Strategic & Defensible Executive Pay

In the New SEC Disclosures Era

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Agenda

- 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

Harvey Pitt

(Former Chairman SEC)

- 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

Alan Beller

(Partner Cleary Gottleib, Former Director SEC Div of Corporation Finance)

- 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

John Olson

(Partner Gibson Dunn, Chair ABA Corporate Governance Section)

- 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

Off the Rails U.S. Executive Pay For Performance

MVC Research / Analysis

- 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

Guiding Principles Organization Design and Executive Pay

- 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

Guiding Principle

- 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

70 % of Disclosed CEO roles Designed & Paid Incorrectly

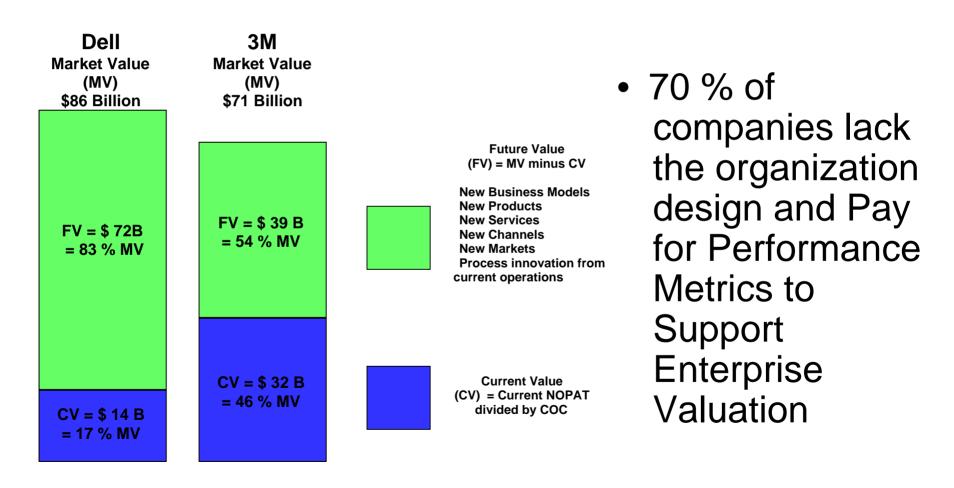
Too Operational

- MVC / Corporate Library / McKinsey
 - √ > 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
 - √55 % Directors had NO meaningful process or metrics to evaluate CEO role / performance
 - √85 % not held accountable or paid for business performance (not stock market performance) 3 years or beyond

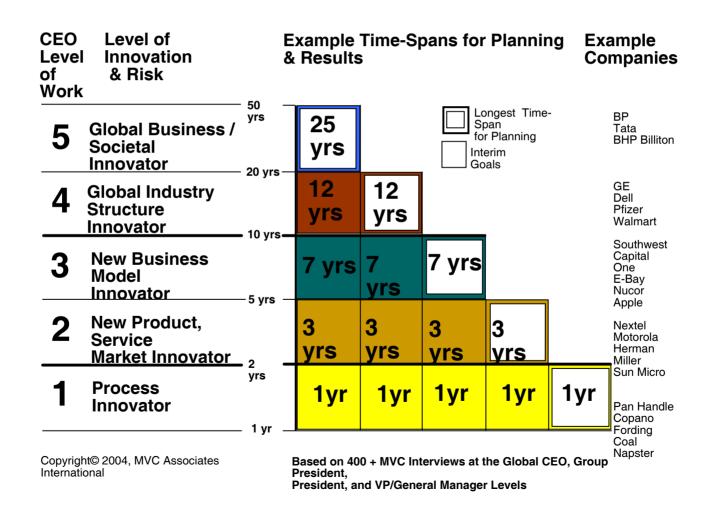
Strategic vs. Operational (work, measurement & pay)

- Too many Executive Pay for Performance models are linked to <u>Current Operations</u> & are mismatched to compensation that should be aligned with <u>Higher Level Strategic Work & Innovation</u>
- 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"

Guiding Principles Valuation / Organization Design / Exec Pay



5 Levels of CEO Work / Strategic Accountability



New Board Tools & Analysis

- 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

Risk of False Pay Disclosure & CEO / CFO Certification

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

Defensible Executive Pay

10 + Studies - found2 X compensation differential& "Felt Fair Pay" for eachLevel of Work (Elliott Jaques, etc)

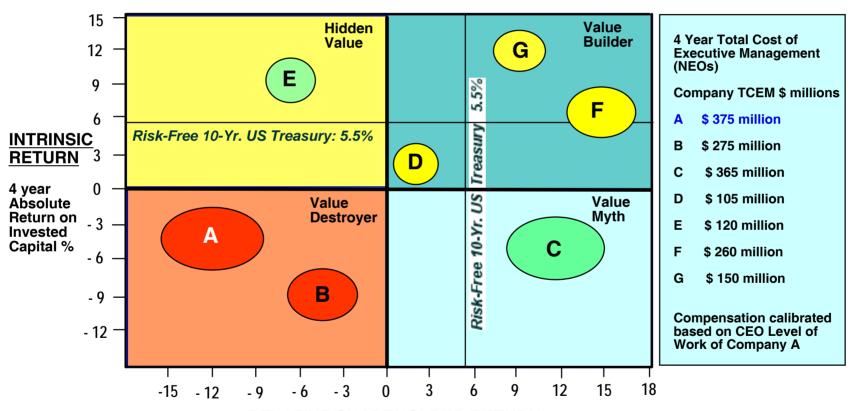
Size of Revenues & Assets does NOT determine Level of CEO Work

