

Rewind of 2006 Compensation and the Financial Services Bubble

Wall Street Compensation and Benefits Association

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Johnson Associates

- Boutique financial services compensation consulting firm. Annual and long-term incentive designs, market levels and practices, performance goals/measures, and equity/carry distributions. Independent expertise and in-depth knowledge across comparator groups and labor markets
- Diverse Clients
 - Investment and commercial banks
 - Asset management firms
 - Hedge funds/Private Equity/Alternatives
 - Insurance companies
 - Brokerage firms
 - Trading organizations

2006 Broad Re-Cap

- Significantly increased compensation versus 2005
 - Fixed income/trading strength and clearly improved investment banking
 - Impact of hedge funds and private equity
- Greater increase in staffing
 - Focus on high-end talent
- Steady compensation accrual rates. Moderating subsidies to investment banking and equities and geographic build-outs
- Bubble compensation pressures building
 - Hedge funds and private equity paying outlier amounts (i.e., more examples of “silly” levels)
- Heavy restricted stock use
 - FAS 123R takes full effect

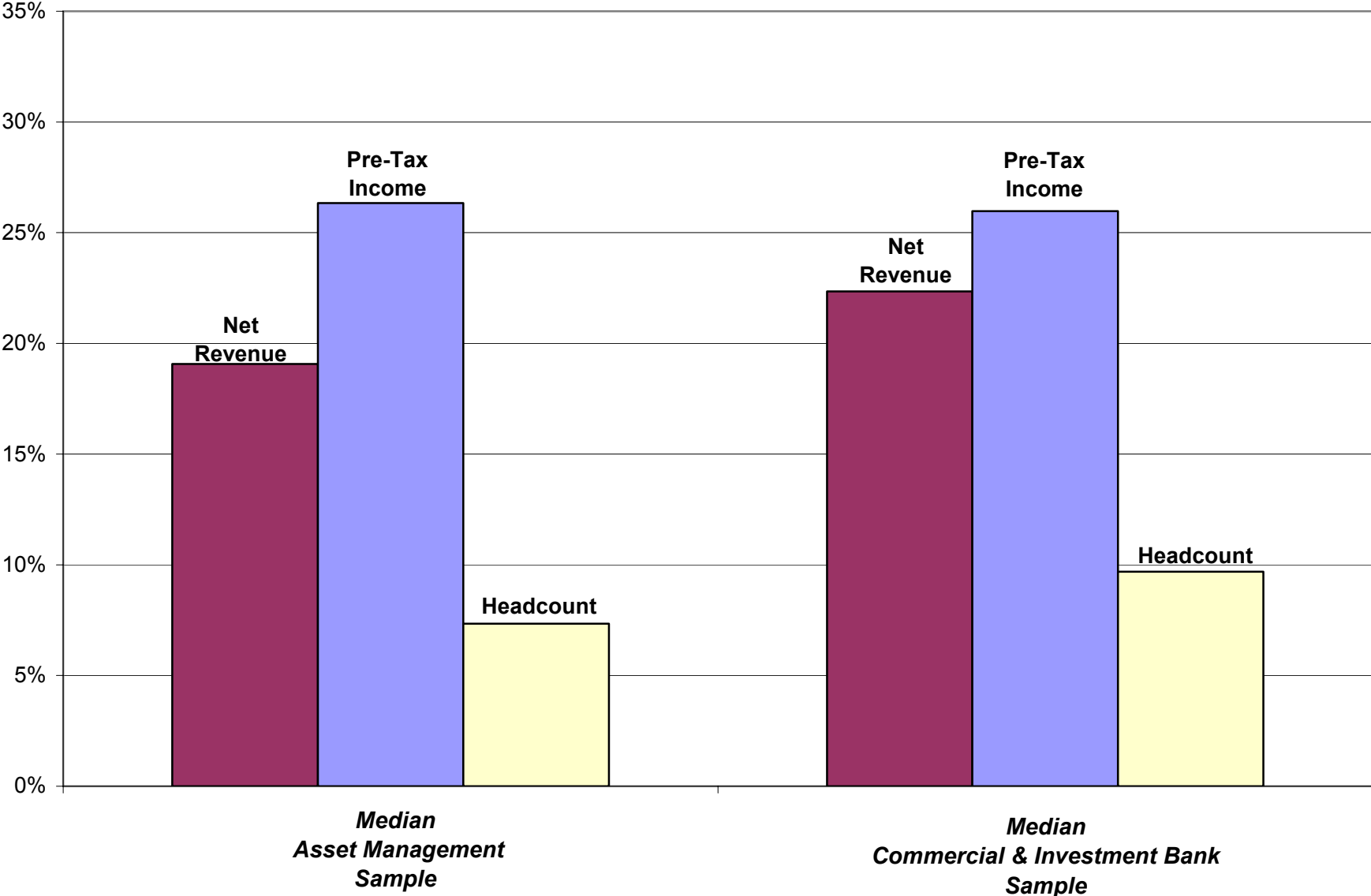
2006 Broad Re-Cap

- Large divergence between major firms and other comparators
 - Careful thinking/analysis more important due to group differences
- Strong competition across high-net worth and asset management
 - Rising markets mask some structural issues
- Greater use of gardening leave and selective non-competes
 - Clearly, philosophy has yet to evolve
- Independent Hedge funds/Fund-of-Funds/Private Equity serious talent threats at margin. Alternatives established as long-term asset class
 - Hiring for both front and back-office
 - Their compensation analyses include broader firms
- Cost-of-living differences clear issue in compensation
 - London costs driving perception/reality of higher compensation
- MGMC purchase (Feb. 2007) by Towers Perrin should solidify/expand data offerings

