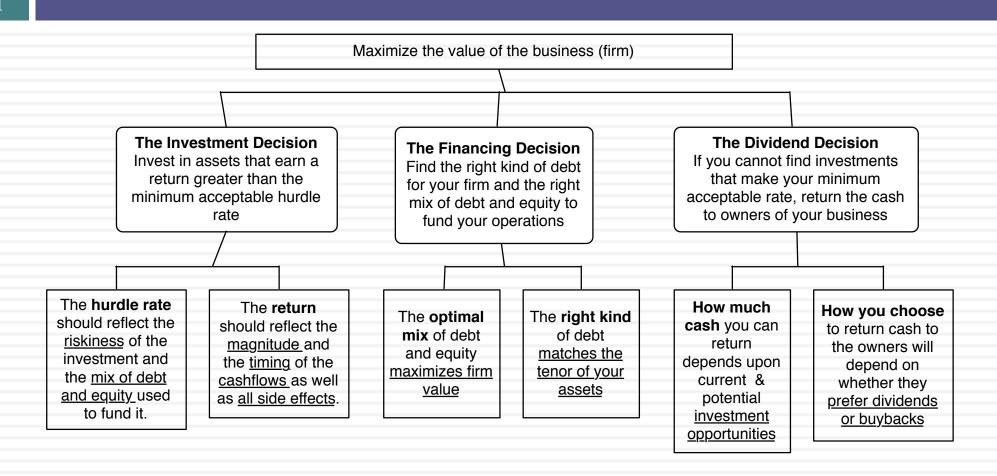
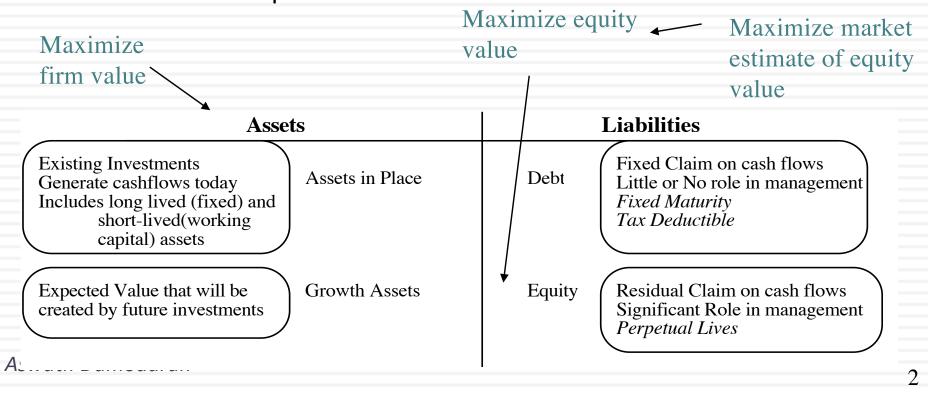
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: DEFINING THE END GAME

"If I have to choose between you and me - I like me better."



The Objective in Decision Making

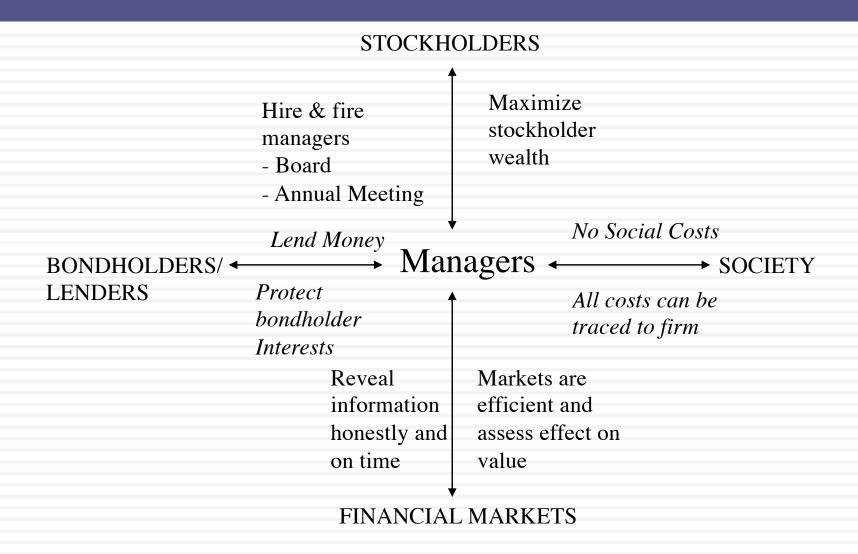
- In traditional corporate finance, the objective in decision making is to maximize the value of the firm.
- A narrower objective is to maximize stockholder wealth. When the stock is traded and markets are viewed to be efficient, the objective is to maximize the stock price.



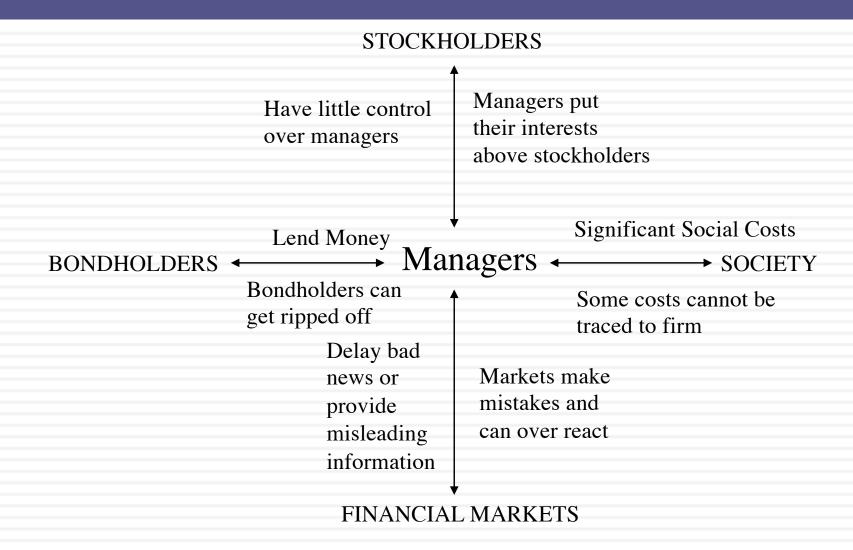
Maximizing Stock Prices is too "narrow" an objective: A preliminary response

