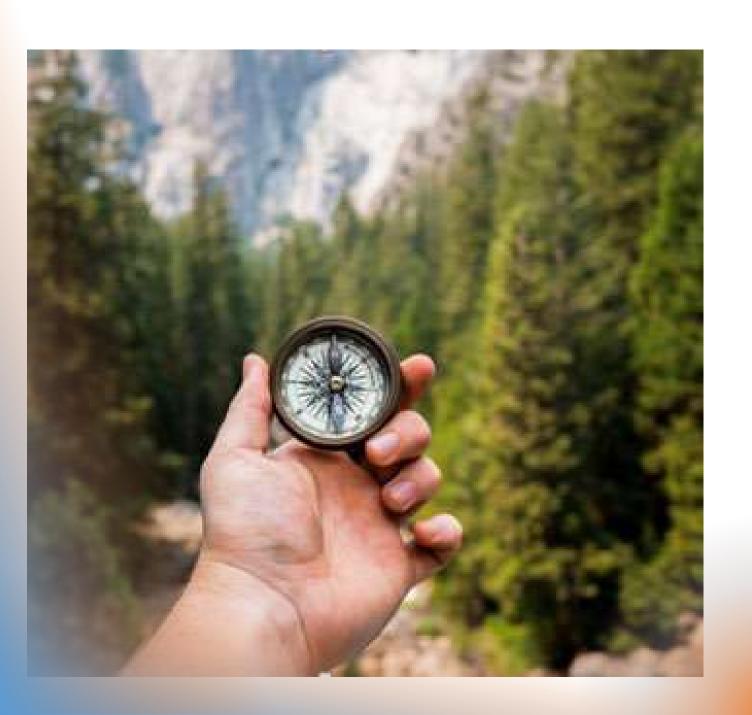
# Towards a New Model of Boards of Directors

Towards a New Model of Boards of Directors

IESE Madrid - April 15, 2024







### Boards, Purpose and ESG

Ruth V. Aguilera

Brodsky Trustee Professor in Global Business
D'Amore-McKim School of Business
Northeastern University

IESE & ECGI, April 15, 2024

### Agenda

Some working definitions



#### **Two Remarks:**

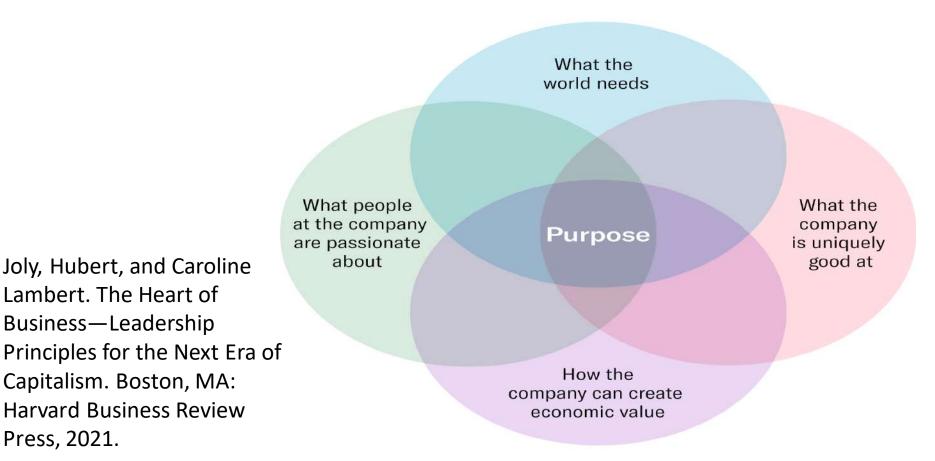
1. Corporate Purpose and the Role of Corporate Governance

- 2. Boards and ESG. The Efficacy of Shareholder Activism
  - Study 1. Submitted Proposals
  - Study 2. Withdrawn Proposals

### Hubert Joly's Definition of Corporate Purpose

#### **Looking for Your Company's Purpose**

It lies at the intersection of these four circles.







Lambert. The Heart of

Business—Leadership

Capitalism. Boston, MA:

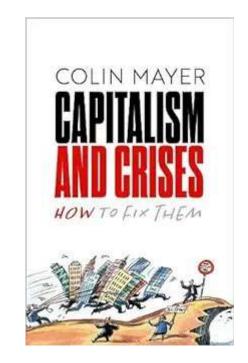
Harvard Business Review

Press, 2021.

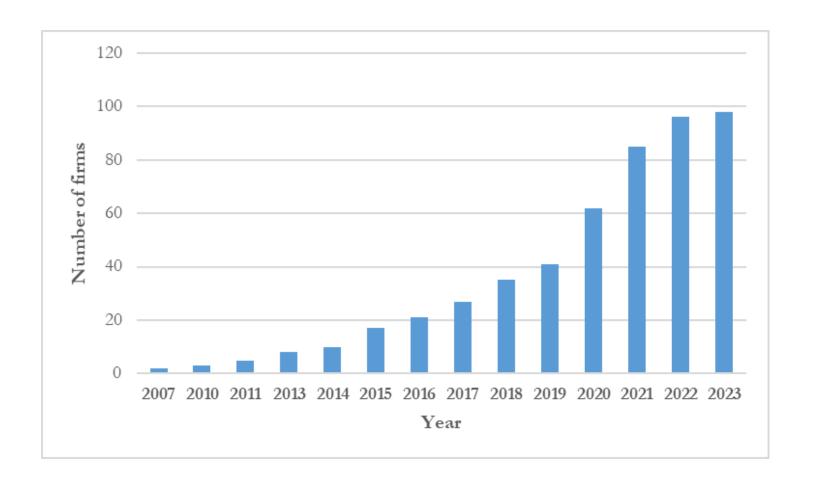
# Colin Mayer's (Creatively Concise) Definition of Corporate Purpose

• The purpose of business is to produce **profitable solutions** to the problems of people and planet, and <u>in the process</u> ... it produces profits.

Source: The Future of the Corporation (2019)

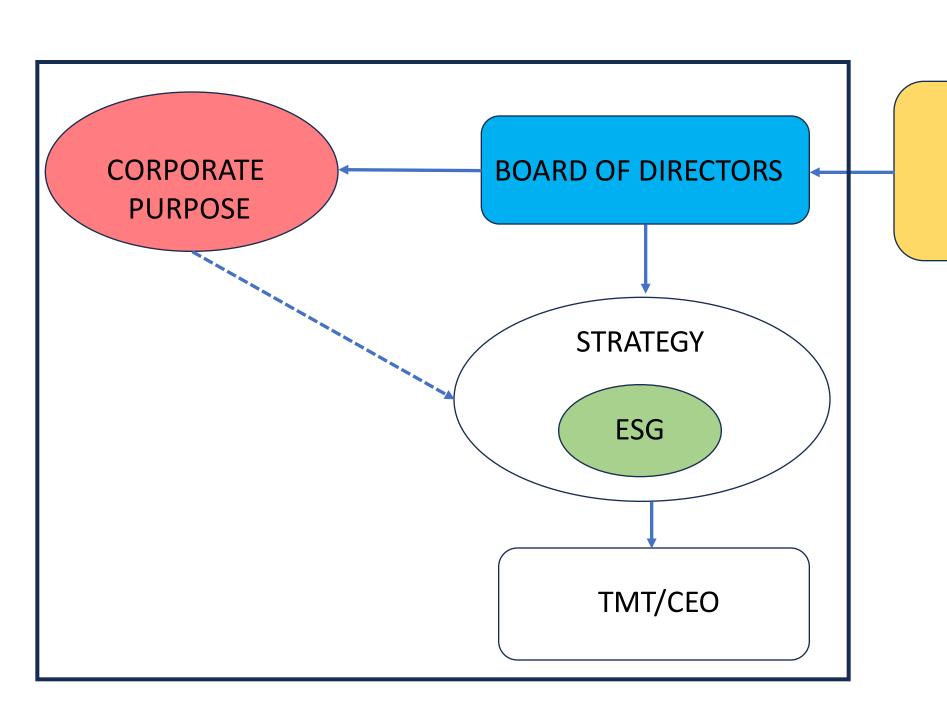


## S&P500 Firms: Pro-Social Goal (Purpose)



Webpages

Source: Chhillar (2023) "Duality of Purpose: When does organizational purpose align with employee experiences?"



