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New Approach to Remuneration Policy for Investment Firms: a Polish Capital Market Perspective

Szymon Okoń¹

ABSTRACT

The experience of the recent financial crisis leads to reflections on the relevant mechanisms of risk reduction of an investment firms activity. Within the European Union, the Directive 2010/76/EU (CRD III) has introduced new rules regarding the remuneration policy for investment firms. The main goal was to reduce the risk of investment firms' activity. This is a prudential regulation. The purpose of this article is to evaluate, from the point of view of an investment firm, proposed by the EU legislator approach to remuneration policy aimed at reducing the risk of the operation of this type of financial institutions. The aim was to identify the key problems with which Polish investment firms may face in the future in connection with new remuneration policy rules. As far as the methodology is concerned, the author carried out in-depth and standardized interviews with the representatives of several investment firms in Poland. In addition, the method of observation has been applied. The results of the research demonstrates that the abovementioned regulations will have limited impact on reducing the risk of the activities of these financial institutions as well as their implementation will be difficult for them in practice.

KEY WORDS: remuneration policy, investment firms, capital markets supervision

JEL Classification: G15, G24

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Introduction

One notable feature of a properly functioning capital market is the stability and safety of its participants. That can be ensured by introducing appropriate regulations. Recently global financial markets have experienced a crisis during which it turned out that the regulations do not work properly in difficult circumstances (Hoshi, 2011; Miele & Sales 2011; Tropeano, 2011). Therefore, there is time to consider the creation and implementation of solutions functioning properly regardless of the situation on the market. It should be

noted that the risk profile of operating on the capital market investment firms depends on appropriate remuneration policy. According to that it is proposed to limit the approaches that encourage employees to make decisions leading to the increase of the investment firm's risk. This is an element of limitation of freedom activity carried out by the investment firm in order to ensure properly functioning capital market.

The rules on remuneration policy for investment firms within the European Union were adopted in the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2010/76/EU of 24 November 2010 amending Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC as regards capital requirements for the trading book and for re-securitisations, and the supervisory review of remuneration policies

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(Capital Requirements Directive III [CRD III]). It can be hypothesized that the above rules would have limited impact on reducing the risk of the activities of these financial institutions as well as their implementation will be a challenge for them. The purpose of this article is to evaluate from the point of view of investment firm the approach proposed by the EU legislature as regards the remuneration policy aimed at reducing the risk of this type of financial institutions. This problem has not been raised in Polish literature so far.

The author of the following paper conducted research amongst the investment firms operating in Poland. The aim of the research was to identify the key problems with which Polish investment firms may face in the future in connection with new remuneration policy rules. The author carried out in-depth and standardized interviews with the representatives of several investment firms.

The ground of the problem

The financial sector problems over the world, leading not only to the failure of financial institutions, but also to systemic problems, tend to discuss the sources of occurring irregularities. One of the frequently reported reason having a significant negative impact on the financial condition of investment firms, was improperly functioning remuneration policy. **The remuneration** systems have in a number of cases not been closely related to the strategy and risk appetite of the company and its longer term interests (Kirkpatrick, 2009).

According to the report *The High-level Group on Financial Supervision in the EU* (2009) remuneration and incentive schemes within financial institutions contributed to excessive risk-taking by rewarding short-term expansion of the volume of (risky) trades rather than the long-term profitability of investments. Shortly after that the Financial Stability Board has adopted *Principles for Sound Compensation Practices* (2009), the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (now the European Banking Authority) has published *High-level Principles for Remuneration Policies* (2009).

In April 2009 the European Commission issued *Commission Recommendation on Remuneration Policies in the Financial Sector* (2009). There has been highlighted that excessive risk-taking in the financial services industry and in particular in investment firms has contributed to the failure of financial undertakings and

to systemic problems in the Member States and globally. These problems have spread to the rest of the economy and led to high costs for society. Furthermore, there was noted, that remuneration practices in a large part of the financial services industry have been running counter to effective and sound risk management. These practices tended to reward short-term profit and gave staff incentives to pursue unduly risky activities which provided higher income in the short term while exposing financial undertakings to higher potential losses in the longer term. There was also provided that, all risk management and control systems have limitations and, as the financial crisis has shown, can fail to deal with the risks created by inappropriate incentives, due to the increasing complexity of the risks and the range of ways by which risk may be taken. Consequently, a simple functional separation between business units and staff responsible for risk management and control systems is necessary but no longer sufficient.

