

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 229, 232, and 240

[Release Nos. 34-95607; File No. S7-07-15]

RIN 3235-AL00

Pay Versus Performance

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) is adopting amendments to implement Section 14(i) (“Section 14(i)”) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), as added by Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”). Section 14(i) directs the Commission to adopt rules requiring registrants to provide disclosure of pay versus performance. The disclosure is required in proxy or information statements in which executive compensation disclosure is required. The disclosure requirements do not apply to emerging growth companies, registered investment companies, or foreign private issuers.

DATES: *Effective date:* This final rule is effective on October 11, 2022.

Compliance date: Companies (other than emerging growth companies, registered investment companies, or foreign private issuers) must begin to comply with these disclosure requirements in proxy and information statements that are required to include Item 402 of Regulation S-K (as defined below) disclosure for fiscal years ending on or after December 16, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Byrne, Special Counsel, Office of Small Business Policy, at (202) 551-3460, Division of Corporation Finance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is adopting an amendment to add new paragraph (v) to 17 CFR 229.402 (“Item 402 of Regulation S-K”); and amending 17 CFR 232.405 (“Item 405 of Regulation S-T”), 17 CFR 240.14a-101 (“Schedule 14A”), and 17 CFR 240.14c-101 (“Schedule 14C”), each under the Exchange Act.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act¹ (“Section 953(a)”) added Section 14(i)² to the Exchange Act.³ Section 14(i) mandates that the Commission shall, by rule, require each issuer to disclose in any proxy or consent solicitation material for an annual meeting of the shareholders of the issuer a clear description of any compensation required to be disclosed by the issuer under Item 402 of Regulation S-K (or any successor thereto), including, for any issuer other than an emerging growth company, information that shows the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance of the issuer, taking into account any change in the value of the shares of stock and dividends of the issuer and any distributions. Section 14(i) also states that an issuer may include a graphic representation of the information required to be disclosed.

As a part of the Dodd-Frank Act legislative process, in a 2010 report, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs stated that the disclosure required under Section 14(i) “may take many forms.”⁴ In addition, the report indicated that the relationship between executive pay and performance has become a “significant concern of shareholders,”

¹ Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

² 15 U.S.C. 78n(i).

³ 15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.* Subsequent to the addition of Section 14(i) to the Exchange Act, Section 102(a)(2) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act amended Section 14(i) to exclude registrants that are “emerging growth companies” from the pay-versus-performance disclosure requirements. Pub. L. 112-106, 126 Stat. 306 (2012).

⁴ Report of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs to accompany S. 3217, S. REP. NO. 111-176, at 135 (2010) (“Senate Report”). The report stated with respect to Section 953(a): “This disclosure about the relationship between executive compensation and the financial performance of the issuer may include a clear graphic comparison of the amount of executive compensation and the financial performance of the issuer or return to investors and may take many forms.”

and that the required disclosure should “add to corporate responsibility,” as registrants will be required to provide clearer executive pay disclosures.⁵

In 2015, the Commission proposed a new rule to implement Section 953(a) by creating a new requirement in Item 402 of Regulation S-K. The proposed new item would require a registrant to provide a clear description of (1) the relationship between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s named executive officers (“NEOs”) (including the registrant’s principal executive officer (or persons acting in a similar capacity during the last completed fiscal year) (“PEO”)) and the cumulative total shareholder return (“TSR”) of the registrant, and (2) the relationship between the registrant’s TSR and the TSR of a peer group chosen by the registrant, over each of the registrant’s five most recently completed fiscal years.⁶ The comment period for the Proposing Release was reopened in 2022 to permit commenters to further analyze and comment upon the proposed rules in light of developments since the publication of the Proposing Release and our further consideration of the Section 953(a) mandate.⁷ In the Reopening Release, we stated that we were considering, and requested public comment on, certain additional disclosure requirements that may better implement the Section 953(a) mandate by providing investors with additional decision-relevant data.⁸

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *See Pay Versus Performance*, Release No. 34-74835 (Apr. 29, 2015) [80 FR 26329 (May 7, 2015)] (“Proposing Release”).