- Maximizing stock price is not incompatible with meeting employee needs/objectives. In particular:
 - Employees are often stockholders in many firms
 - Firms that maximize stock price generally are profitable firms that can afford to treat employees well.
- Maximizing stock price does not mean that customers are not critical to success. In most businesses, keeping customers happy is the route to stock price maximization.
- Maximizing stock price does not imply that a company has to be a social outlaw.

The Classical Objective Function



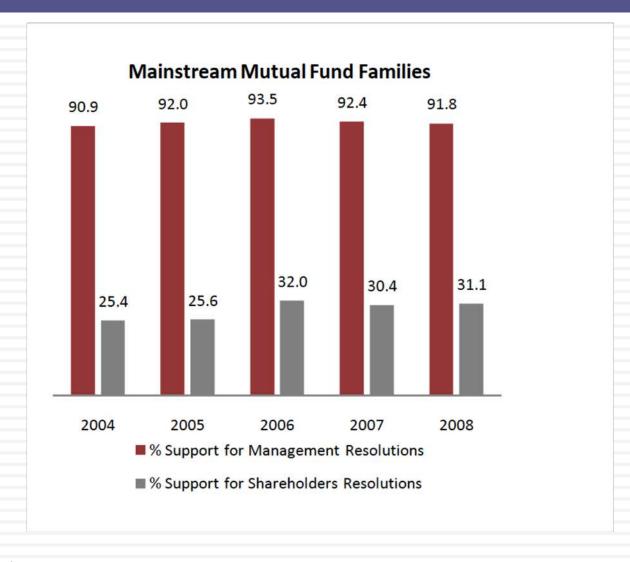
What can go wrong?



The Annual Meeting as a disciplinary venue

- The power of stockholders to act at annual meetings is diluted by three factors
 - Most small stockholders do not go to meetings because the cost of going to the meeting exceeds the value of their holdings.
 - Incumbent management starts off with a clear advantage when it comes to the exercise of proxies. Proxies that are not voted becomes votes for incumbent management.
 - For large stockholders, the path of least resistance, when confronted by managers that they do not like, is to vote with their feet.
- Annual meetings are also tightly scripted and controlled events, making it difficult for outsiders and rebels to bring up issues that are not to the management's liking.

And institutional investors go along with incumbent managers...



Board of Directors as a disciplinary mechanism

- Directors are paid well: In 2010, the median board member at a Fortune 500 company was paid \$212,512, with 54% coming in stock and the remaining 46% in cash. If a board member was a non-executive chair, he or she received about \$150,000 more in compensation.
- Spend more time on their directorial duties than they used to: A board member worked, on average, about 227.5 hours a year (and that is being generous), or 4.4 hours a week, according to the National Associate of Corporate Directors. Of this, about 24 hours a year are for board meetings. Those numbers are up from what they were a decade ago.
- Even those hours are not very productive: While the time spent on being a director has gone up, a significant portion of that time was spent on making sure that they are legally protected (regulations & lawsuits).
- And they have many loyalties: Many directors serve on three or more boards, and some are full time chief executives of other companies.

The CEO often hand-picks directors...

- CEOs pick directors: A 1992 survey by Korn/Ferry revealed that 74% of companies relied on recommendations from the CEO to come up with new directors and only 16% used an outside search firm. While that number has changed in recent years, CEOs still determine who sits on their boards. While more companies have outsiders involved in picking directors now, CEOs exercise significant influence over the process.
- Directors don't have big equity stakes: Directors often hold only token stakes in their companies. Most directors in companies today still receive more compensation as directors than they gain from their stockholdings. While share ownership is up among directors today, they usually get these shares from the firm (rather than buy them).
- And some directors are CEOs of other firms: Many directors are themselves CEOs of other firms. Worse still, there are cases where CEOs sit on each other's boards.

Directors lack the expertise (and the willingness) to ask the necessary tough questions..

- Robert's Rules of Order? In most boards, the CEO continues to be the chair. Not surprisingly, the CEO sets the agenda, chairs the meeting and controls the information provided to directors.
- Be a team player? The search for consensus overwhelms any attempts at confrontation.
- The CEO as authority figure: Studies of social psychology have noted that loyalty is hardwired into human behavior. While this loyalty is an important tool in building up organizations, it can also lead people to suppress internal ethical standards if they conflict with loyalty to an authority figure. In a board meeting, the CEO generally becomes the authority figure.

Reveta F. Bowers 1.5

Head of School Center for Early Education

Roy E . Disney 3

Vice Chairman The Walt Disney Company

Michael D. Eisner 3

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer The Walt Disney Company

Stanley P. Gold 4.5

President and Chief Executive Officer Shamrock Holdings, Inc.