The discussion on the problem was continued. In 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published *Compensation Principles and Standards Assessment Methodology* (2010), and then *Consultation Report on the Range of Methodologies for Risk and Performance Alignment of Remuneration* (2010).

Bearing in mind the above, it must be concluded that the problem of investment firms' remuneration is extremely important. Remuneration policies which give incentives to take risks that exceed the general level of risk tolerated by the institution can undermine sound and effective risk management and exacerbate excessive risk taking behaviour (Krasnik, 2011). The improper remuneration policy may have significant impact not only in micro-scale but also may have systemic importance. As it is widely recognized, excessive growth of the risk of investment firm leads to the increase of the capital market and the financial market risk. This arises as the capital market and financial market is a system of connected vessels, so the weakness of one's investment firm may weaken the remaining players on the market (Markwat, Kole & Van Dijk, 2009; Aloui, Aissa & Nguyen, 2011; Guo, Chen & Huang, 2011).

The answer to the identified problem within the European Union was the adoption of the CRD III regulating remuneration issues applying both to investment firms and credit institutions. Such kind of regulations have

not existed in the UE legal system before. It is worth noting that these regulations do not apply to entities such as investment funds, pension funds, and private equity funds. It is a kind of package requirements, prudential regulations, in order to prevent potential adverse effects of poorly designed remunerations structures for the accuracy of risk management and risk-taking control by individual employees. It obliges investment firms to establish and implement policy and remuneration practices contributing to effective risk management in respect of the particular categories of staff whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the investment firm.

Methodology

The author of the following paper conducted research amongst key investment firms operating in Poland. The author understands the investment firms as brokerage houses, banks conducting brokerage activities, foreign investment firms operating in Poland as well as legal entities with their seats in the member state of OECD or WTO conducting brokerage activities in Poland.

The author carried out in-depth and standardized interviews with the representatives of several investment firms. These interviews were specified in terms of content and conducted using a detailed plan with a list of questions. In addition, the author used the method of observation, *i.e.* planned observations on investment firms to indicate dependencies that exist between occurring processes and phenomena as well as discrepancies or contradictions.

In the result of the research it was possible to identify the key problems with which Polish investment firms may face in the future in connection with new remuneration policy rules.

Remuneration policy

In the light of the conducted analysis by the remuneration policy should be understood the policy including salaries and discretionary retirement benefits. This is broader approach because it also includes within its scope some kind of benefits payable to former employees who are retired. It is worth noting that according to the CRD III this policy applies to certain distinct groups of individuals acting within the investment firm, *i.e.* senior management, risk takers, staff engaged in control functions and any employee receiving total

remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on their risk profile. It can be concluded that the above applies to a part of the wider remuneration system of a particular investment firm. Therefore, these institutions face the challenge of adapting the existing remuneration schemes to the requirements of EU law. This will require taking a series of actions at the operational level, including changes in labour contracts with existing employees.

The body exercising supervisory functions of an investment firm is responsible for the adoption of the remuneration policy and its implementation. Furthermore, its functions include the review of remuneration policy, which should be carried out at least once a year. It should rely on and verify that the solutions correspond to the remuneration policy assumptions, primarily determine whether it contributes to the prevention of excessive risk-taking. The remuneration of persons engaged in the review should not depend in any way from the areas they control. If so, this would lead to a conflict of interest.

Subject to the provisions of CRD III, the investment firms identified as significant one as regards their size, structure or undertaken activities, should establish remuneration committee. It opinions the remuneration policy from the perspective of its impact on the risk profile of the investment firm. Membership on this committee is restricted to persons who do not perform any executive functions in the investment firm. It is the reasonable solution. Otherwise, persons exercising executive functions would evaluate solutions as regards their own remuneration.