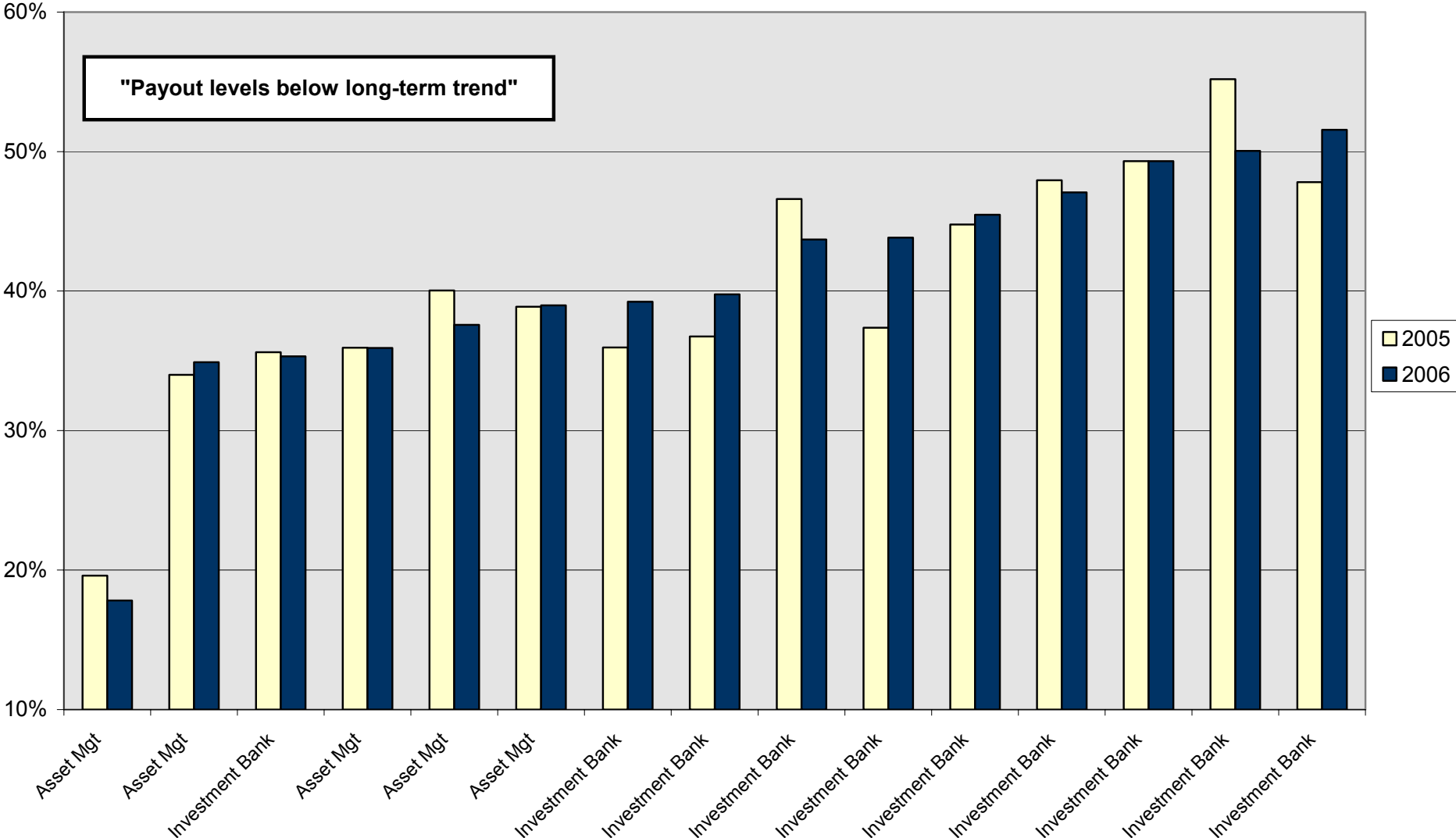
2007 Fearless Predictions

- Bubble will not burst in 2007 but signs are there
 - Last gasp before reckoning
- Business fundamentals strong through 2007
 - Rebound in investment banking and equities moves forward
 - Trading momentum continues (i.e., yield curve and risk overwhelmed)
 - Retail brokerage benefits from 2005-2006 stock market
 - Asset management environment better, but institutions lag
 - Commercial/retail banking moderate due to mortgages and credit issues
 - Amazing rush to alternatives continues
- Return of multi-year guarantees (and associated issues)
 - 2000: “3x3” (years x \$ million)
 - 2007: “3x5”
- Significant headcount increase (i.e., 5-10% net above year-end 2006)
- Investment Banking pay increases significantly again (i.e., 20%+)