SHAREHOLDERS

**ACTIVISTS** 

### 1. Corporate Purpose and Corporate Governance

# Corporate Purpose in Comparative Perspective: The Role of Governance

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**Abstract.** Corporate purpose has become a central part of doing business as usual and in the social movement to involve corporations in solving complex societal and environmental challenges. In this essay, I first deconstruct what corporate purpose means from a sociological perspective, and I submit that it is important to identify to whom that purpose is targeted. Second, I seek to make the point that corporate purpose is not universal in that there is not a one-rule-fits-all template on how to develop corporate purpose. I draw on comparative corporate governance, stakeholder management, and institutional theory arguments to illustrate how corporate purpose means different things in different societies and that the departure point of the emanation of corporate purpose varies across countries. This differential meaning is explained in part by the institutional setting as well as very different societal expectations of corporations. Finally, building on insights from existing corporate governance research, I argue that stakeholder engagement can be a useful tool toward effectively deploying corporate purpose.

- What are we trying to achieve?
   (C. Mayer)
- Who develops the corporate purpose?

### From Corporate Purpose to Corporate Governance

- What are we trying to achieve? (C. Mayer)
- Who develops the corporate purpose?

- For whom the corporation is managed?
  - → Strategy Research:
  - OHow the value created by the corporation is going to be <u>appropriated</u> and subsequently <u>shared</u> among its stakeholders (including shareholders)? (Bacq and Aguilera, 2022)
  - o It is a dynamic process like sustaining firm competitiveness

### From Corporate Purpose to Corporate Governance

- What are we trying to achieve? (C. Mayer)
- Who develops the corporate purpose?
- For whom the corporation is managed?

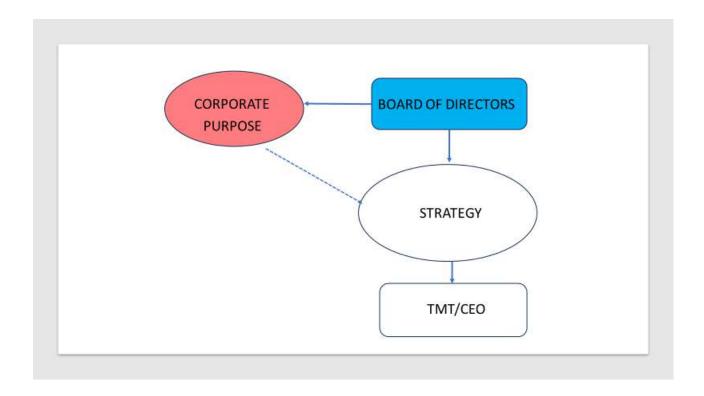
 How do owners influence purpose? What are their rights across different jurisprudences?

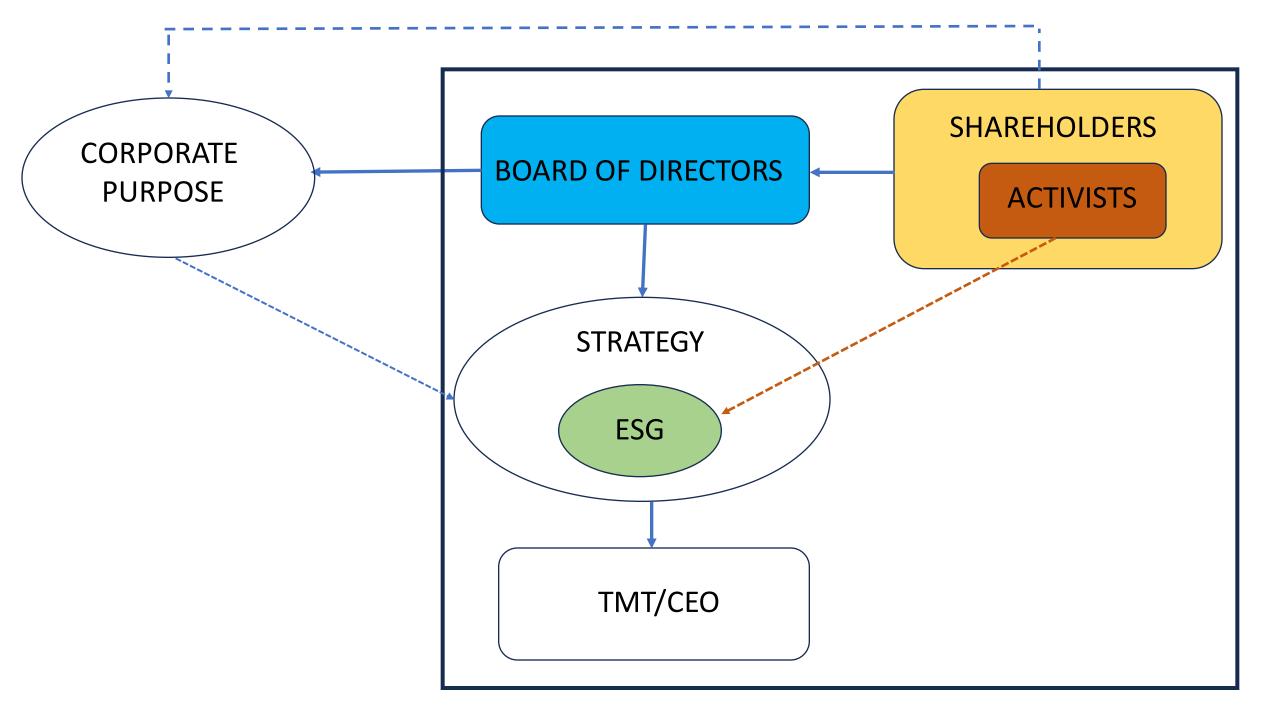
### From Corporate Purpose to Corporate Governance

- What are we trying to achieve? (C. Mayer)
- Who develops the corporate purpose?
- For whom the corporation is managed?
- How do owners influence purpose? What are their rights across jurisprudences?
- How corporate purpose is defined is part of corporate governance process
  - How are the intra-organizational power relations distributed?
  - Purpose relationship with incentives, time horizon, corporate strategy, etc.
  - Strengthen corporate purpose with accountably and trust
- Canals, 2022 Boards of Directors in Disruptive Times
  - Purpose in boards & long-term strategic view

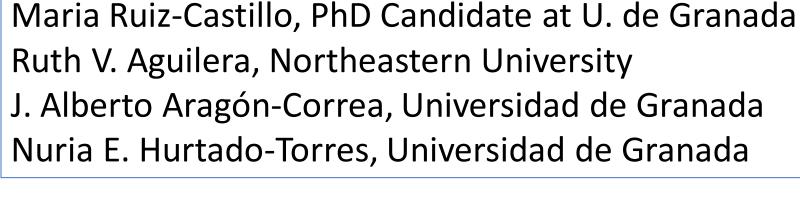
## The Board: Linchpin btw Purpose and Strategy

- Defines why the firm exists and which stakeholders seeks to serve.
- Anchors firm's strategy and policies on a clear notion of purpose.