Sanford M. Litvack

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief of Corporate Operations The Walt Disney Company

Ignacio E. Lozano, Jr. 1,2,4 Editor-in-Chief, LA OPINION

George J. Mitchell 5

Special Counsel Verner, Liipfert, Bernard, McPherson and Hand

Thomas S. Murphy

Former Chairman Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.

Richard A. Nunis

Chairman Walt Disney Attractions

Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.

President Georgetown University

Michael S. Ovitz 3

President The Walt Disney Company

Sidney Poitier 2,4

Chief Executive Officer Verdon-Cedric Productions

Irwin E. Russell 2,4

Attorney at Law

Robert A.M. Stern

Senior Partner Productions

E. Cardon Walker 1

Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer The Walt Disney Company

Raymond L. Watson 1,2,3

Vice Chairman The Irvine Company

Gary L. Wilson 5

Co-Chairman Northwest Airlines Corporation

- 1 Member of Audit Review Committee
- 2 Member of Compensation Committee
- 3 Member of Executive Committee
- 4 Member of Executive Performance Plan Committee
- 5 Member of Nominating Committee

Application Test: Who's on board?

- Look at the board of directors for your firm.
 - How many of the directors are inside directors (Employees of the firm, ex-managers)?
 - Is there any information on how independent the directors in the firm are from the managers?
- Are there any external measures of the quality of corporate governance of your firm?
 - Yahoo! Finance now reports on a corporate governance score for firms, where it ranks firms against the rest of the market and against their sectors.
- Is there tangible evidence that your board acts independently of management?
 - Check news stories to see if there are actions that the CEO has wanted to take that the board has stopped him or her from taking or at least slowed him or her down.

No stockholder approval needed..

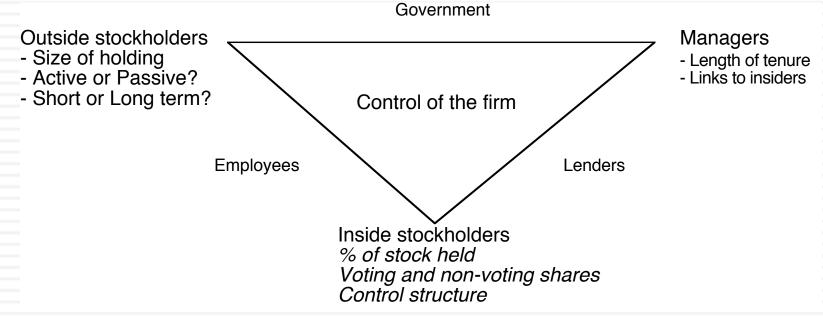
So, what next? When the cat is idle, the mice will play

- □ When managers do not fear stockholders, they will often put their interests over stockholder interests
 - Greenmail: The (managers of) target of a hostile takeover buy out the potential acquirer's existing stake, at a price much greater than the price paid by the raider, in return for the signing of a 'standstill' agreement.
 - Golden Parachutes: Provisions in employment contracts, that allows for the payment of a lump-sum or cash flows over a period, if managers covered by these contracts lose their jobs in a takeover.
 - Poison Pills: A security, the rights or cashflows on which are triggered by an outside event, generally a hostile takeover, is called a poison pill.
- by an out:

 Stockholder Approval needed Aswath Damodaran □ Shark Repellents: Anti-takeover amendments are also aimed at dissuading hostile takeovers, but differ on one very important count. They require the assent of stockholders to be instituted.
 - Overpaying on takeovers: Acquisitions often are driven by management interests rather than stockholder interests.

Application Test: Who owns/runs your firm?

- Look at the top shareholders in your firm.
 - Who are the top stockholders in your firm?
 - What are the potential conflicts of interests that you see emerging from this stockholding structure?
- Make your judgment on where the power lies.

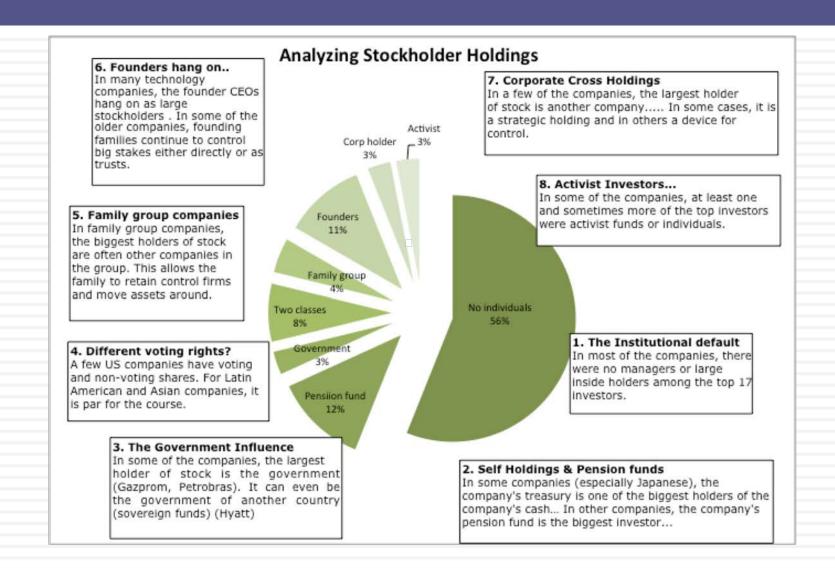


Source for data: Will vary across markets. 13F is SEC filing for US mutual/pension funds