2006 vs. 2005 Changes in Key Indicators

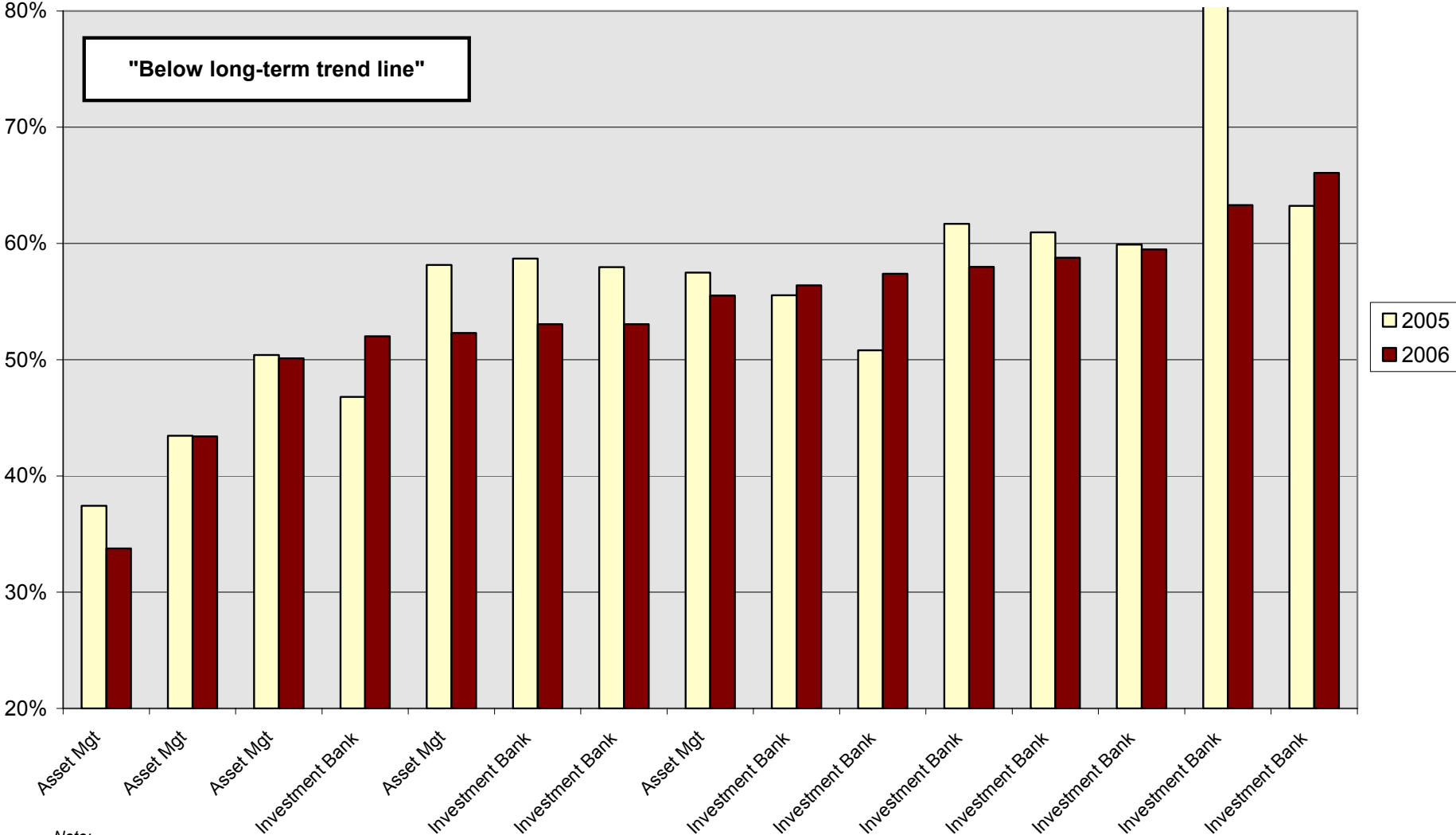


2006 vs. 2005 Compensation as % of Net Revenues



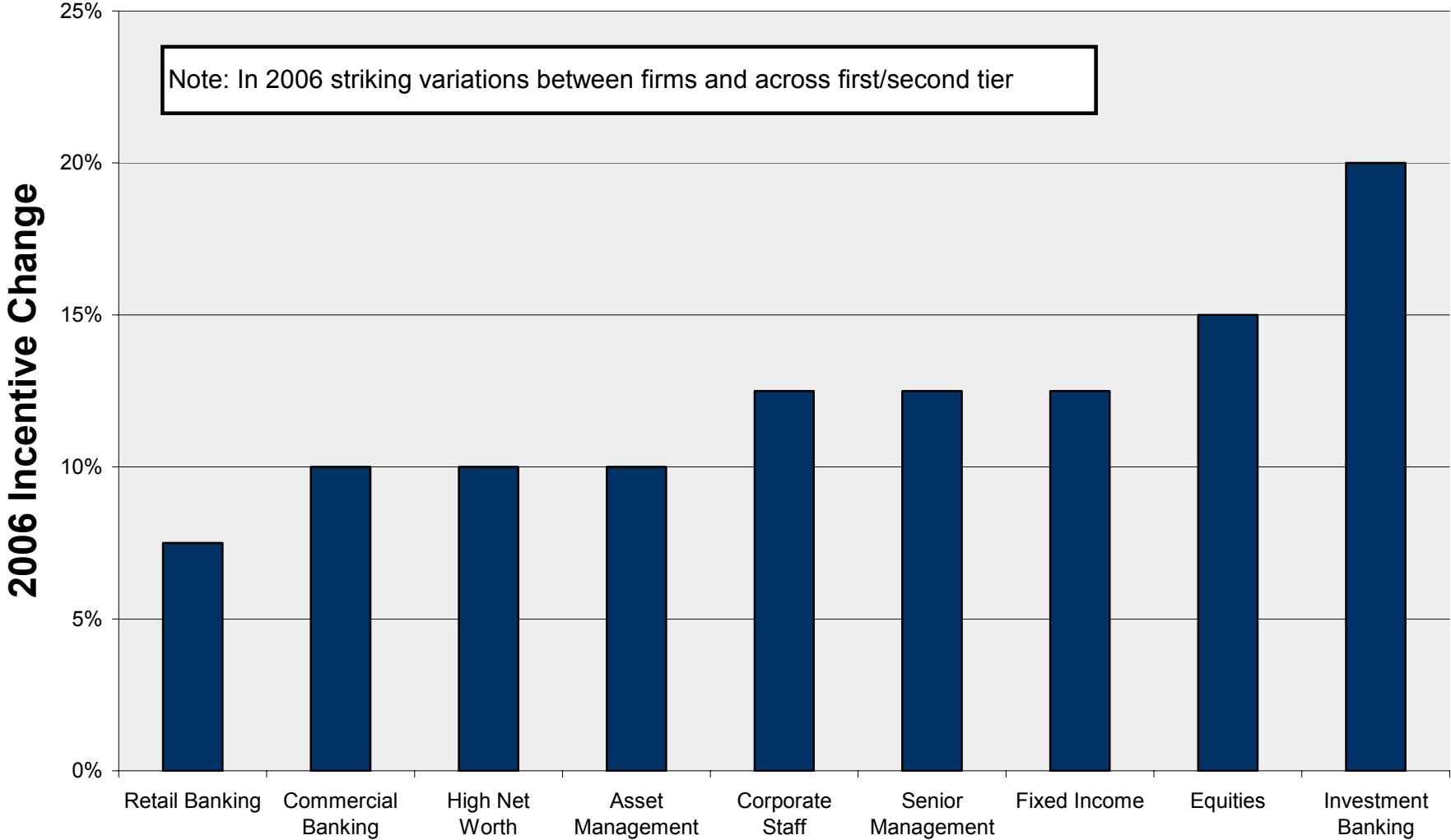
Notes:
 Net Revenues include provision for credit losses
 Select ratios may be skewed high because of the incremental expense for retirement acceleration & SFAS 123R adoption