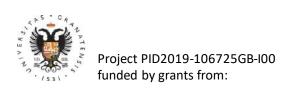
### 2. Shareholder Activism and ESG







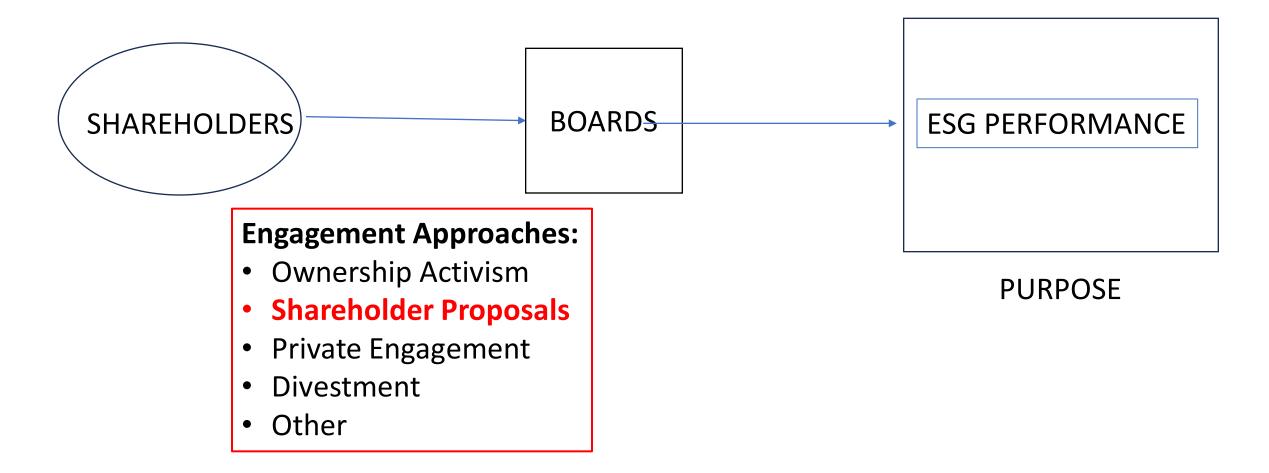


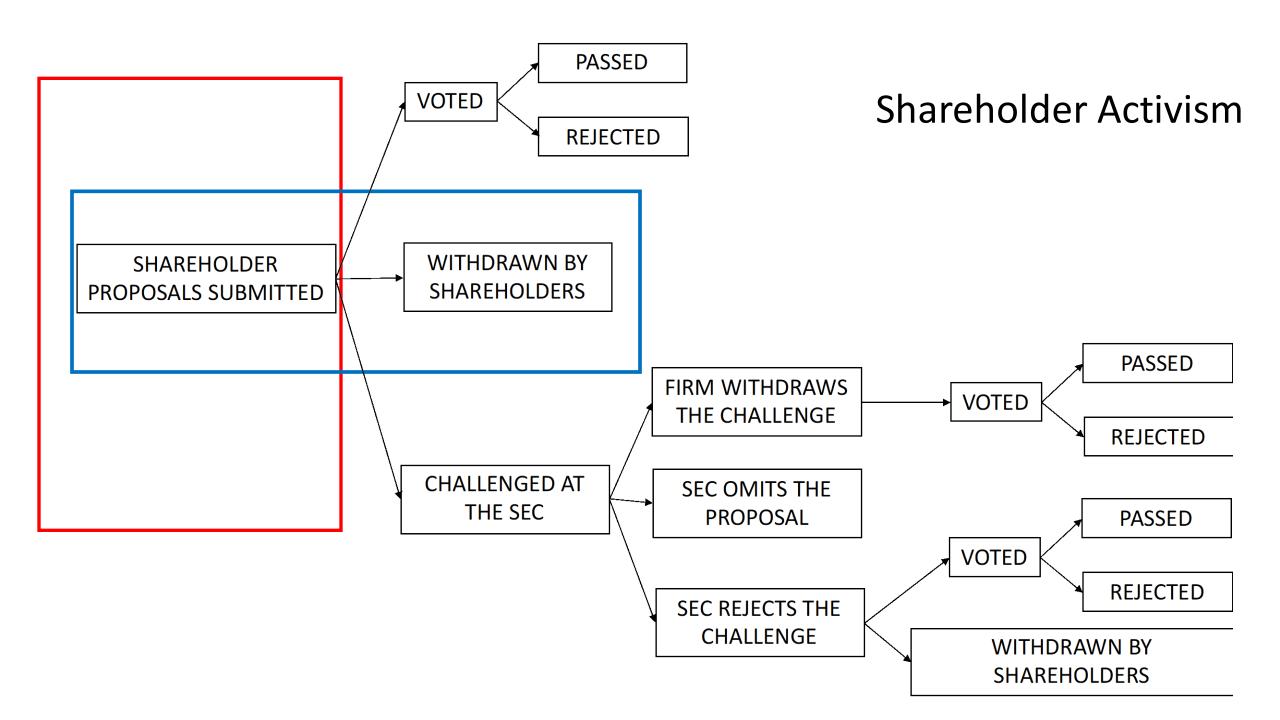


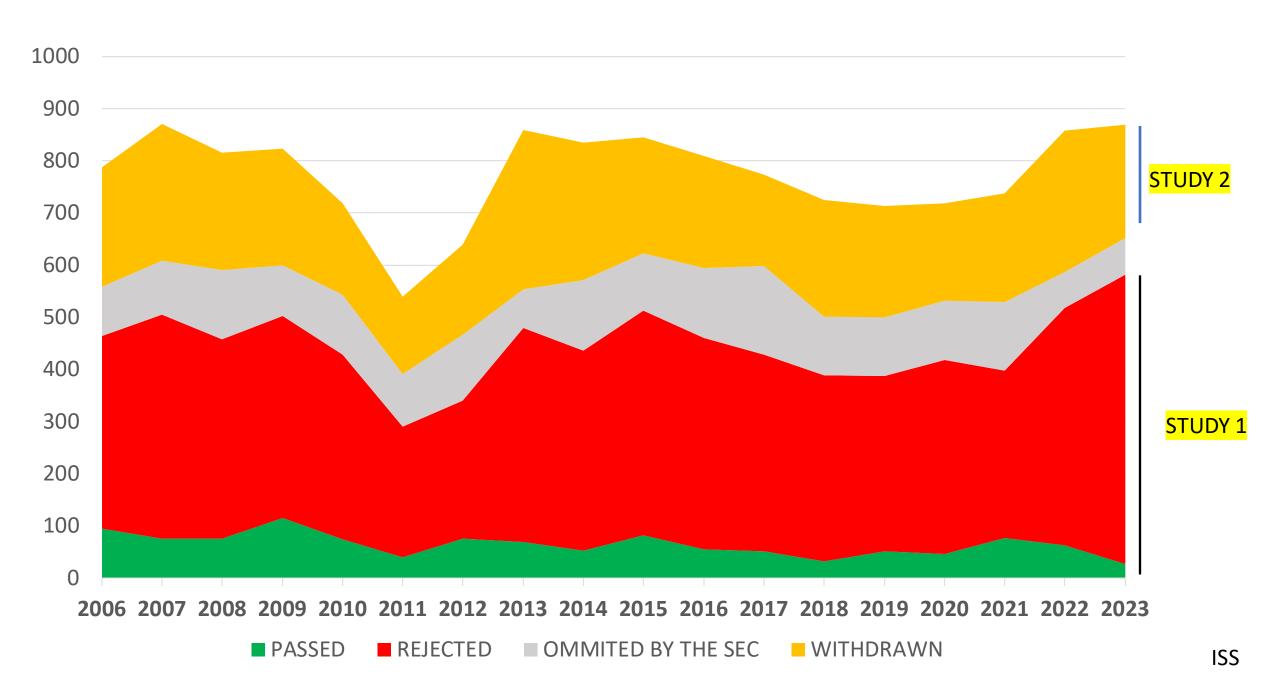


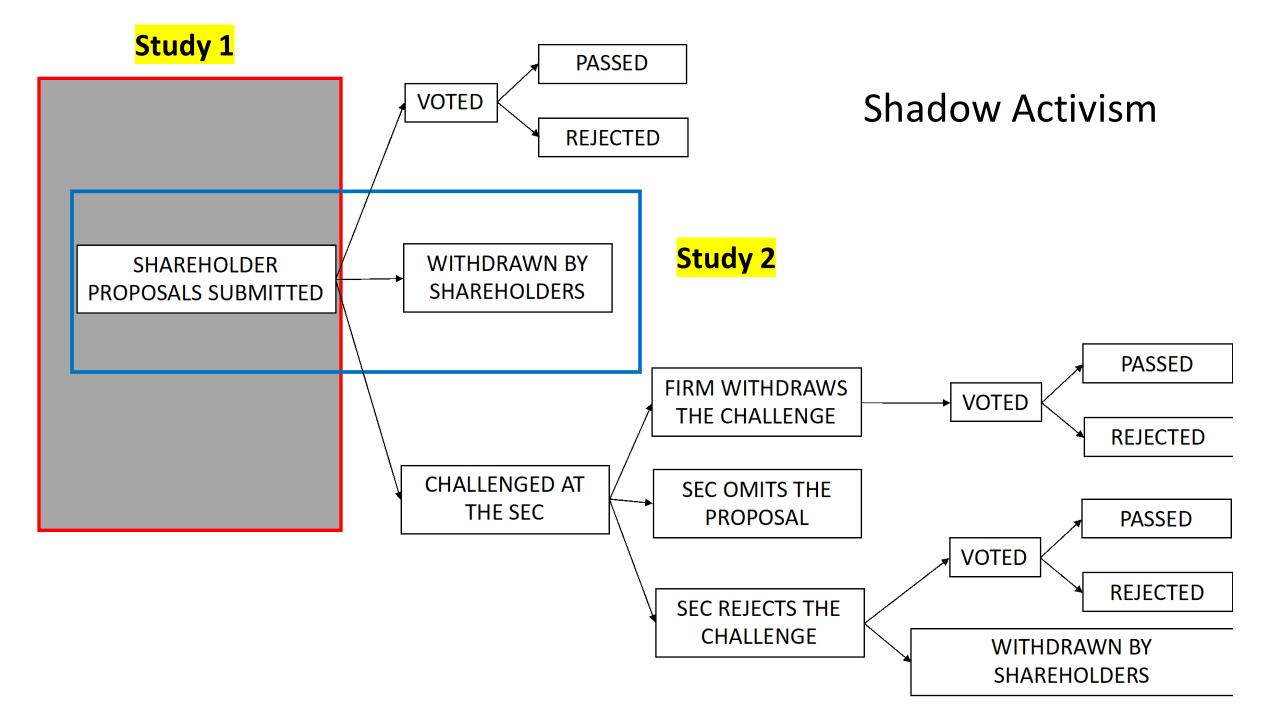
### Boards and ESG. Shareholder Activism

• ESG performance is the result of the implementation of corporate purpose

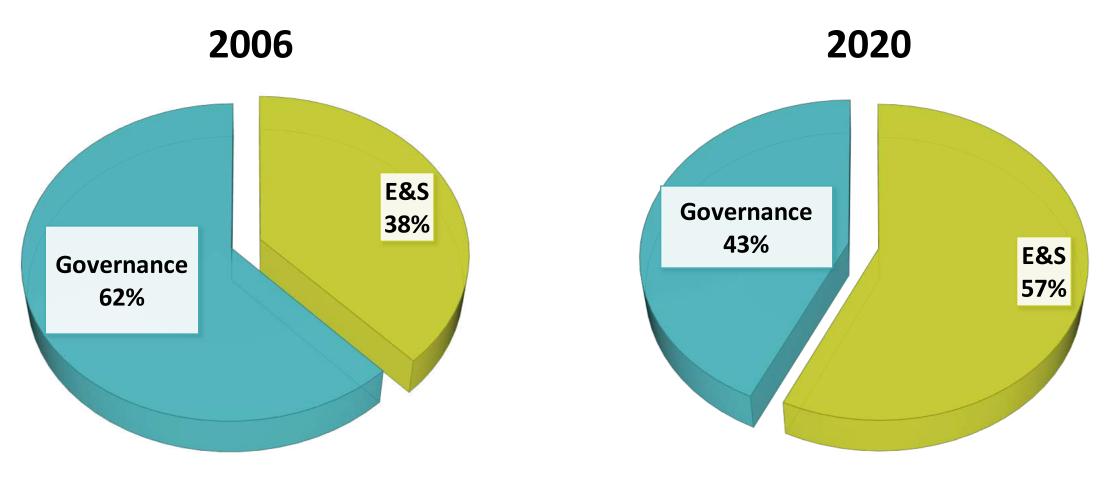








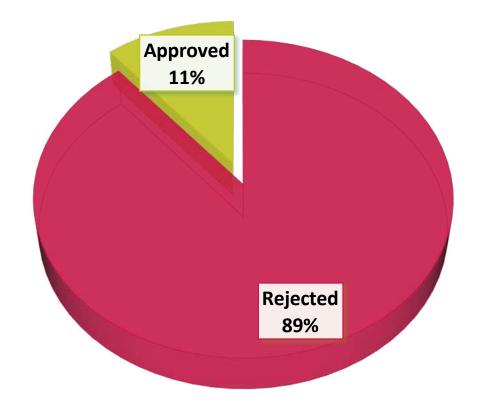
### Shareholder Proposals Submitted to **S&P 500 Firms**



#### DEBATE ABOUT PROPOSALS EFFECTIVENESS

Approved/Rejected Shareholder Proposals -- S&P 500 Firms (voted)

2006-2020

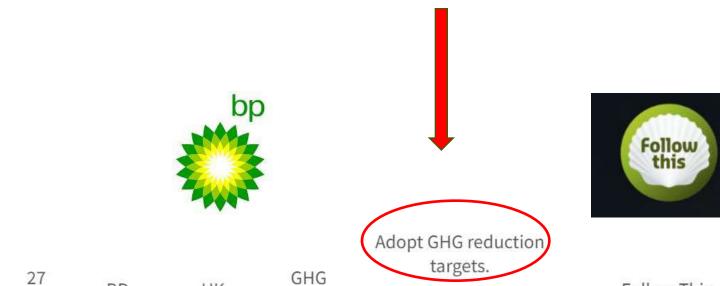


8474 submitted 5133 voted



#### Consequential risk to public wellbeing

AGM Date	Company	Country	Category	Resolution Description	Lead Filers and Co- Filers	Status	Vote Split	Rationale	Vote Split (%)
2 June	Alphabet	US	Digital Ethics	Report on effectiveness of Audit and Compliance Committee in promoting public wellbeing.  Read the resolution here	Sum Of Us, Harrington Investments	Filed		Alphabet – owner of YouTube, DeepMind and Google – has increasing sway on how privacy, Al and online content is managed. The resolutions asks that the consequential risks to public wellbeing are being effectively assessed by the Audit and Compliance Committee.	91.6 against



Targets

27

April

BP

UK

Read the resolution here.