Percent of outstanding shares in company

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prox Co/The	96) Actions Page 1/59 Holdings Search CUSIP 18905410				
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Holder Name Portfolio Na	ame Source	Amt Held	% Out	Latest Chg	File Dt
1) STATE STREET CORP STATE STREET	CORP 13F	7,146,776	5.42	-17,404	9/30/11
2) T ROWE PRICE ASSOCIA T ROWE PRICE	ASSO 13F	5,720,708	4.34	-932,710	9/30/11
3) ICAHN CAPITAL LP n/a	130	5,269,902	4.00	-409,040	12/1/11
4) VANGUARD GROUP INC VANGUARD GRO	OUP I 13F	5,245,936	3.98	14,804	9/30/11
5) BANK OF NEW YORK MELBANK OF NEW	YORK 13F	3,598,774	2.73	534,429	9/30/11
6) BLACKROCK INSTITUTI BLACKROCK IN	ISTITU 13F	3,292,072	2.50	99,924	9/30/11
7) CEDAR ROCK CAPITAL L CEDAR ROCK C	APITA 13F	3,039,579	2.30	0	9/30/11
8) BLACKROCK FUND ADVI BLACKROCK FL	JND A 13F	3,037,674	2.30	260,898	9/30/11
9) YACKTMAN ASSET MANA YACKTMAN ASS	SET M 13F	2,838,416	2.15	43,451	9/30/11
.0) AMERICAN CENTURY CO AMERICAN CEN	ITURY 13F	2,482,939	1.88	547,080	9/30/11
1) NORTHERN TRUST CORP NORTHERN TRI	UST C 13F	1,626,955	1.23	21,579	9/30/11
2) BANK OF AMERICA COR BANK OF AMER	ICA 13F	1,494,001	1.13	-154,787	9/30/11
3) WELLS FARGO ADVISOR WELLS FARGO	ADVIS 13F	1,492,126	1.13	205,296	9/30/11
4) ICAHN ASSOCIATES COR n/a	130	1,317,476	1.00	-10,721,720	12/1/11
.5) ANCHOR CAPITAL ADVISANCHOR CAPIT	TAL AD 13F	1,043,507	0.79	-375,230	9/30/11
.6) Hussman econometric Hussman ecoi	NOMET 13F	921,000	0.70	-477,000	9/30/11
7) PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL PRINCIPAL FIN	VANCI 13F	860,976	0.65	9,528	9/30/11

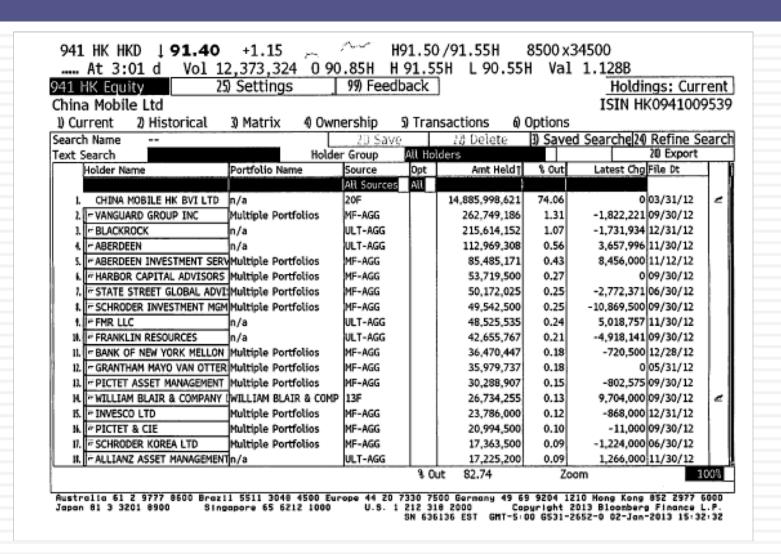
Corporate Governance: Assessing where the power lies and potential conflicts of interest



1. Institutional Default

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Holder Name	Portfolio Name	Source	0pt	Amt Held†	% Out	Latest Chg File Dt	Т
		All Sources	Ail.				7
I. PDODGE & COX	ODDGE & COX	13F		141,998,035	7.29	2,538,835 09/30/12	2
2. "STATE STREET	1/a	ULT-AGG		104,721,550	5.38	2,870,834 12/28/12	
3 BLACKROCK	1/a	ULT-AGG		100,546,792	5.16	-4,441,951 12/28/12	
4 - VANGUARD GROUP INC	ANGUARD GROUP INC	13F		83,141,560	4.27	1,212,215 09/30/12	2
5. CAPITAL RESEARCH	1/a	ULT-AGG		50,315,000	2.58	21,625,000 09/30/12	1
i. Grantham Mayo van Otter o	GRANTHAM MAYO VAN O	13F		47,567,526	2.44	9,602,200 09/30/12	2
1. STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO I S	TATE FARM MUTUAL AU	13F		42,070,800	2.16	0 09/30/12	2
1. FRANKLIN RESOURCES	1/a	ULT-AGG		39,696,005	2.04	26,479,660 09/30/12	
f. FMR LLC	1/a	ULT-AGG		37,551,632	1.93	-753,470 09/30/12	
II ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN LP	ALLIANCEBERNSTEIN LP	13F		36,808,143	1.89	-4,276,525 09/30/12	1
II. PZENA INVESTMENT MANAGE	PZENA INVESTMENT MAN	13F		34,873,319	1.79	14,170,597 09/30/12	2
12. FRELATIONAL INVESTORS LLC	1/a	Research		34,534,517	1.77	0 10/01/12	2
13. HOTCHKIS & WILEY CAPITAL	OTCHKIS AND WILEY	13F	1	31,144,881	1.60	5,023,811 09/30/12	2
14. " JP MORGAN	ı/a	ULT-AGG		28,618,780	1.47	14,038,781 09/30/12	1
15. NORTHERN TRUST CORPORATE	ORTHERN TRUST CORP	13F		26,353,281	1.35	-150,615 09/30/12	2
16 BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON B	BANK OF NEW YORK MEL	13F		21,567,642	1.11	-415,573 09/30/12	1
	INVESCO LTD	13F		18,473,372	0.95	-2,635,679 09/30/12	1
II. NWQ INVESTMENT MANAGEME				17,510,297	0.90	2,309,213 09/30/12	1
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Australia 61 2 9777 8600 Brazil	EE11 2049 4500 5	44 3C 3	220 27	An Consess do Si	9 9 9 9 4 4	210 Hone Fore 852 2077	5000