2006 vs. 2005 Compensation as % of Pre-Tax Pre-Comp Income



Note: Select ratios may be skewed high because of the incremental expense for retirement acceleration & SFAS 123R adoption

2006 Typical Incentive Changes (Value of Cash Bonus and Equity)

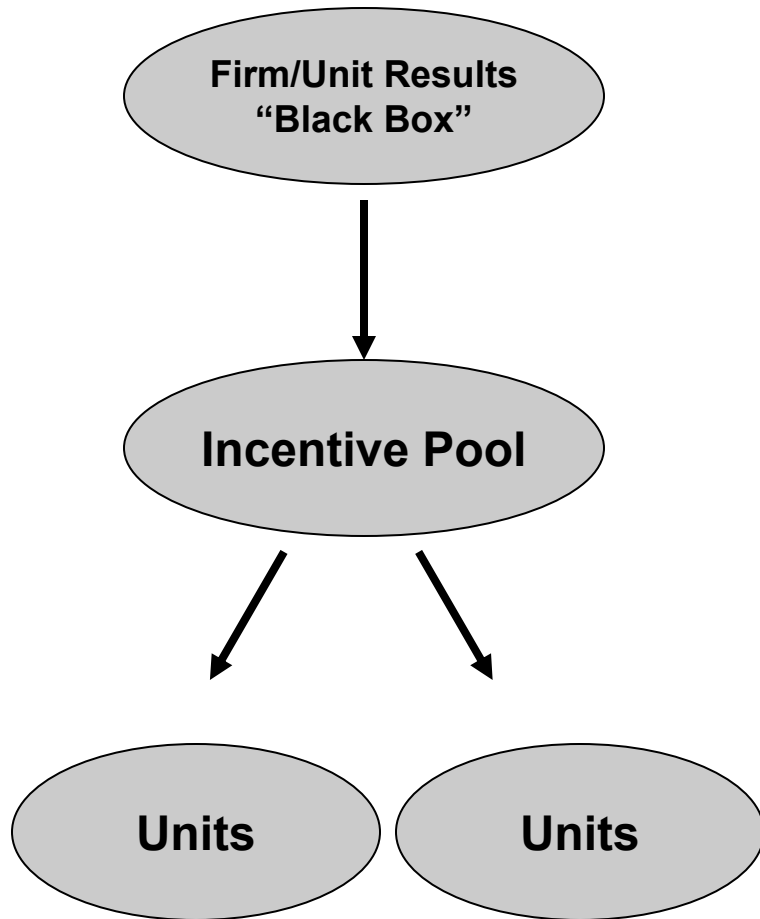


Incentive Funding Evolution

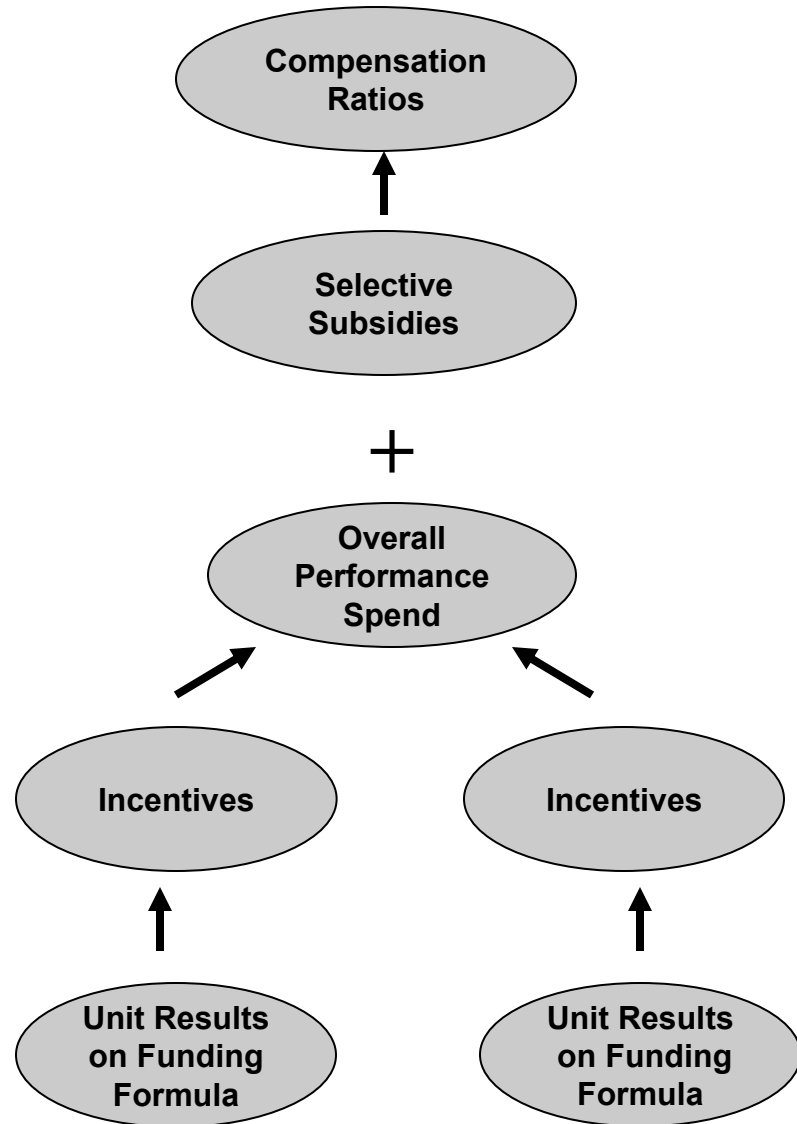
- Classic discretionary investment banking model waning
 - More explicit funding on business/unit (i.e., more “bottoms up”)
 - Increased information need on comparator practices
- Firm size and business diversity driving changes
 - Size can have major advantages
- Ensure sensible designs and recognize “netting risk” (i.e., commitments not linked to overall firm results)
- Often lack of clear understanding of changing dynamics by Board Compensation Committee
 - Much more difficult to compare aggregate ratios between firms
- Alternatives and asset management increase need for objective programs
 - More leveraged pay curves to recognize results

Illustration of Funding Evolution

Historical Model



Results Based Model



Long-Term Incentives

- Overly heavy use of restricted stock reflecting accounting advantage elimination for stock options
 - Stock settled SARs overtime replace stock options
- Heavy equity orientation slipping due to impact of ISS
 - Shareholder alignment key for senior professionals
 - At current compensation, equity %'s should be higher
- For diversified firms, effective use of single stock difficult
 - Importance of line of sight vs. joint effort
 - Deferrals into funds by asset management participants
- Continuing towards more sensible termination provisions
 - Leaving industry receiving more favorable treatment

Equity Alternatives For Enhanced Leverage*

- Indexed stock options (turn-around/private/out-perform)
 - Exercise price adjusted up or down, for movements in comparator prices
 - Receiving 2x+ number of options provides leverage and reduces impact of broad market movements
 - Requires clear comparator group
- Barrier stock options (start-up)
 - Not exercisable until a high future price achieved
 - For example, current price \$125 and barrier of \$240. If and only if \$240 reached, gain back to original \$125
- Performance restricted stock (turn-around/out-perform)
 - Earn variable number of restricted shares on absolute or relative financial results (i.e., ROE)