Follow This

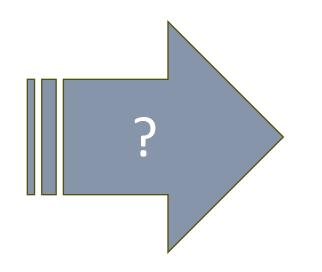
Filed

BP's current scope 3 emissions reduction targets are not Parisaligned. Adopting and implementing strong greenhouse gas emissions targets will help this oil major reach net-zero by 2050 and mitigate systemic climate risks for investors.

83.3 against

# NON-FINANCIAL FIRM PERFORMANCE

ESG

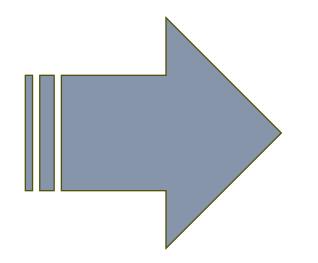


**ESG** 

- Sample of S&P 500 firms
- 2016-2022
- Fixed effects
- Lots of controls: performance, ownership, board characteristics, etc
- ESG Performance (Refinitiv Eikon)

# NON-FINANCIAL FIRM PERFORMANCE

ESG



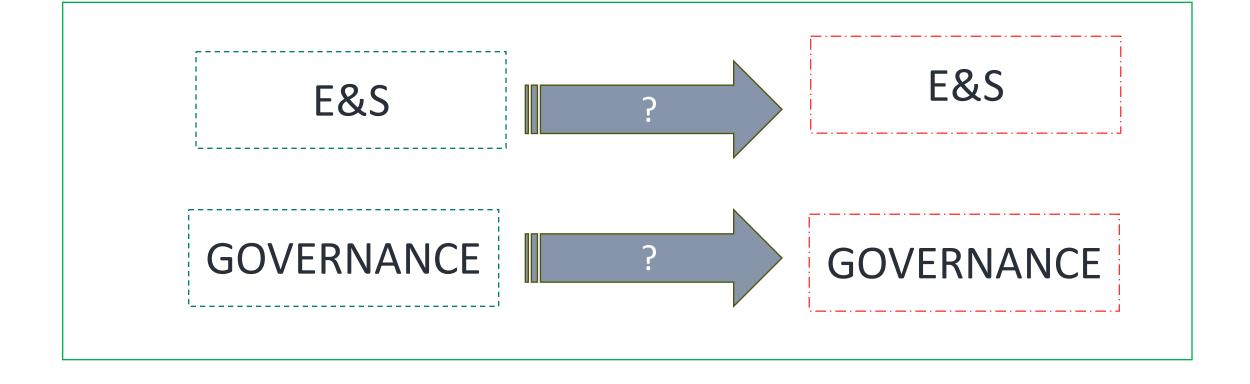
**ESG** 

 Finding: Strong positive significant relationship between number of proposals submitted and subsequent ESG performance.

NON-FINANCIAL FIRM PERFORMANCE

**ESG** 

**ESG** 



### **Corporate Governance Shareholder Activism**



 Finding: CG Shareholder Proposals leads to subsequent improvements in CG Performance

> Goldman Sachs

GOVERNANCE PROPOSALS Demanding independence



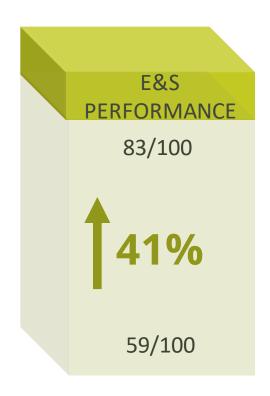
#### **E&S Shareholder Activism**



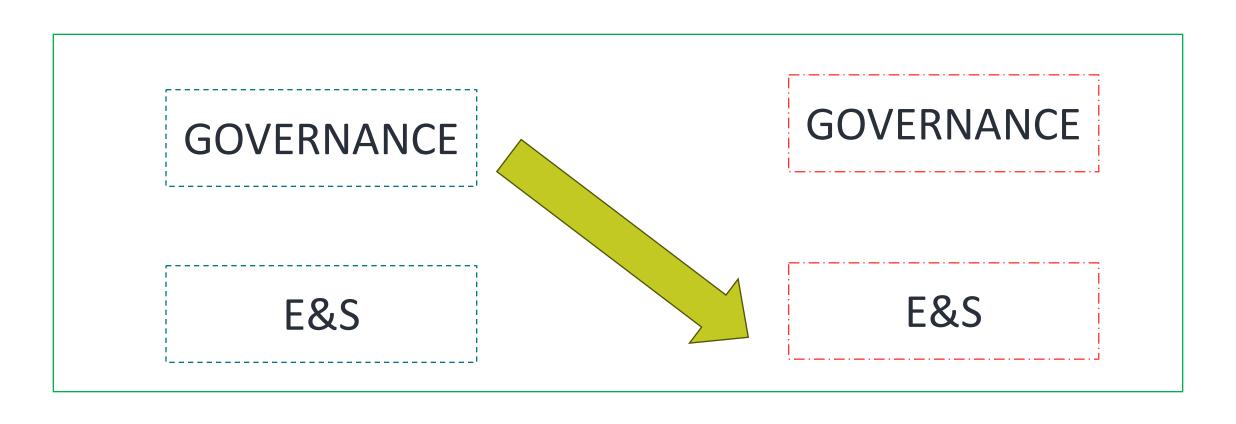
 Finding: E&S Shareholder Proposals lead to subsequent improvements in E&S Performance



**54** E&S PROPOSALS



# NON-FINANCIAL FIRM PERFORMANCE





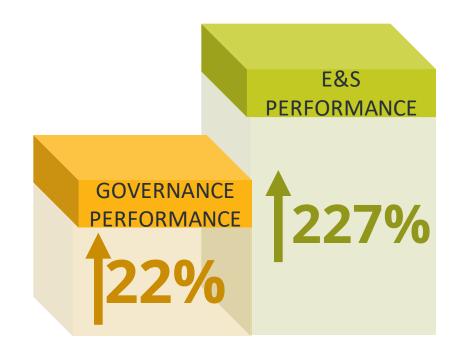
### Issue Salience Shareholder Activism

• Finding: CG Shareholder Proposals also lead to subsequent improvements in E&S Performance