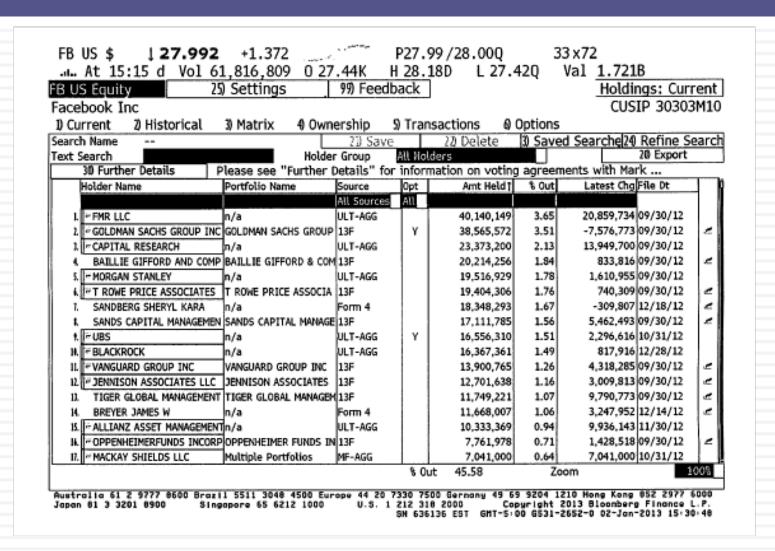
2. Self Holdings?



3. The Government Influence?

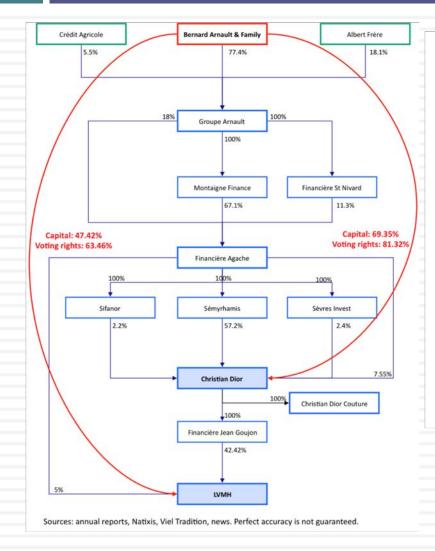
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	n/a	Co File		810,927,246	33.61	0 12/31/11	2
	, _	ULT-AGG		221,944,746	9.20	-3,202,572 09/30/12	
GROUPE BRUXELLES LAMBER		Research		116,911,820	4.85	0 03/15/12	2
4. CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CON	,	Co File		45,051,514	1.87	0 12/31/11	1
		Co File		38,293,787	1.59	0 12/31/11	1
	, -	Co File		24,778,333	1.03	0 12/31/11	æ
	, -	ULT-AGG		23,548,711	0.98	-1,225,690 09/30/12	1
I. "NATIXIS ASSET MANAGEMENT		MF-AGG		21,774,289	0.90	-2,577,580 07/01/12	1
1. F BLACKROCK		ULT-AGG		19,134,703	0.79	-2,571,752 12/31/12	1
		MF-AGG		19,113,590	0.79	-99,124 08/31/12	1
IL "VANGUARD GROUP INC	Multiple Portfolios	MF-AGG		15,229,574	0.63	755,382 09/30/12	
		Co File		13,515,454	0.56	0 12/31/11	æ
II. "THORNBURG INVESTMENT MG		MF-AGG		12,236,400	0.51	0 10/31/12	1
H. PICTET ASSET MANAGEMENT		MF-AGG		10,300,152	0.43	-353,358 09/30/12	
15. "INTERNATIONAL VALUE ADVI		MF-AGG		9,286,222	0.38	282,671 06/30/12	
	i sa confere i si ci si ci ci	MF-AGG		8,677,868	0.36	-116,606 09/28/12	i .
17 BNP PARIBAS INV PARTNERS		ULT-AGG		7,171,417	0.30	17,318 09/30/12	
II. PAVIVA PLC		MF-AGG		6,336,957	0.26	146,212 10/31/12	_
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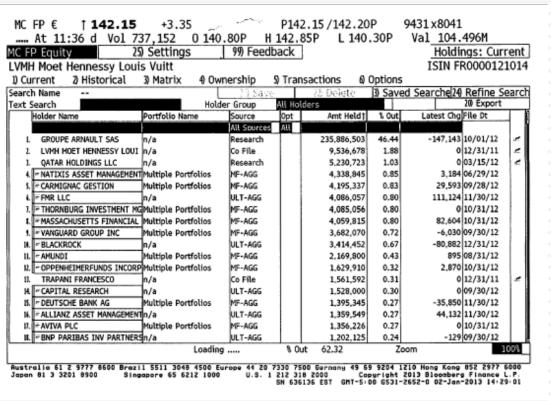
4. Different voting rights?