Remuneration and capital adequacy

The remuneration policy may have a significant impact on compliance of capital adequacy requirements by the investment firms. The investment firms are obliged to meet the capital adequacy requirements according to the following UE regulations: Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2006/48/EC of 14 June 2006 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions, Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2006/49/EC of 14 June 2006 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions, Directive of the European Parliament and the

Council 2009/111/EC of 16 September 2009 amending Directives 2006/48/EC, 2006/49/EC and 2007/64/EC as regards banks affiliated to central institutions, certain own funds items, large exposures, supervisory arrangements, and crisis management as well as CRD III. It should also be noted that the package of CRD IV (UE directive and regulation) is planned.

The problem of capital adequacy of financial institutions has been widely discussed in the literature, both in relation to credit institutions and investment firms (Blum, 1999; Blum & Hellwig, 1995; Thakor, 1996; Barrios & Blanco, 2003; Calem & Rob, 1999). The payment of remuneration regarded as the particular cost for the investment firm may cause that this institution will not be able to meet the basic capital adequacy requirements. Concerning the above, it is assumed that the total variable remuneration should not limit the ability of investment firms to strengthen their capital base. The implemented solutions should allow providing flexible remuneration policy relating to the variable components of remuneration, including reducing the amount of these components or even non-payment (CRD III). The remuneration policy should therefore make appropriate balance between fixed and variable components. It should be flexible in this regards. Fixed remuneration should be high enough to allow freedom for remuneration policy of variable components. By adopting this solution the primacy of capital adequacy requirements before the payment of variable remuneration is given. This approach certainly makes that employees having an impact on the risk profile of an investment firm would seek to ensure that the relevant capital adequacy requirements have been met. However, this may be controversial, from the point of view of those employees who do not receive variable compensation, despite the fact that they did not have any impact on decision-making influencing capital adequacy requirements.

Challenges for investment firms

Specific solutions as regards the remuneration policy require detailed analysis and evaluation in terms of whether they actually have an impact on reducing the risk of the investment firms. The most important issues concerning the remuneration policy may be systematized by highlighting the following areas:

1) **measurement of results and granting of remuneration;**

- 2) remuneration in the form of financial instruments;
- 3) deferred payment of remuneration;
- 4) severance pay;
- 5) guaranteed variable remuneration;
- 6) retirement benefits;
- 7) hedging strategies and insurances.

Results measurement and granting of remuneration

According to the CRD III, the remuneration to be paid must be based on a kind of joined results, *i.e.* results of the individual employee, the individual for whom the employee works and the whole investment firm. This approach means that in certain situations, the employee may suffer the consequences of poor performance of other entities subject to assessment. Subject to the CRD III, in assessing, the financial criteria must be taken into account (quantitative) and non-financial (qualitative). In the opinion of the author, the first one appears to be objective, the employee has knowledge of the factors that affect the amount of his remuneration. As regards the second type of the problem the objectiveness is limited. The criteria can be characterized by relatively high discretion and must be used very carefully. In line of the CRD III, evaluation of each employee should take place over a number of years. However, the problem appears in the case of newly hired employees who, in extreme cases will be able to bear the negative consequences of decisions made in the past when they were not employed in the current investment firm.

Remuneration in the form of financial instruments

One of the requirements imposed on investment firms is obligation to introduce remuneration in the form of financial instruments. Therefore, the CRD III expects that at least 50% of the variable remuneration shall consist of shares or corresponding to shares property titles subject to the legal structure of an investment firm or related instruments; optionally non-monetary instruments, in case of non-public investment firms. The aim of this solution is taking into account long-term interests of the investment firm. This may be a mitigating element of conflict interest arising from the agency theory (Aseff & Santos, 2005). In the opinion of the author, it should be noted that there is no prob-

lem with the payment of remuneration in the form of equity rights in a public company, but the difficulties arise in other cases. First, the problem of valuation of the company should be identified. Second, the need to carry out operations with the corporate nature should be indicated, for example, the share capital increase of investment firm to offer equity rights as remuneration for individual employees. However, in this case the use of phantom shares in particular cases would be possible (Lynch & Perry, 2003; Lamber, Larcker & Weigelt, 1993). Given the above, it can be concluded that in addition to the payment of remuneration equivalent, non-public investment firms will have to incur additional costs. Furthermore, it is worth noting also other additional risks. In the case of transfer of shares to employees, the ownership structure of investment firm will change by joining of minority shareholders. The various national systems of corporate law may grant them special rights what will enable them to take actions that may adversely affect the proper functioning of the investment firm.