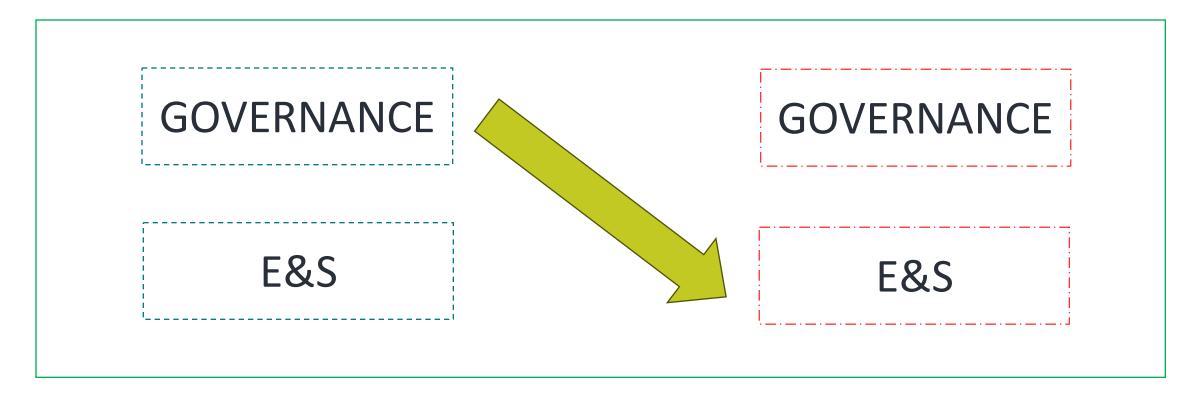


GOVERNANCE PROPOSALS

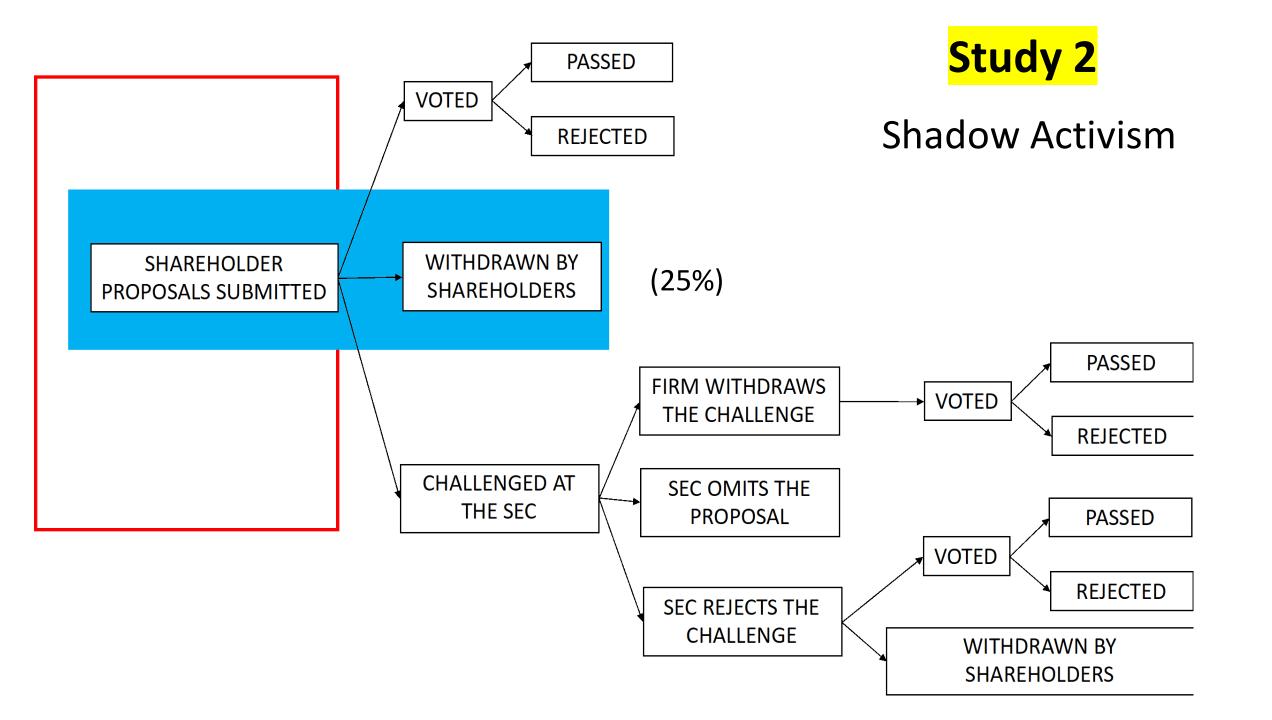
E&S PROPOSALS



# NON-FINANCIAL FIRM PERFORMANCE



- Socio-cognitive stakeholder argument → issue salience
- Some explained by degree of environmental reputational risk
- Current CG proposals are hard to fulfill (field more mature)



### Withdrawn Shareholder Proposals



#### **Shareholder Resolutions**

Escalation is a tactical decision to increase pressure on a company that we believe isn't adequately addressing material ESG issues. Shareholder proposals are the most common escalation tactic.

Shareholder resolutions are a way for investors to get issues that are important to them onto the proxy ballot. These often call for the company to take specific action, and even though the results of the vote are generally nonbinding, they can serve as an important signal to companies about investor interest in specific issues that may not otherwise be a priority for them.

Escalation strategies are appropriate when:

- A company ignores or refuses our invitation to engage.
- Takes no action, or no meaningful action, to address concerns about ESG risk.
- The analyst—possibly in consensus with investor partners—concludes that additional discussions are unlikely to move the discussion forward.

After filing, we seek to negotiate an agreement to withdraw the proposal on terms that advance our objectives with the company and lead to a more collaborative dialogue. Calvert will proceed to a vote if the terms for withdrawal offered by the company are not sufficient to meet our expectations for progress.

In 2022, Calvert filed three shareholder resolutions, two of which were withdrawn after the company committed to disclosing what we were asking for.

"After filing, we seek to negotiate an agreement to withdraw the proposal on terms that advance our objectives with the company and lead to a more collaborative dialogue. Calvert will proceed to a vote if the terms for withdrawal offered by the company are not sufficient to meet our expectations for progress."

## Withdrawn Shareholder Proposals



#### BOSTON TRUST WALDEN SHAREHOLDER RESOLUTIONS

Shareholder resolutions are a critical lever of our active ownership strategy — one we employ when engagement via dialogue is unproductive. During the 2022 proxy season, Boston Trust Walden led or participated in 15 shareholder resolutions.

While a resolution is a valuable tool, it is not by itself indicative of progress until it yields measurable improvement in ESG policies, practices, or performance. Moreover, our most successful shareholder resolutions may never make it to the printed proxy statement, but instead are withdrawn upon the achievement of meaningful agreements with the engaged companies.

In 2022, more than 70% of the resolutions we filed were withdrawn based on negotiated corporate commitments. Of the three resolutions that went to vote, we received an average of 28% shareholder support.<sup>3</sup> However, given that two of the three companies (Alphabet and UPS) have stock with unequal voting rights, voting support is likely understated.

Boston Trust Walden withdrew 70% of resolutions filed after negotiating corporate commitments.

"Our most successful shareholder resolutions may never make it to the printed proxy statement, but instead are withdrawn upon the achievement of meaningful agreements with the engaged companies."