⁷ This reopening of the comment period was set out in *Reopening of Comment Period for Pay Versus Performance* Release No. 34-94074 (Jan. 27, 2022) [87 FR 5939 (Feb. 2, 2022)] (“Reopening Release”).

⁸ A comment letter from two members of Congress raised concerns about the Reopening Release. *See* letter from Sen. Pat Toomey and Sen. Richard Shelby, dated Feb. 1, 2022 (“Toomey/Shelby”). Specifically, the letter criticized the Commission for reopening the comment period on the Proposing Release and seeking comment on a number of regulatory alternatives without updating the cost-benefit analysis and analysis required by the Paperwork Reduction Act and the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The letter asserted that the approach taken in the Reopening Release significantly impaired the public’s ability to comment thoughtfully on the proposals and was inconsistent with the Administrative Procedure Act. In response to these concerns, we note that the Reopening Release included a robust discussion of the additional disclosures under

We believe the disclosure mandated by Section 953(a) is intended to provide investors with more transparent, readily comparable, and understandable disclosure of a registrant's executive compensation, so that they may better assess a registrant's executive compensation program when making voting decisions, for example when exercising their rights to cast advisory votes on executive compensation under Exchange Act Section 14A or electing directors.⁹ This belief is supported by the fact that Section 953(a) was enacted contemporaneously with other executive compensation-related provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act that are "designed to address shareholder rights and executive compensation practices."¹⁰ These included Section 951 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which enacted new Exchange Act Section 14A,¹¹ and Section 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act. These provisions required, respectively, that, not less than every three years, a separate resolution be put to a non-binding shareholder vote to approve compensation of executives;¹² and that registrants provide disclosure of the ratio of the

consideration and solicited comment on specific aspects of those disclosures. The Reopening Release also discussed the potential benefits and costs of the additional disclosures, including their impact on efficiency, competition and capital formation. Finally, the Reopening Release discussed how the additional disclosures might affect smaller registrants and solicited comment on approaches that would minimize the impact on smaller registrants, such as exempting smaller reporting companies from certain aspects of the additional disclosures. Given the discussion included in the Proposing Release and subsequent Reopening Release, we believe the final rules satisfy the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable statutes. Moreover, we received numerous comments from members of the public on the additional disclosures described in the Reopening Release, including comments on the economic effects of the additional disclosure, and we have considered those comments in adopting the final rules and made certain changes in response.

⁹ See generally Proposing Release at Section I.

¹⁰ Dodd-Frank Act, H.R. Rep. 111-157, at 827 (2010).

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 78n-1.

¹² Pursuant to the mandate in Section 14A of the Exchange Act, we adopted rules requiring a shareholder advisory vote to approve the compensation of a registrant's NEOs, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, at an annual or other meeting of shareholders at which directors will be elected and for which such executive compensation disclosure is required under Commission rules. See *Shareholder Approval of Executive Compensation and Golden Parachute Compensation*, Release No. 33-9178 (Jan. 25, 2011) [76 FR 6010] (Feb. 2, 2011).

median annual total compensation of employees to the annual total compensation of the chief executive officer.¹³

We believe the disclosure mandated by Section 14(i) will allow investors to assess a registrant's executive compensation actually paid relative to its financial performance more readily and at a lower cost than under the existing executive compensation disclosure regime. Under Item 402 of Regulation S-K, which specifies the information that must be included when the applicable form or schedule requires executive compensation disclosure, specific information regarding financial performance is already required, including in the Performance Graph in 17 CFR 229.201(e) ("Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K"), the Supplementary Financial Information in 17 CFR 229.302 (Item 302), and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in 17 CFR 220.303 (Item 303). In addition, Item 402 of Regulation S-K also requires detailed disclosure of executive compensation and principles-based disclosure requirements regarding the relationship between pay and performance.¹⁴

There is no single place, however, where issuers must provide investors with direct comparisons of an executive's pay with their company's performance, and specifically financial performance, particularly if investors are interested in that comparison over a timespan longer

¹³ In 2015, we adopted rules to implement Section 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act. *See Pay Ratio Disclosure*, Release No. 33-9877 (Aug. 5, 2015) [80 FR 50103] (Aug. 18, 2015).