It can be extremely difficult for investment firms to implement at the operational level the remuneration policy taking into account the above requirements. They will have to organize the implementation, not only in the financial scope by ensuring adequate liquidity, but also from corporate point of view, by the adoption of the ownership structure of the investment firm ensuring possibility of remuneration in kind.

Deferred payment of remuneration

In order to encourage avoiding actions having a negative impact on the risk profile of investment firms the obligation of deferred payment of remuneration has been introduced in the CRD III. The significant part, which is at least 40% of the variable components of remuneration, should be spread over a period of not less than three to five years, and properly adapted to the nature of the activity, the risks and the activity of the particular employee. It should be noted that in the case of the variable components of a remuneration amounting to a particularly large amount, deferment of the payment shall be at least 60% of this amount. Deferral period starts from the date of payment of the first part of variable remuneration. However, the rights to such compensation cannot be granted more often than once a year. The reason of the deferred payment of remuner-

ation requirement is to reward employees only for the provision of specified results in a long-term perspective. According to the CRD III, the length of deferral period should be determined in accordance with the business cycle, the nature of the activities, risks exposure as well as the activities of employees. It is worth noting that in the light of the above the specification of such term may be difficult or even impossible. Each of the periods mentioned above may be different. The requirement to defer payment of remuneration in comparison with the obligation to pay no less than 50% of remuneration in the form of financial instruments causes that in deferral period in each year the part of the remuneration is paid in cash and part in the form of financial instruments. This approach may have an impact on reducing the risk of the investment firm due to the fact that employees in making their decisions will seek to take into account long-term interests of the financial institution.

Severance pay

In accordance with the principles of remuneration, which are aimed at reducing the investment firm's risk, the severance pay caused by termination of the contract should reflect the results achieved by the particular employee over time. The rules for such payments shall be determined in the way that does not reward failure (CRD III). In this case, the above refers primarily to limit the introduction of solutions encouraging to take actions leading to a higher risk than preferred by the owners of investment firm. This negative effect can occur in case of implementation of golden parachutes (Evans & Hefner, 2009; Singh & Harianto, 1989; Choi, 2004) causing that employees after leaving the institution receive above-average remuneration regardless of the results already obtained and the level of risk of the investment firm.

Guaranteed variable remuneration

To encourage jobseekers to employment in particular investment firm by variable remuneration (what in view of new remuneration rules may be limited), the guaranteed payment of variable remuneration has been introduced. The above is exceptional and occurs only in the recruitment of new staff and is limited only to the first year of employment. There is no specification as regards the payment method of such remuneration.

However, it can be assumed that it may have the form of both cash and financial instruments. According to the CRD III, in the next years guaranteed payment of variable remuneration is unacceptable. This solution may be a field for abuse for investment firms. They could potentially be used for short periods of employment in order to circumvent the stringent requirements. In this case, the variable remuneration may have no effect on reducing the risk of investment firms.

Retirement benefits

The new rules also introduce a special approach to retirement benefits. It is assumed that remuneration policy should take into account the investment firm strategy, its goals, values and long-term interests. If an employee leaves the investment firm before reaching retirement age, the investment firm should retain unspecified retirement benefits for a period of five years in the form of specific financial instruments. However, in the case when an employee has reached retirement age, an employee is obliged to keep unspecified pension benefits paid in the form of financial instruments within five years (CRD III). In the opinion of the author, this solution seems to be controversial, particularly in the second of these cases. Retirement benefits will be granted, but disposal shall be limited within defined period.

Hedging strategies and insurances

Pursuant to the regulations of the CRD III, staff members are required to undertake not to use personal hedging strategies or remuneration- and liability-related insurance to undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in their remuneration arrangements. Taking into account the issue of remuneration payment in the form of financial instruments, it seems that a relatively easy solution for employees would be adopting hedging strategies or insurances. In this way they could protect themselves against the uncertainty as to the value of financial instruments in the future. In this way, the remuneration rules would not have further sense, because employees still could take actions that may affect the risk profile of the investment firm without negative consequences for them. Therefore it would be indifferent whether the decisions take into account the long-term interests of the investment firm. According to that the application of this solution by employees is excluded.