## Withdrawn Shareholder Proposals

SOCIO-ENV. SHAREHOLDER
PROPOSALS WITHDRAWN BY
SHAREHOLDERS





### **Proposal Issuer**

Socio-environmental shareholder proposals				
withdrawn:				
By special interests	-2.403**			
	(1.074)			
By SRI funds	1.392**			
	(0.677)			
By unions	5.347***			
	(1.804)			
By companies	2.909			
	(3.701)			
By funds	1.370			
	(1.496)			
By individuals	3.283			
	(2.463)			
By public pensions	0.029			
	(0.823)			
By religious groups	0.377			
	(0.968)			
By others	0.287			
	(1.395)			
By more than 1 shareholder	1.136			
	(4.274)			
R-squared	0.401			
Firm fixed effects	Yes			
Year x Industry fixed effects	Yes			
Controls	Yes			
Observations	3,703			
Firms	429			
Note: Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *p <0.1; **p <0.05; ***p <0.01				





AS YOU SOW





PETA







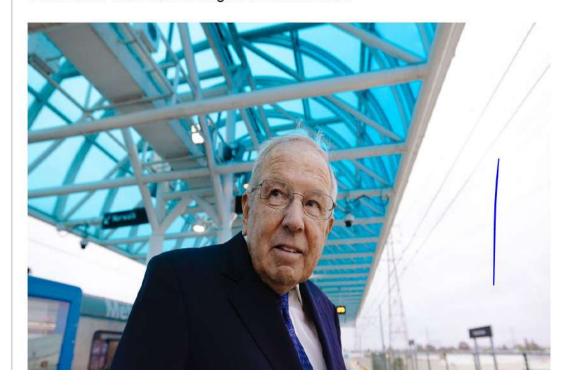
AMERICA'S UNIONS



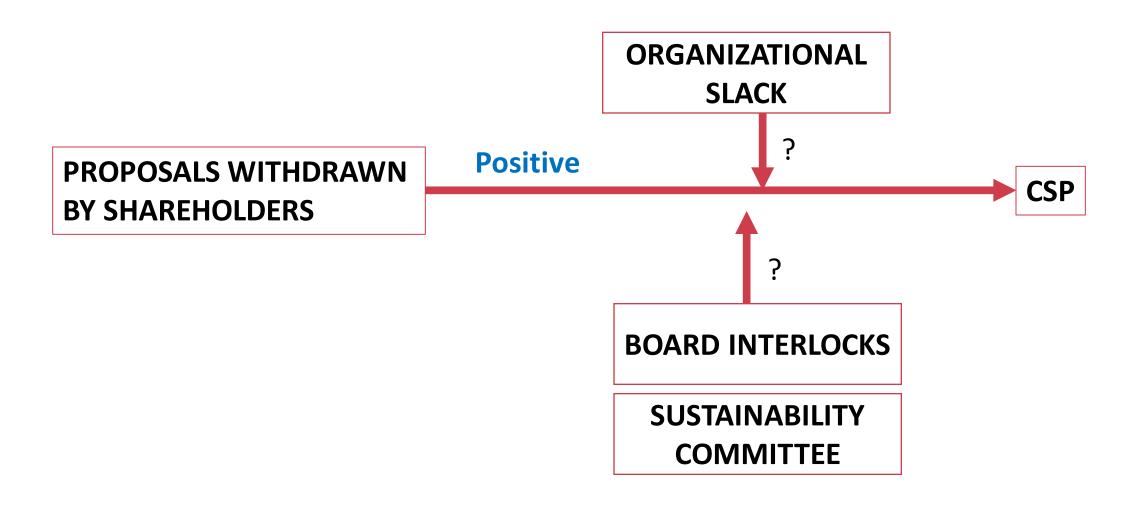
### Individuals: Gadlfies

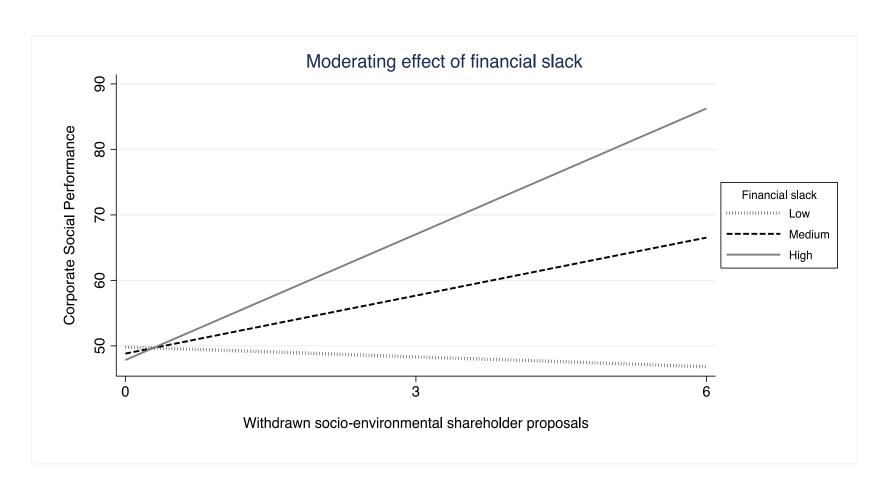
John Chevedden has filed more than 1,000 shareholder proposals. This proxy season he has a new angle: social issues.