¹⁴ The Compensation Discussion and Analysis ("CD&A") required by 17 CFR 229.402(b) ("Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K") requires registrants to provide an explanation of "all material elements of the registrant's compensation of the named executive officers." 17 CFR 229.402(b)(1). With respect to performance, Item 402(b)(2) of Regulation S-K includes non-exclusive examples of information that may be material, including (i) specific items of corporate performance taken into account in setting compensation policies and making compensation decisions; (ii) how specific forms of compensation are structured and implemented to reflect these items of the registrant's performance; and (iii) how specific forms of compensation are structured and implemented to reflect the NEO's individual performance and/or individual contribution to these items of the registrant's performance. 17 CFR 229.402(b)(2)(v) through (vii).

than the most recent reporting period. Existing disclosures generally provide the necessary components to make these comparisons, including data required for calculations that aid in these comparisons, but doing so may be time-consuming and costly. We believe this information is important to investors in evaluating executive compensation, and that disclosures about executive compensation may be most meaningful to investors when placed in the context of the company's financial performance.¹⁵ Indeed, we are aware that certain third parties (*e.g.*, proxy advisors or compensation consultants) perform such analyses and charge clients for access to the resulting data.¹⁶ Requiring registrants to compute and report this information will make this information equally accessible to all investors in a consistent manner.

By specifically referencing disclosure of “information that shows the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and ... financial performance of the issuer,” Section 14(i) calls for information that will supplement management's discussion of material elements of executive compensation in the CD&A. In addition, we believe this disclosure will provide investors with important and decision-useful information for comparison purposes in one place when they evaluate a registrant's executive compensation practices and policies, including for purposes of the shareholder advisory vote on executive compensation, votes on other compensation matters, director elections, or when making investment decisions.¹⁷

¹⁵ See *infra* Section V.C.2.

¹⁶ See *infra* Section V.B.2.

¹⁷ For example, academic researchers find that the salience and readability of disclosures about executive compensation affect say-on-pay votes. See, *e.g.*, Danial Hemmings, Lynn Hodgkinson, & Gwion Williams, *It's OK to Pay Well, if You Write Well: The Effects of Remuneration Disclosure Readability*, 47 J. BUS. FIN. & ACCOUNTING 547 (2020); and Reggy Hooghiemstra, Yu Flora Kuang, & Bo Qin, *Does Obfuscating Excessive CEO Pay Work? The Influence of Remuneration Report Readability on Say-on-Pay Votes*, 47 ACCOUNTING & BUS. RES. 695 (2017).

Section 14(i) did not expressly prescribe the manner in which issuers would disclose the required information and we have exercised our discretion to provide for a consistent format that we believe furthers the statutory objectives of making pay-versus-performance data clear and easy for investors to evaluate. Standardizing the format and presentation of data, in particular quantitative metrics, to promote such ease of use requires incremental costs for issuers. We have elected not to pursue a wholly principles-based approach because, among other reasons, such a route would limit comparability across issuers and within issuers' filings over time, as well as increasing the possibility that some issuers would choose to report only the most favorable information. In addition, as we describe more extensively below, the final rules require that issuers calculate the value of certain equity and pension awards in more detail than would have been required in the proposed rule. These changes, in our view, will result in disclosures that more accurately represent the time when the awards change in value, which is important for investors to be able to assess whether such changes correspond to company performance over the appropriate time period.