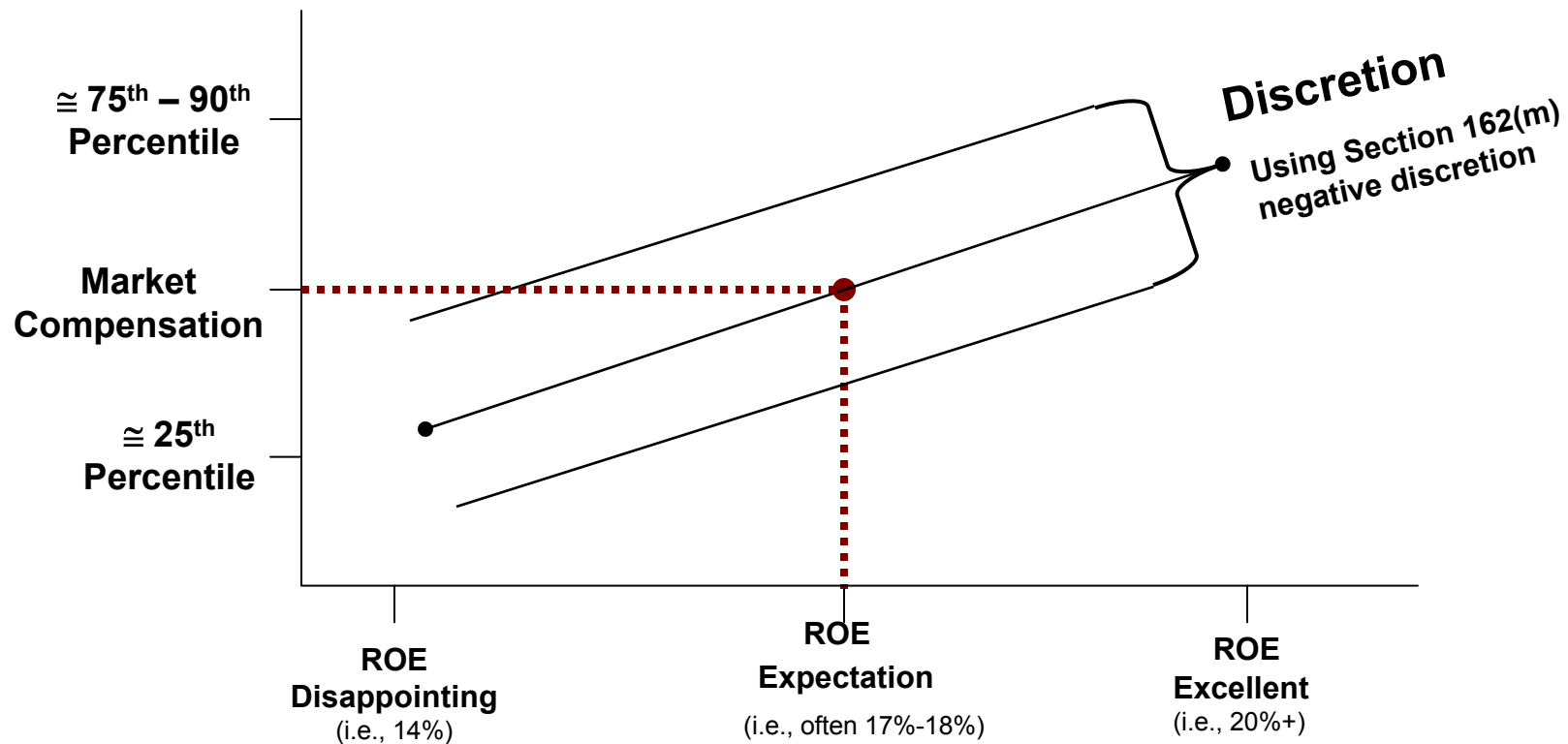
* Examples of alternatives under new accounting

Return of Co-Investment

- Broad co-investment is cyclical pay practice now returning in alternatives currency
 - Private equity flavors
 - Hedge funds
 - Real Estate
- Amnesia on loses from 1999-2001 co-investment vintages
 - Is this really the time to be doing this?
- Provides substitution for portion of firm equity and replacement for commitment to alternative funds
 - Diversification
 - Funding source to jump start new products
- Standard terms (non-officers)
 - 1-3x leverage
 - 50% recourse (has typically been sufficient)
 - Funding cost plus 50 basis points
 - 3-4 year vesting on gains; always vested in loses
 - Annual participation

Executive Compensation Driven by Absolute Returns

- Wall Street firms establish executive compensation primarily by absolute ROE
 - Absolute returns considered better than projections or budgets
 - Large changes in total compensation considered normal



- Predict 2007 compensation for proxy executives up 10%
 - Business momentum and no visible ceiling on pay

Sales Compensation

- Challenging sales compensation across brokerage/high-net worth/asset management sectors
 - Difficulty in attracting assets in competitive market
 - Frustration by firm management as sales cycles longer
 - More complicated products with subtle differences
- Firms providing aggressive up-front payments for proven talent
- Narrow focus on “stars” makes hiring difficult and expensive
 - Little real interest in development or training programs
- More aggressive elimination of below average producers
 - Terminations rather than sole reliance on compensation
- Objective compensation continues to dominate
 - Key exception is alternative products where sales often discretionary and problems with formula-based compensation
- Increased deferral levels more akin to firm wide plans