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

A Total Picture for Defensible PFP

Pay-for-Performance Financial Returns Analysis

Intrinsic & Shareholder Value Returns Compared with Executive Pay (Select Peer Group)



RELATIVE SHAREHOLDER RETURN

4 year Relative-Total Shareholder Return % (R-TSR - annualized)

(Indexed to S&P 500)

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No Board / Investor Surprises

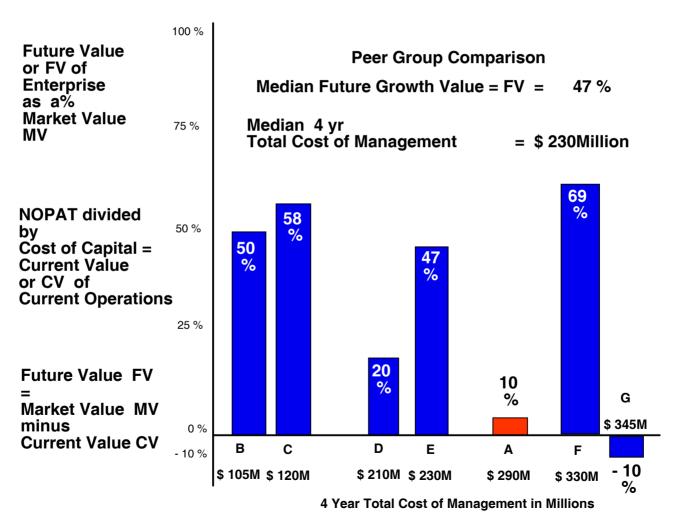
Developing / Disclosing Future Strategic Compensation Payout Scenarios?

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

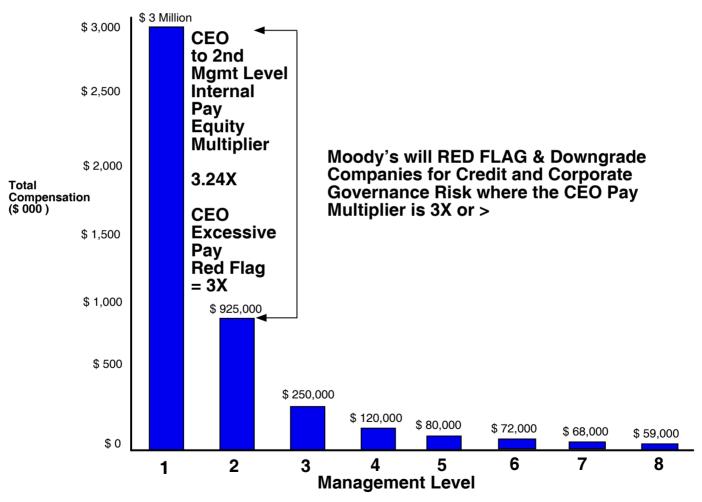
3 yr Cumulative Economic Profit in millions	3 yr Total Cost of Management Targeted Cumulative Total Direct Compensation for Top 5 Named Executive Officers in \$ millions					
\$ 1,000 m	101	105	110	120	200	
\$ 900 m	91	95	100	110	190	
\$ 800m	81	85	90	100	180	
\$ 700m	71	75	80	90	170	
\$ 600m	61	65	70	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)					
	\$ 50 million	\$ 250 million	\$ 500 million	\$ 1 billion	\$ 5 billion	

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

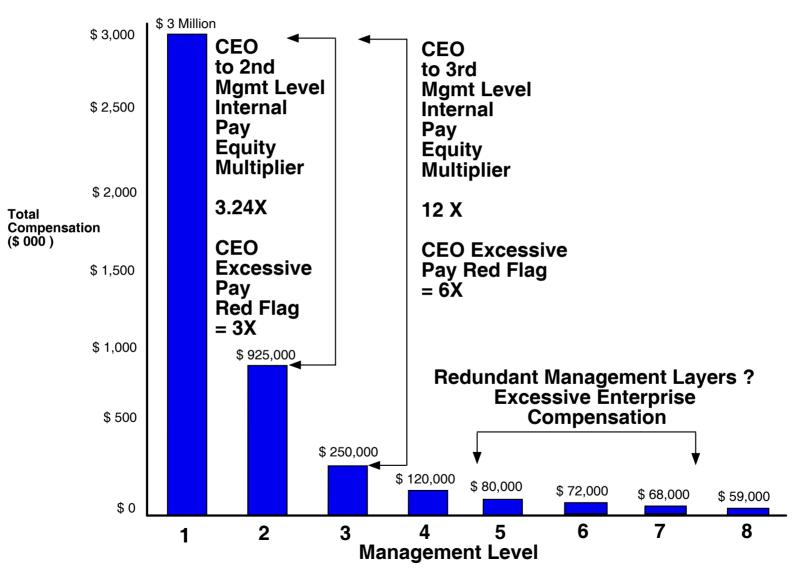
Expected Future Enterprise Value (FV) & Executive Pay



CEO Pay Multiplier & Credit Risk



CEO Internal Pay Equity Analysis



New SEC Compensation Discussion & Analysis

- Disclosure on <u>"How Much"</u> TOTAL CEO Compensation
- Can only be Justified as Fair / Equitable by Decision Making, Controls & Disclosure that Analyze <u>"For What"</u> 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?

What Boards Need to Do Now!

- Hire expert advisors in Organization & Pay-For-Performance 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