We received many comment letters in response to the Proposing Release and the Reopening Release. After taking into consideration these public comments, we are adopting the proposed rules, together with certain of the supplemental disclosure requirements considered in the Reopening Release, with some modifications to reflect public comment. As discussed in more detail below, the final rules require registrants to present disclosure that reflects the specific situation of the registrant with respect to pay-versus-performance, and while also providing pay-versus-performance disclosure that can be readily compared across registrants.

B. Overview of Final Amendments

The amendments add new 17 CFR 229.402(v) (“Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K”), which requires registrants to describe the relationship between the executive compensation actually

paid by the registrant and the financial performance of the registrant over the time horizon of the disclosure. Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K requires disclosure of the cumulative TSR of the registrant (substantially as defined in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K),¹⁸ the TSR of the registrant’s peer group, the registrant’s net income, and a measure chosen by the registrant and specific to the registrant (“Company-Selected Measure”) as the measures of financial performance.

The final rules require the following tabular disclosures, with the asterisked items indicating portions of the final rules from which smaller reporting companies (“SRCs”)¹⁹ are exempt:²⁰

¹⁸ Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K sets forth the specific disclosure requirements for the issuer’s stock performance graph, which is required to be included in the annual report to security holders provided for by 17 CFR 240.14a-3 and 240.14c-3. The Item provides that cumulative TSR is calculated by dividing the sum of the cumulative amount of dividends for the measurement period, assuming dividend reinvestment, and the difference between the registrant’s share price at the end and the beginning of the measurement period; by the share price at the beginning of the measurement period.

¹⁹ A “smaller reporting company” means, in the case of issuers required to file reports under Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, an issuer that is not an investment company, an asset-backed issuer, or a majority-owned subsidiary of a parent that is not a smaller reporting company and that: (1) had a public float of less than \$250 million (as of the last business day of the issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter); or (2) had annual revenues of less than \$100 million (as of the most recently completed fiscal year for which audited financial statements are available) and either: (i) no public float (as of the last business day of the issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter); or (ii) a public float of less than \$700 million (as of the last business day of the issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter). 17 CFR 240.12b-2; and 17 CFR 229.10. Business development companies (“BDCs”), which are a type of closed-end investment company that is not registered under the Investment Company Act, do not fall within the SRC definition, and thus do not qualify for the scaled disclosures that we are adopting for SRCs. *See infra* Section II.G (discussing our considerations with respect to SRC disclosure requirements).

²⁰ The title of column (i) of the table, “Company-Selected Measure,” would be replaced with the name of the registrant’s most important measure, and that column would include the numerically quantifiable performance of the issuer under such measure for each covered fiscal year. For example, if the Company-Selected Measure for the most recent fiscal year was total revenue, the company would title the column “Total Revenue” and disclose its quantified total revenue performance in each covered fiscal year.

Year	Summary Compensation Table Total for PEO	Compensation Actually Paid to PEO	Average Summary Compensation Table Total for Non-PEO NEOs	Average Compensation Actually Paid to Non-PEO NEOs	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based On:		Net Income	[Company-Selected Measure]*
					Total Shareholder Return	Peer Group Total Shareholder Return*		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Y1								
Y2								
Y3								
Y4*								
Y5*								

In addition, registrants are required to use the information in the above table to provide clear descriptions of the relationships between compensation actually paid and three measures of financial performance, as follows: describe the relationship between (a) the executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s PEO and (b) the average of the executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s remaining NEOs to (i) the cumulative TSR of the registrant, (ii) the net income of the registrant, and (iii) the registrant’s Company-Selected Measure, in each case over the registrant’s five most recently completed fiscal years.

