

Long-term Incentives vs. Short-term Incentives

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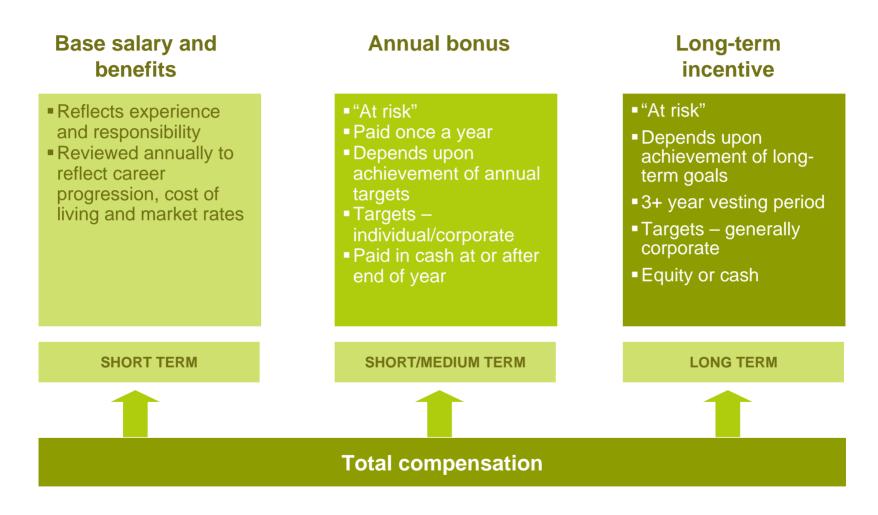
16 May 2008



Long-term Incentives vs. Short-term Incentives

- Defining long-term and short-term
- Why provide long-term incentives?
- Typical Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) design
- Use of LTIPs by companies some statistics
- Implementing an LTIP
- The future

Defining long-term and short-term



Why provide long-term incentives?

The business case: to encourage executives to deliver on strategic business objectives

Aligns interests of managers with shareholders

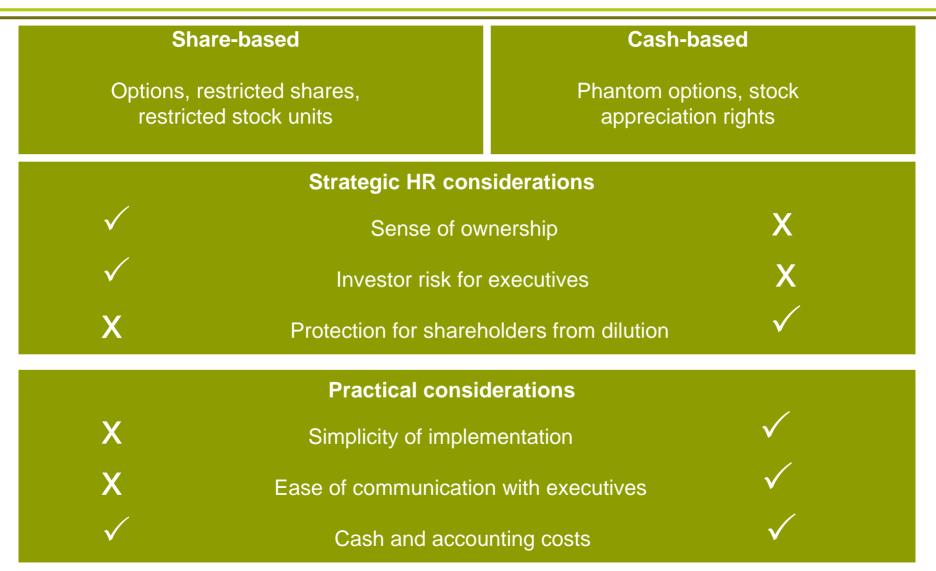
Extends
managers'
planning horizons
beyond one year

Managers share in value they have helped create

Longer-term retention of managers

Increasing shareholder value

Typical LTIP design



Use of long-term incentive plans in Russia

Major Russian companies *

- 47% have implemented LTIPs
- Average face value at grant as a percentage of base pay is 100%
- 47% of Russian companies provide LTIP to top management
- 24% of Russian companies provide LTIP to middle management

FTSE 100 listed UK companies**

- All have LTIPs of one form or another – at least one for each company will generally be sharebased
- Face value at grant as a percentage of base pay is often 200% - 300%
- All companies provide LTIP to top management and almost all to middle management

^{*}PwC Top Management Survey: 2007. The Survey contains analyses of 34 major Russian companies.

^{**}PwC Executive compensation FTSE 100 Review of the year 2007.

Use of long-term incentive plans in Russia - Finance Sector as an example*

Russian financial companies

- ■17% provide LTIPs to employees
- ■11% are planning introduce LTIP next year

Foreign financial companies operating in Russia

- 45% provide LTIPs to employees
- Average face value at grant as a percentage of base pay is 75%

Employee eligibility for LTIPs:

	Russian Companies	Foreign Companies in Russia
	%	%
Top management	17%	45%
Middle Management	17%	38%

*PwC Financial Sector Compensation Survey: 2007. The Survey contains analyses of 80 finance companies in 49 Russian cities.

Implementing a LTIP – issues to address

Russian company

- No history of employee share ownership: practical and legal issues
- Cash plans
- Specific legal structuring often used, depending on plan design
- Labour law

Foreign company plan

- Similar issues to Russian company
- Restrictions on Russian nationals holding foreign shares now lifted
- Consider:
 - -Currency restrictions
 - –Corporate tax deductibility
 - -Limits on value of securities used
 - –Securities law offerings of new issue foreign company shares
 - -Labour law

Implementation an LTIP in developing markets - experience of Russian companies

To help ensure success:

- Goals and main parameters of plan:
 - establish early
 - agree with key stakeholders e.g. shareholders and/or management at initial stage of plan development
- Structuring of plan:
 - balancing interests/risks of company and participants
- Consideration of all aspects before final approval of plan design
 - financial costs, legal, tax, accounting, practical etc
- Communication and education of executives
 - how plan works
 - value of plan
 - "line of sight" performance conditions, share price

The future

Some speculation

- Market trends and global job market more companies likely to implement LTIPs:
 - market trends
 - increasingly global recruitment market
 - IPOs of companies
- Increased sophistication of performance conditions
- Development of Russian legislation to ease LTIP implementation
- Link with short/medium-term plans
 - deferred bonuses

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