Lane Clark & Peacock
Employee Share Options
Modelling and Accounting
9
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Employee share options What are employee share options The new accounting rules What has this got to do with actuaries Option valuation models Practical issues

What are employee share Clark & Peacock Peacock Clark & Peacock Peacock Peacock Clark & Peacock Peacock Peacock Clark & Peacock Peacock Peacock On the peacock Clark & Peacock Peacock

Why provide options

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- ■Incentivise key employees
- Align shareholder and employee interests
- ■Recruitment and retention
- ■"Free" perk

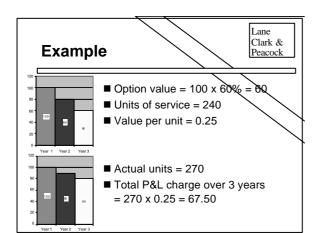
Old accounting rules (UK)

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- ■P&L charge = intrinsic value at grant
- Set strike price = market price at grant
- Intrinsic value = 0
- No P&L expense
- ShareSave schemes exempt

New accounting rules ASB, IASB, FASB(?)

- ■FRED31/ED2
- ■Direct P&L charge from 2004
- ■Fair value at grant date
- ■Attribute over vesting period
- ■Equity settled / cash settled
- ■Awards since November 2002





What has this got to do with Clark & Peacock Simple concept Lots of complications Modelling human behaviour Experience with other accounting standards

Measurement of value

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■ Fair value:

"The amount for which an asset could be exchanged; a liability settled, or an equity instrument granted could be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction"

- If not traded then use a model
- FRED31/ED2 mention Black-Schöles and Binomial models

Models

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- ■Black-Schöles
- ■Traditional binomial model
- ■Actuarial binomial model
- ■Stochastic valuation

Black-Schöles

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■ Explain Black-Schöles in one easy sentence



$$c = se^{-qt}\Phi(d_1) - se^{-rt}\Phi(d_2)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\log(s/x) + (r - q + \sigma^2/2)t}{\sigma\sqrt{t}}$$

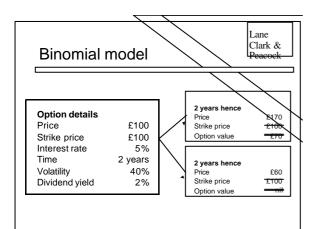
$$d_2 = d_2 - \sigma\sqrt{t}$$

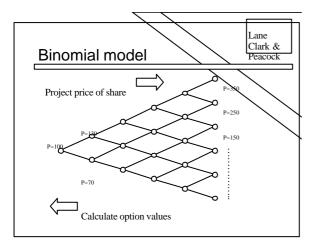
s = the price of the underlying stoc

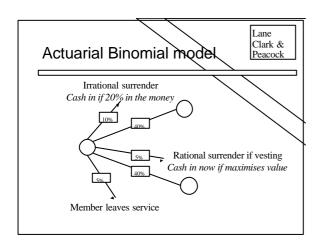
- x = the *strike* price
- r = the continuously compounded risk free interest rate
- = the continuously compounded annual dividend yield
- = the time in years until the expiration of the option
- s = the implied volatility for the underlying stock
- F = the standard normal cumulative distribution function

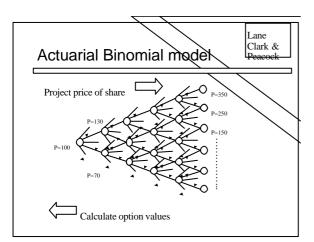
Black-Schöles: Limitations

- Cannot hedge more complex options
- Cannot hedge "human factors"
 - leaving the employer
 - early exercise
 - financially "irrational" though personally rational decisions
- But we can **value** human factors using actuarial techniques



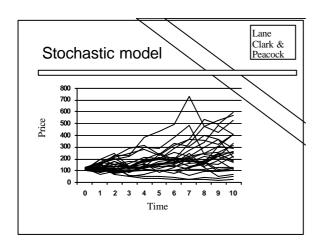






Actuarial Binomial model

- Consistent with Black-Schöles
- Allows for vesting and exercise periods
- Allows for human factors
 - leaving the employer
 - financially "irrational" though personally rational decisions
- Allows for most vesting criteria



Case study

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- Swiss FTSE 100 equivalent
- Stock option plans for executives in Switzerland, France, Italy, UK...
- Stock purchase/loan plan in Switzerland
- All cash-settled or employee choice of settlement

Issues

- Complex administration
- Severe downside risk on stock purchase plan
- Potential ED2 charge
- ■P&L and balance sheet volatility

Lane Clark & Peacock Actuarial advice ■ Various scenario tests ■ Balance sheet liability CHF50m, could increase to CHF100m ■P&L charge between CHF(20m) credit and CHF110m charge ■ Equity-settled charge CHF50m - more predictable and reducing Lane Clark & Client action ■ Convert all options to equity-settled ■ Cancel stock purchase loans communication exercise ■ New central administration

■ Revisit later in the year