

June 1, 2018

### Spotlight on Boards

The ever-evolving challenges facing corporate boards prompt an updated snapshot of what is expected from the board of directors of a major public company—not just the legal rules, but also the aspirational “best practices” that have come to have equivalent influence on board and company behavior. Today, boards are expected to:

- Oversee corporate strategy and the communication of that strategy to investors, keeping in mind that investors want to be assured not just about current risks and problems, but threats to long-term strategy;
- Be aware that sustainability has become a major, mainstream governance topic that encompasses a wide range of issues, such as climate change and other environmental risks, systemic financial stability, labor standards, and consumer and product safety;
- Recognize the current focus of investors on “purpose” and an expanded notion of stakeholder interests that includes employees, customers, communities, and the economy and society as a whole;
- Set the “tone at the top” to create a corporate culture that gives priority to ethical standards, professionalism, integrity and compliance in setting and implementing both operating and strategic goals;
- Choose the CEO, monitor the CEO’s and management’s performance and develop and keep current a succession plan;
- Have a lead independent director or a non-executive chair of the board who can facilitate the functioning of the board and assist management in engaging with investors;
- Together with the lead independent director or the non-executive chair, determine the agendas for board and committee meetings and work with management to ensure that appropriate information and sufficient time are available for full consideration of all matters;
- Determine the appropriate level of executive compensation and incentive structures, with awareness of the potential impact of compensation structures

*If your address changes or if you do not wish to continue receiving these memos, please send an e-mail to [Publications@wlrk.com](mailto:Publications@wlrk.com) or call 212-403-1443.*

on business priorities and risk-taking, as well as investor and proxy advisor views on compensation;

- Develop a working partnership with the CEO and management and serve as a resource for management in charting the appropriate course for the corporation;
- Oversee and understand the corporation's risk management and compliance efforts and how risk is taken into account in the corporation's business decision-making; respond to red flags if and when they arise;
- Monitor and participate, as appropriate, in shareholder engagement efforts, evaluate corporate governance proposals, and anticipate possible activist attacks in order to be able to address them more effectively;
- Be open to management inviting an activist to meet with the board to present the activist's opinion of the strategy and management of the company;
- Evaluate the board's and committees' performance on a regular basis and consider the optimal board and committee composition and structure, including board refreshment, expertise and skill sets, independence and diversity, as well as the best way to communicate with investors regarding these issues;
- Review corporate governance guidelines and committee charters and tailor them to promote effective board and committee functioning;
- Be prepared to deal with crises; and
- Be prepared to take an active role in matters where the CEO may have a real or perceived conflict, including takeovers and attacks by activist hedge funds focused on the CEO.

To meet these expectations, major public companies should seek to:

- Have a sufficient number of directors to staff the requisite standing and special committees and to meet investor expectations for experience, expertise, diversity, and periodic refreshment;
- Compensate directors commensurate with the time and effort that they are required to devote and the responsibility that they assume;

- Have directors who have knowledge of, and experience with, the company's businesses, even if this results in the board having more than one director who is not "independent";
- Have directors who are able to devote sufficient time to preparing for and attending board and committee meetings and engaging with investors;
- Provide the directors with the data that is critical to making sound decisions on strategy, compensation and capital allocation;
- Provide the directors with regular tutorials by internal and external experts as part of expanded director education and to assure that in complicated, multi-industry and new-technology companies the directors have the information and expertise they need to evaluate strategy; and
- Maintain a truly collegial relationship among and between the company's senior executives and the members of the board that facilitates frank and vigorous discussion and enhances the board's role as strategic partner, evaluator, and monitor.

Martin Lipton