**Evelyn Davis** 

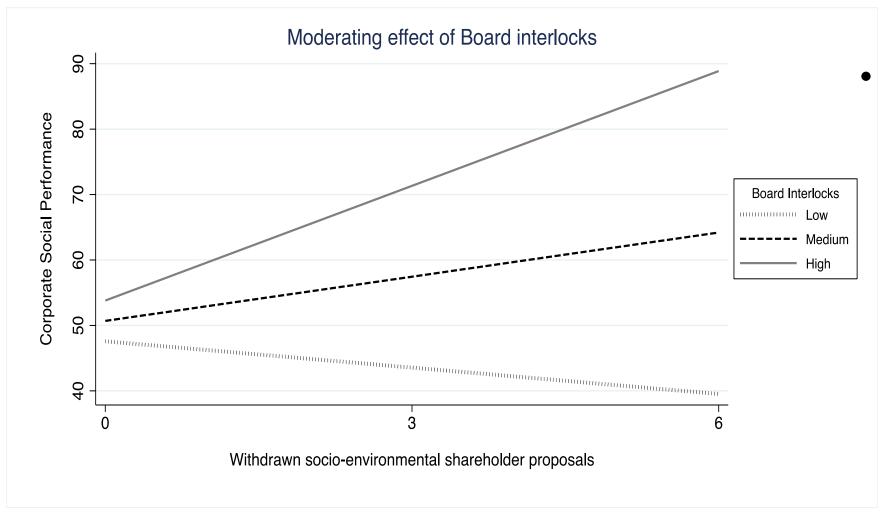






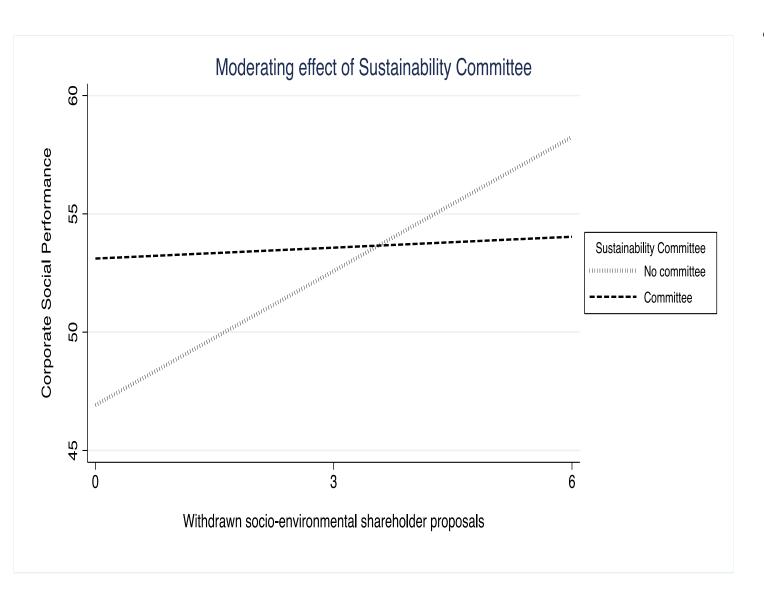


 High financial slack strengthens the positive relationship



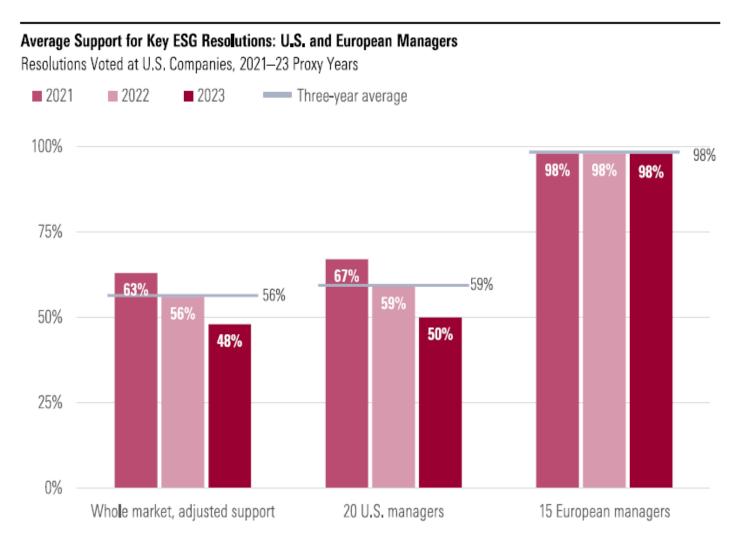
High social capital strengthens the positive relationship
 (Low social capital

weakens)



 Boards without sustainability committees strengthen the positive relationship

### To close. Where are we today?

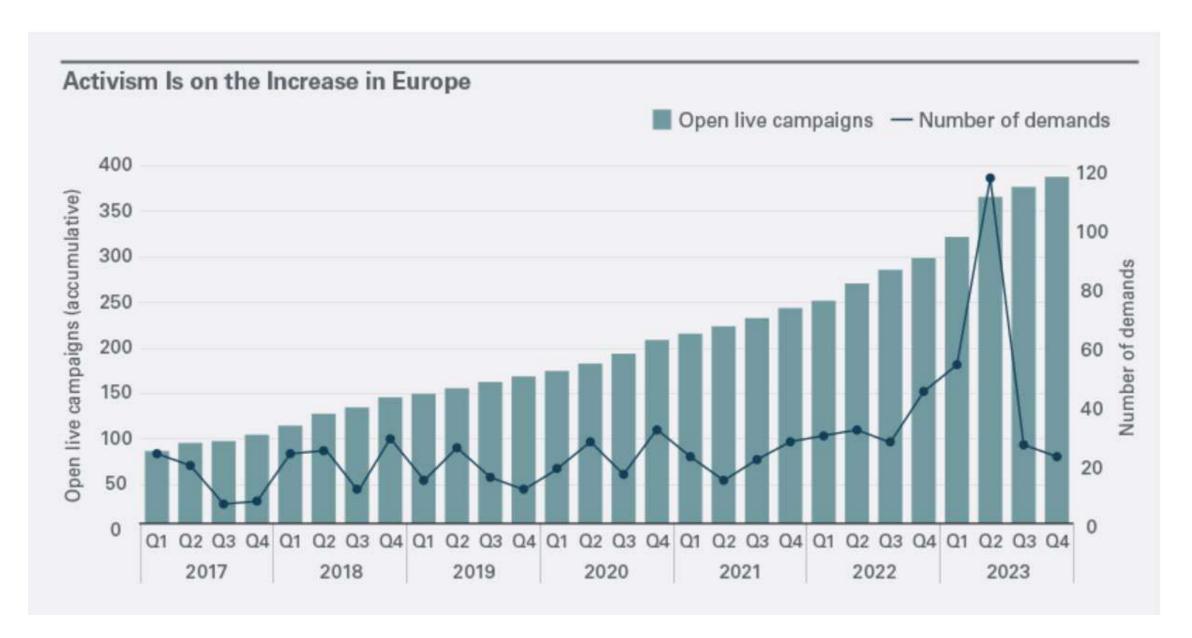


Source: Morningstar proxy-voting database, asset managers' stewardship disclosures, SEC filings. Data as of Jan. 2, 2024. Note: Chart shows data for proxy years ended June 30, Averages of U.S. and European managers are the equal-weighted arithmetic mean for each period.

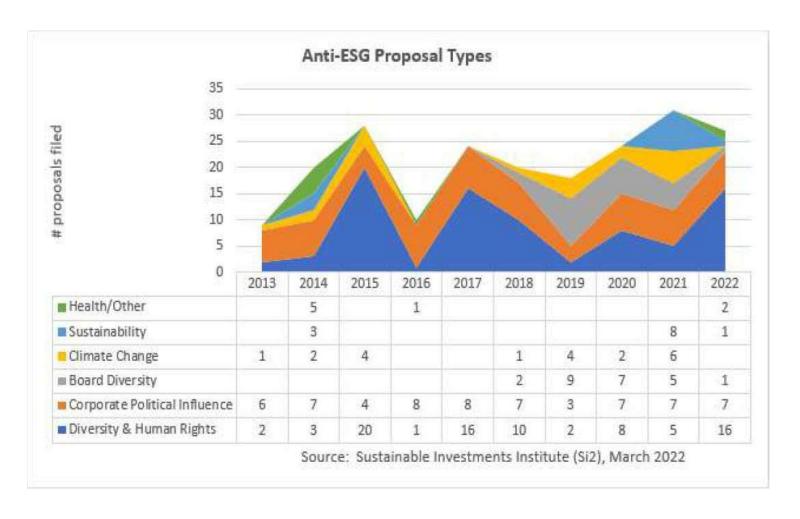
- Large contrast btw the US and Europe
- Large US Asset Mangers

   (including BlackRock and Vanguard) have pulled back their support for ESG
   Proposals

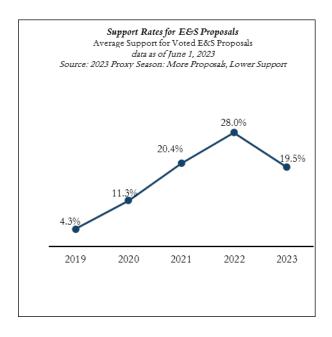
	2021	2022	2023
BlackRock	68	48	37
Vanguard	51	22	9



### The Rise of Anti-ESG Proposals



- National Center for Public Policy Research (NCPPR)
- National Legal and Policy Center (NLPC)



#### **Invisible Activism: Opening the Black Box**





#### **Workers' Rights Assessment**

- A shareholder proposal asking workers' rights assessment won 52% support
- 2024: "Biggest ESG campaign: SOC demands three directors
- Yet, early March 2024, SOC ended its campaign after Starbucks committed to collaborating with worker unions to provide employees with collective bargaining rights... SOC is watching!
- March 15, 2024: rejected NLPC shareholder proposal to disclose details on human rights policies and discrimination against "non-diverse" groups, targeting the company's ambitious growth plans in China.

#### **Invisible Activism: Opening the Black Box**





Manchester, MA



Oil supermajor's case against Follow This and Arjuna Capital grabs attention of corporate America



- Follow This, a Dutch climate activist group, controls shares worth about US \$4000 launched a proposal to accelerate greenhouse-gas reductions with targets and timelines
- Jan 22, 2024: Exxon "had enough" ... and filed a lawsuit alleging their climate petition breached US securities rules.

# Thank you!!

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