Compensation
- Can only be Justified as Fair / Equitable by Decision Making, Controls \& Disclosure that Analyze "For What" compensation is paid:
- What is the CEO Role paid for ? (Level of CEO Work)
- What Level of CEO / Enterprise 3 to 5 yr Performance?
- What Level of Expected Future Growth Value - FV ?
- What Level of Internal Pay Equity?


## * *

- Hire expert advisors in Organization \& Pay-ForPerformance Design (augment compensation consultants)
- Most compensation consultants as experts in Pay Design \& Delivery may NOT meet the legal test to protect the Board as expert in Pay-for- Performance (Risk of being challenged is for PFP )
- Tie Executive Incentive design into business strategy, organization design \& longer-term measures of BOTH Intrinsic Value \& Relative Shareholder wealth creation
- Clearly Define the CEO / NEO Level of Work \& Accountability beyond just Current Operations
- "Strategic Duty" of Directors as a Fiduciary for Shareholders
- Ensure Alignment of Optimal Organization Design and Pay Structure to create sustainable value
- Challenge the rationale for each component of executive compensation and its link to the business strategy