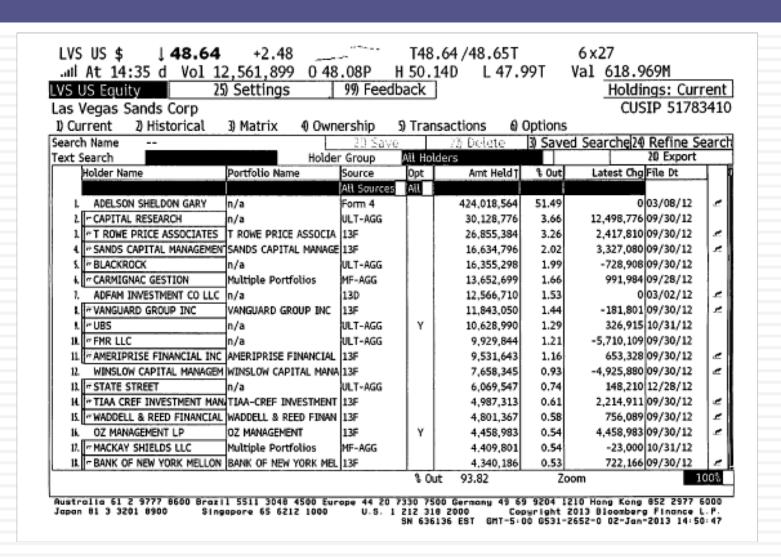
5. Family Group Companies

21

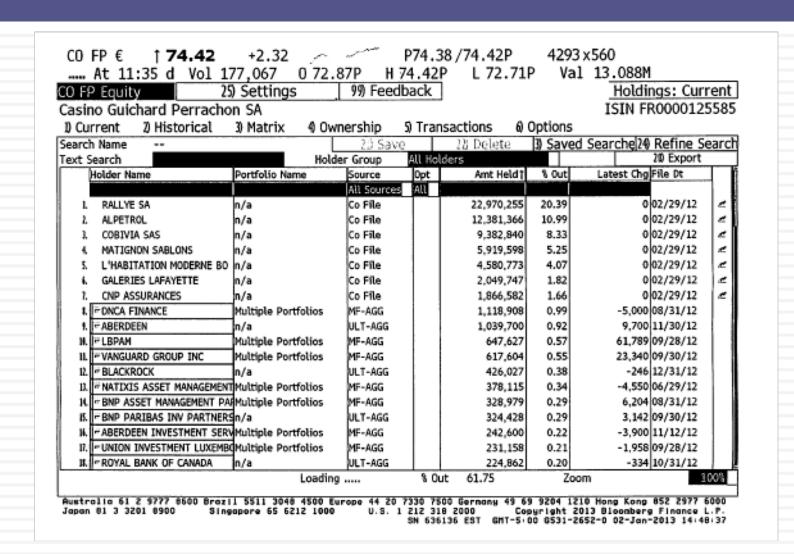




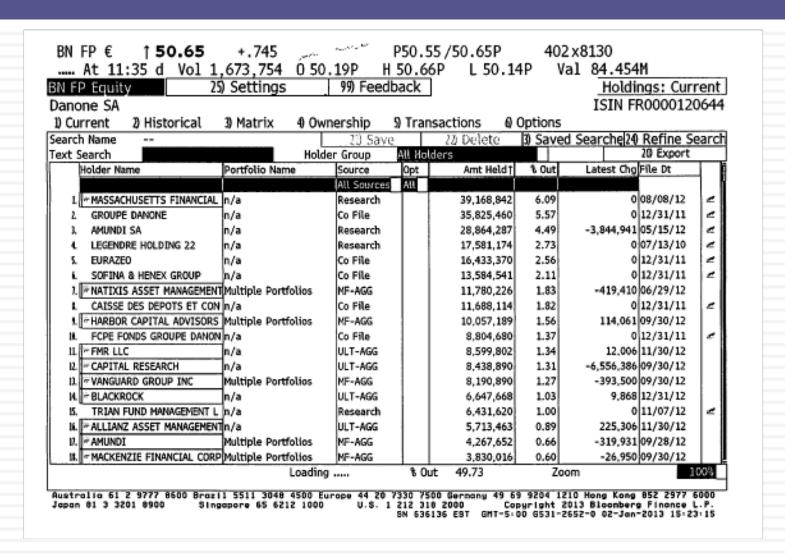
6. Founders hang on...



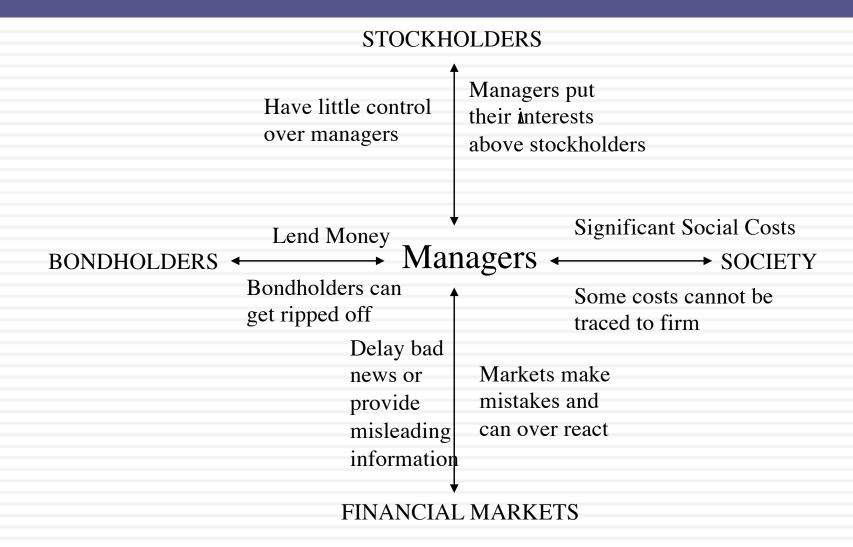
7. Corporate Cross Holdings



8. Activist investors



So this is what can go wrong...



