

# **Annual General Meetings post Covid**

# What should the groundrules be?

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#### **ICGN Overview:**

### Investor-led membership network

- Founded in 1995

   celebrating 25th anniversary
- Over 800 members from over 45 countries
- Institutional investor members represent over US\$54 trillion in assets under management
- Company members -- seeking to better understand the investor perspective on governance

# Mission is to inspire effective standards of professionalism in corporate governance and responsible investment

- Micro/company focus: to promote successful companies for sustainable long-term value creation
- Macro/systemic focus: to promote efficient markets and economies worldwide



## Positives and negatives of different approaches to AGMs

#### · Physical:

- + Face to face more immediate and can allow for informal as well as formal interaction: direct Q&A, shareholder proposals: "look them in the eye"
- + Important forum for retail shareholders
- Time consuming and impractical for institutional investors (globally diversified) to become involved– except in exceptional circumstances

## Virtual only:

- + Probably most cost effective for companies, particularly audio only.
- + Provides wide access to shareholders without the need for physical presence
- Questions and/or shareholder proposals can be filtered or sanitised.
- Audio only: much less immediate => visual dimension is important and missing

## - Hybrid with video virtual format:

- + Combines benefits of immediate shareholder interaction (physical meeting) with the benefits of broader access to institutional shareholders
- Higher cost for companies
- Still potential for diminished accountability/involvement with shareholders taking part virtually.

# Is hybrid the way forward? Yes, but...

- Embrace technology, but protect against abuse
- It needs ground rules



# Key risks/challenges both to companies and investors

- 1. Participant verification that each remote participate is a shareholder or a proxyholder in the company
- 2. Technical risk
- 3. Cost
- 4. Undue control of the meeting conduct and messaging by the company: it is a shareholders' meeting
- Reduce opportunities for active interaction between directors and shareholders, even in cases where live Q&A is available.
- 6. Any non-transparent/mediated approach to selecting questions is likely to reduce quality of interaction between directors and investors.



## Basic ground rules to protect shareholder rights

- 1. Virtual meetings should be in video format, audio-only is inadequate and should be discontinued.
- 2. Any participant should be able to address the shareholder meeting on request advance requests as well as "open microphone" approaches should be accommodated.
- 3. Companies should ensure that all shareholder proposals on the agenda are voted on.
- 4. Any participant should have a possibility to ask questions of the board.
- All questions raised to the Board/management in advance of and during the meeting should be made public.
- 6. Virtual participants should be able to cast live votes during the meeting.
- Using a universal proxy card should facilitate dealing with contested director elections in a virtual environment.