The results of the research

The research has been carried out in several investment firms operating within the Polish capital market. The author used the method of in-depth and standardized interviews. During the conducted research it has been demonstrated that above remuneration rules would have limited impact on reducing the risk of the investment firms as well as their implementation will be a huge challenge for them. The representatives of the investment firms indicated mainly the following problems:

- 1) most of the remuneration rules cannot be implemented properly in investment firms as there are many operation obstacles;
- 2) the rules does not take into account the characteristics of the Polish capital market, especially the stage of its development; it should be noted that there is a huge difference between the nature of UK and Polish investment firms but the rules within the European Union are uniformed;
- 3) the adoption of new rules will have limited influence on the risk level of investment firms;
- 4) the implementation process would generate additional costs for investment firms what may limit development of Polish capital market;
- 5) the same remuneration rules apply for investment firms as well as credit institutions and does not take into account that operation of these financial institutions is quite different;
- 6) some of the obligations are contrary to the existing regulations, especially arising from corporate, labour and personal data protection law.

Conclusions

European Union Member States were required to implement the provisions of the CRD III into national legislation by 1 January 2011. It should be highlighted that national law may differ slightly from each other in this regard, but it is worth noting that the provisions of the CRD III are relatively detailed, giving limited freedom for implementation. For investment firms this means the time of changes and challenge as regards new regulations. Bearing in mind the above analysis, it must be concluded that investment firms will face in practice many problems.

It seems that, the introduction of stringent remuneration rules, causing in the opinion of investment

firms, many limitations and uncertainties regarding payments, may result in a permanent increase of fixed remuneration. Therefore the expectations of employees in this field will probably change. In the opinion of the author, offering higher fixed remuneration by investment firms meeting expectations of employees means that these employees will approach with indifference to variable remuneration and thus it will not be treated as the incentive to limit decisions affecting the growth of the risk of the investment firms. The basic goal of the new remuneration rules will not be probably achieved in this case.

As far as the remuneration policy is concerned, in the opinion of the author, the EU legislature has made too deep harmonization. It is worth noting that, despite the distinctions of the common EU capital market, there are also the capital markets of each Member States and operating within these markets investment firms. Each capital market has its specific characteristics, especially in the meaning of its structure, and participants. Moreover, each capital market is in particular stage of development, what can be observed for example in the size and volume of transactions. The profile of risk of investment firms on mature markets and emerging markets may differ. Therefore, solutions imposing uniform remuneration rules for investment firms aimed at reducing their risk may lead to limitation of activity of those financial institutions that operate on markets which are in development stage.

In the opinion of the author, it is worth noting that the new remuneration policy rules imposed by the CRD III could substantially affect the reduction of activity of local investment firms operating on emerging markets. These financial institutions often have to compete with large financial conglomerates operating across borders. It is much more difficult for local investment firms operating on the emerging capital markets to achieve a relatively high level of revenue. It should be taken into account that new regulations may have impact on the increase of costs. Firstly, because of the need to reorganize the existing remuneration schemes, what is associated with additional efforts, commitment of employees responsible for this area of investment firms, as well as outside consultants. Secondly, as indicated earlier, it appears that the expectations of employees will change and they will be interested in the increase of fixed rather than uncertain

and deferred variable part of remuneration. Although, the cost of adapting may be partially passed on the end user (client), this solution seems to be limited. This would probably have negative effects on the dynamic of development of these financial institutions.

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Regulations

1. Directive 2010/76/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 24 November 2010 amending Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC as regards capital requirements for the trading book and for re-securitisations, and the supervisory review of remuneration policies (Official Journal of the UE of 14 December 2010, L 329, p.3 as amended).
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4. Directive 2009/111/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 September 2009 amending Directives 2006/48/EC, 2006/49/EC and 2007/64/EC as regards banks affiliated to central institutions, certain own funds items, large exposures, supervisory arrangements, and crisis management (Official Journal of the UE of 17 November 2009, L 302, p. 97 as amended).