Traditional corporate financial theory breaks down when ...

- Managerial self-interest: The interests/objectives of the decision makers in the firm conflict with the interests of stockholders.
- Unprotected debt holders: Bondholders (Lenders) are not protected against expropriation by stockholders.
- Inefficient markets: Financial markets do not operate efficiently, and stock prices do not reflect the underlying value of the firm.
- <u>Large social side costs</u>: Significant social costs can be created as a by-product of stock price maximization.

When traditional corporate financial theory breaks down, the solution is:

- A non-stockholder based governance system: To choose a different mechanism for corporate governance, i.e, assign the responsibility for monitoring managers to someone other than stockholders.
- A better objective than maximizing stock prices? To choose a different objective for the firm.
- Maximize stock prices but minimize side costs: To maximize stock price, but reduce the potential for conflict and breakdown:
 - Making managers (decision makers) and employees into stockholders
 - Protect lenders from expropriation
 - By providing information honestly and promptly to financial markets
 - Minimize social costs

I. An Alternative Corporate Governance System

- Germany and Japan developed a different mechanism for corporate governance, based upon corporate cross holdings.
 - In Germany, the banks form the core of this system.
 - In Japan, it is the keiretsus
 - Other Asian countries have modeled their system after Japan, with family companies forming the core of the new corporate families
- At their best, the most efficient firms in the group work at bringing the less efficient firms up to par. They provide a corporate welfare system that makes for a more stable corporate structure
- At their worst, the least efficient and poorly run firms in the group pull down the most efficient and best run firms down. The nature of the cross holdings makes its very difficult for outsiders (including investors in these firms) to figure out how well or badly the group is doing.

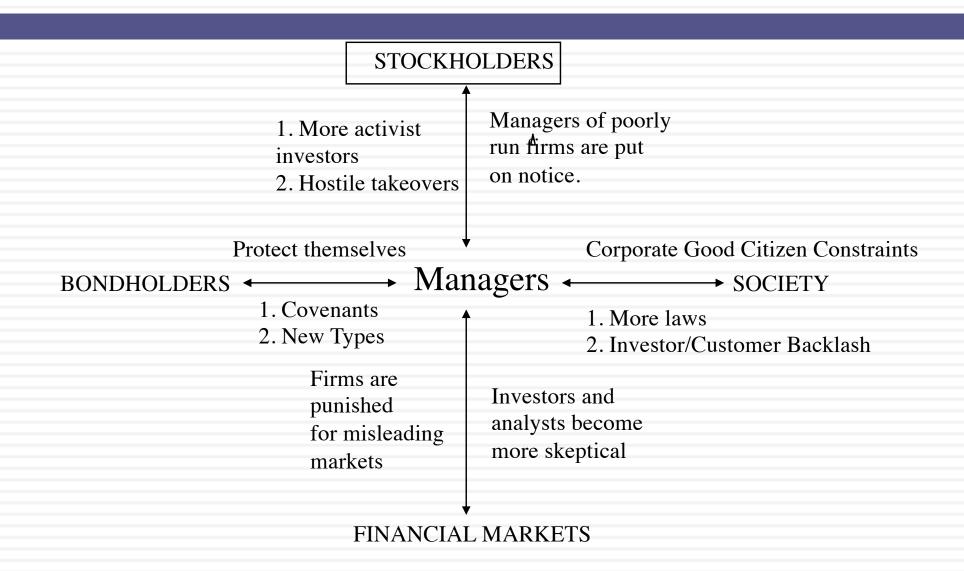
II. Choose a Different Objective Function

- Firms can always focus on a different objective function.
 Examples would include
 - maximizing earnings
 - maximizing revenues
 - maximizing firm size
 - maximizing market share
 - maximizing EVA
- The key thing to remember is that these are intermediate objective functions.
 - To the degree that they are correlated with the long term health and value of the company, they work well.
 - To the degree that they do not, the firm can end up with a disaster

III. Maximize Stock Price, subject to ...

- The strength of the stock price maximization objective function is its <u>internal self correction mechanism</u>. Excesses on any of the linkages lead, if unregulated, to counter actions which reduce or eliminate these excesses
- □ In the context of our discussion,
 - managers taking advantage of stockholders has led to a much more active market for corporate control.
 - stockholders taking advantage of bondholders has led to bondholders protecting themselves at the time of the issue.
 - firms revealing incorrect or delayed information to markets has led to markets becoming more "skeptical" and "punitive"
 - firms creating social costs has led to more regulations, as well as investor and customer backlashes.