Investment Banking

- 2006 compensation for senior professionals significantly higher
 - 2007 compensation will also increase significantly (i.e., 20%)
 - Vanishing compensation subsidy from trading
- Businesses are “good” again driven by U.S. and International markets
 - Key strategic element
 - Internationally important for expansion
- Reached equilibrium in research
 - Two-tiered market of few visible senior professionals and number of lower-level. Increasingly few mid-level professionals
 - Buy-side research pay’s better with enhanced careers
 - Unbundling of trading and research
- Meaningful hiring (i.e., 10%+) reflecting capacity constraints
 - Exaggerated compensation in hiring attractive entry professionals

Asset Management – Compensation Issues

- Trying to jam asset management into Wall Street pay and business norms creates underperformance
 - Long-tailed business with heavy mix of structured pay
 - With three separate approaches difficult for institutions trying for broad incentive funding or comparability
 - Deferral into funds in lieu of firm equity
- Unit senior management (1)
 - Income based incentive with discretion
 - Budget achievement and “partner” sharing of profits common
- Sales (2)
 - Formalized sales plans with heavy weighting on new assets/retention vs. client service
- Investment management (3)
 - Multi-year returns against benchmarks and peers
 - $\cong 20\%$ to recognize broader contributions and sales support
 - “Star” portfolio managers regaining leverage for special arrangements

Private Equity - Amazing Rebirth

- Increasing emphasis, on private equity, venture capital, and real estate
 - Lag in compensation vis-à-vis independent competitors
 - Firms now recognize they need product for high-net worth with fuzziness on attribution for related fees
 - Mega funds increasing compensation at high-end
- Long-tailed businesses and compensation
 - Re-fighting carry design and governance (i.e., vesting, investment decisions, business decisions, etc.)
 - Carry at institutional firms often 10-15 points reflecting firm economics and importance of fund raising support
- Viable aggressive independent competitors drive market
 - Have long time frames and lack pressures of public reporting
 - Without perceived conflicts-of interest

Hedge Funds

- New issue for institutional firms hedge fund liquidity. Pressure for ownership by professionals
 - Business dominated by independents who provide ownership beyond founders
 - Variety of practices reflecting explosive growth and founder DNA
 - Measuring at fund/product/firm level has crucial impact on risk and culture
 - Need blend of transparency, stability, and flexibility
 - Broad equity ownership usually beneficial
 - Disagreements on basics (i.e., “my friends don’t have vesting...”)
- Management fee and carry provide impressive economics

Illustration of Independent Hedge Fund Dynamics

- \$3 billion hedge fund (medium sized)
 - 15% net return with 20% carry
 - Senior partner total compensation = \$35 million
 - 8 others partners = \$4-\$20 million
- Hedge funds and Fund-of-Funds have different compensations norms
 - Owners/Firm receive greater proportion of economics in F-o-Fs

Financial Services Bubble Ending in 2008

- Bubble Definition: when everyone in financial services knows things are unsustainable/crazy but herd instinct, or short-term greed, overrules judgment

<u>Issue</u>	<u>2008 Situation</u>
Hedge Funds	→ Weakening-investor exodus
Private Equity	→ Bad outcomes in 2008, more in 2009/2010
Real Estate	→ Fundamentals shaken
Interest Rates	→ Higher and rippling through industry
Consumer Banking	→ Maxed out 2007 second half, carrying into 2008
Mortgages	→ Pain moves from “C” to “B” mortgages; commercial end
Geopolitical	→ Sadly Iraq ends poorly
Taxes	→ Higher to pay for uncontrolled government spending
	ETC.

Summary and Advice

- 2007 will be another year of increasing compensation and results
 - “Prepare for Bubble Burst”
 - Restricted stock rather than stock options
 - Avoid multi-year guarantees unless linked somewhat to production
 - Moderate hiring in U.S./E.U.
 - Understand/address exposure to alternatives
 - Accelerate international expansion
 - Reconsider co-investment strategy
 - Evaluate severance terms
 - More explicit unit incentive funding formulas
 - 2007 compensation for proxy executives up 10%
 - Aggressive sales compensation plans and expectations
 - Wall Street bungled asset management and private equity
 - Getting second chance due to rising markets
 - Hedge funds and alternatives
 - Work needed on compensation and business practices
- ∴ 2007 will be interesting/good year, followed by much tougher 2008**