The Counter Reaction



Eisner's exit... and a new age dawns? Disney's board in 2008

Board Members	Occupation	
John E. Pepper, Jr.	Retired Chairman and CEO, Procter & Gamble Co.	
(Chairman)		
Susan E. Arnold	President, Global Business Units, Procter & Gamble Co.	
John E. Bryson	Retired Chairman and CEO, Edison International	
John S. Chen	Chairman,, CEO & President, Sybase, Inc.	
Judith L. Estrin	CEO, JLabs, LLC.	
Robert A. Iger	CEO, Disney	
Steven P. Jobs	CEO, Apple	
Fred Langhammer	Chairman, Global Affairs, The Estee Lauder Companies	
Aylwin B. Lewis	President and CEO, Potbelly Sandwich Works	
Monica Lozano	Lozano Publisher and CEO, La Opinion	
Robert W. Matschullat	Retired Vice Chairman and CFO, The Seagram Co.	
Orin C. Smith	Retired President and CEO, Starbucks Corporation	

Disney: Eisner's rise & fall from grace

- In his early years at Disney, Michael Eisner brought about long-delayed changes in the company and put it on the path to being an entertainment giant that it is today. His success allowed him to consolidate power and the boards that he created were increasingly captive ones (see the 1997 board).
- In 1996, Eisner spearheaded the push to buy ABC and the board rubberstamped his decision, as they had with other major decisions. In the years following, the company ran into problems both on its ABC acquisition and on its other operations and stockholders started to get restive, especially as the stock price halved between 1998 and 2002.
- In 2003, Roy Disney and Stanley Gold resigned from the Disney board, arguing against Eisner's autocratic style.
- In early 2004, Comcast made a hostile bid for Disney and later in the year, 43% of Disney shareholders withheld their votes for Eisner's reelection to the board of directors. Following that vote, the board of directors at Disney voted unanimously to elect George Mitchell as the Chair of the board, replacing Eisner, who vowed to stay on as CEO.

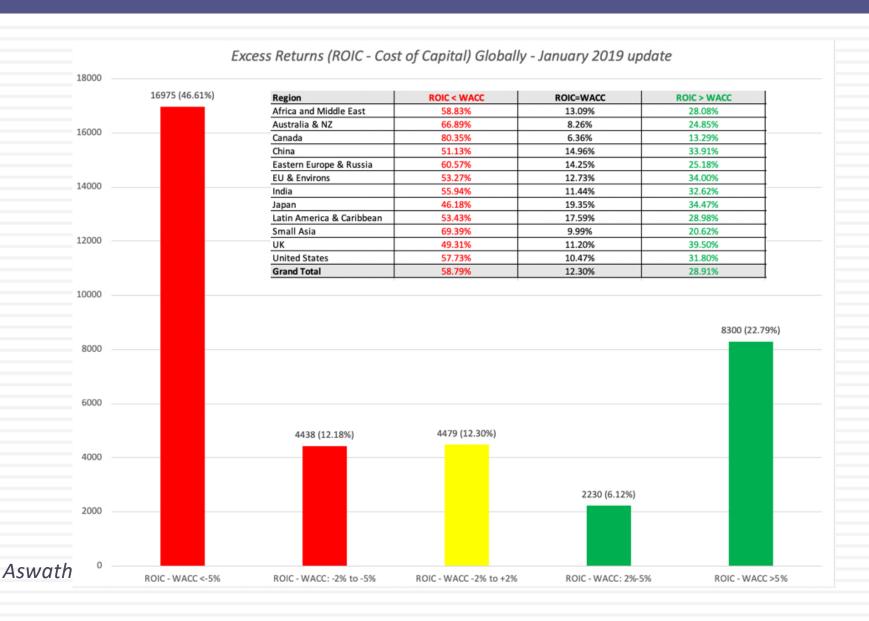
But as a CEO's tenure lengthens, does corporate governance suffer?

- In 2011, Iger announced his intent to step down as CEO in 2015 to allow a successor to be groomed.
- The board voted reinstate Iger as chair of the board in 2011, reversing a decision made to separate the CEO and Chair positions after the Eisner years.
- There were signs of restiveness among Disney's stockholders, especially those interested in corporate governance. Activist investors (CalSTRS) starting making noise and Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), which gauges corporate governance at companies, raised red flags about compensation and board monitoring at Disney.

Iger's non-exit and the Domino effect

- In 2015 but Disney's board convinced Iger to stay on as CEO for an extra year, for the "the good of the company".
- In 2016, Thomas Staggs who was considered heir apparent to Iger left Disney. Others who were considered potential CEOs also left.
- In 2017, Disney acquired Fox and announced that Iger's term would be extended to 2019 (and perhaps beyond) because his stewardship was essential for the merger to work.
 - Now, what?

Do we need good corporate governance? Managers do a good job, don't they?



Is there a payoff to better corporate governance?

- In the most comprehensive study of the effect of corporate governance on value, a governance index was created for each of 1500 firms based upon 24 distinct corporate governance provisions.
 - Buying stocks that had the strongest investor protections while simultaneously selling shares with the weakest protections generated an annual excess return of 8.5%.
 - Every one point increase in the index towards fewer investor protections decreased market value by 8.9% in 1999
 - Firms that scored high in investor protections also had higher profits, higher sales growth and made fewer acquisitions.
- The link between the composition of the board of directors and firm value is weak. Smaller boards do tend to be more effective.
- On a purely anecdotal basis, a common theme at problem companies and is an ineffective board that fails to ask tough questions of an imperial CEO.

Should we legislate it?

- Every corporate scandal creates impetus for a legislative response. The scandals at Enron and WorldCom laid the groundwork for Sarbanes-Oxley.
- You cannot legislate good corporate governance.
 - The costs of meeting legal requirements often exceed the benefits
 - Laws always have unintended consequences
 - In general, laws tend to be blunderbusses that penalize good companies more than they punish the bad companies.