Registrants are also required to provide a clear description of the relationship between the registrant’s TSR and the TSR of a peer group chosen by the registrant, also over the registrant’s five most recently completed fiscal years. Registrants have flexibility as to the format in which to present the descriptions of these relationships, whether graphical, narrative, or a combination of the two. Registrants will also have the flexibility to decide whether to group any of these relationship disclosures together when presenting their clear description disclosure, but any combined description of multiple relationships must be “clear.” SRCs will only be required to

present such clear descriptions with respect to the measures they are required to include in the table and for their three, rather than five, most recently completed fiscal years.

A registrant that is not an SRC also will be required to provide an unranked list of the most important financial performance measures used by the registrant to link executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s NEOs during the last fiscal year to company performance. Although, as discussed below, registrants may include non-financial performance measures in this list, they must select the Company-Selected Measure from the financial performance measures included in this list, and it must be the financial performance measure that in the registrant’s assessment represents the most important performance measure (that is not otherwise required to be disclosed in the table) used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant’s NEOs, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance.²¹

As discussed below, the final rules permit registrants to voluntarily provide supplemental measures of compensation or financial performance (in the table or in other disclosure), and other supplemental disclosures, so long as any such measure or disclosure is clearly identified as supplemental, not misleading, and not presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure.²²

The final rules apply to all reporting companies except foreign private issuers, registered investment companies, and emerging growth companies (“EGCs”).²³ As proposed, BDCs will

²¹ Registrants that do not use any financial performance measures to link executive compensation actually paid to company performance, or that only use measures already required to be disclosed in the table, would not be required to disclose a Company-Selected Measure or its relationship to executive compensation actually paid.

²² See *infra* Section II.F.3.

²³ “Emerging growth company” means an issuer that had total annual gross revenues of less than \$1.07 billion during its most recently completed fiscal year. An issuer that is an emerging growth company as of the first day of that fiscal year shall continue to be deemed an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the

be treated in the same manner as issuers other than registered investment companies and, therefore, be subject to the disclosure requirement of new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K.

II. DISCUSSION OF FINAL AMENDMENTS

A. New Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K

1. Application and Operation of Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K

i. Proposed Amendments

We proposed including the pay-versus-performance disclosure in a new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, as Section 14(i) explicitly refers to Item 402 of Regulation S-K as the reference point for the executive compensation to be addressed by the new disclosure relating compensation to performance. We proposed requiring registrants to include the Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K disclosure in any proxy or information statement for which disclosure under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required.²⁴ By including the requirement in Item 402 of Regulation S-K and requiring this disclosure in proxy statements on Schedule 14A and in information statements on Schedule 14C, shareholders would have available the pay-versus-performance disclosure, along with all other executive compensation disclosures

last day of the fiscal year of the issuer during which it had total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year of the issuer following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of common equity securities of the issuer pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 [15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*]; (iii) the date on which such issuer has, during the previous three year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt; or (iv) the date on which such issuer is deemed to be a large accelerated filer. 17 CFR 240.12b-2. Section 102(a)(2) of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act amended Section 14(i) to exclude registrants that are EGCs from the pay-versus-performance disclosure requirements. Pub. L. 112-106, 126 Stat. 306 (2012). In accordance with this provision, the Commission did not propose to require EGCs to provide pay-versus-performance disclosure.

²⁴ The disclosure called for under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required under Item 8 of Schedule 14A, and Item 1 of Schedule 14C. Schedule 14C correlates with the items of Schedule 14A to generally require the disclosure of information called for by Schedule 14A to the extent that the item would be applicable to any matter to be acted on at a meeting if proxies were to be solicited. Schedule 14C implements Exchange Act Section 14(c) [15 U.S.C. 78n(c)] (“Section 14(c)”), which created disclosure obligations for registrants that choose not to, or otherwise do not, solicit proxies, consents, or other authorizations from some or all of their security holders entitled to vote.

called for by Item 402 of Regulation S-K, in circumstances in which shareholder action is to be taken with regard to executive compensation or an election of directors.

Because the language of Section 14(i) calling for the disclosure to be provided in solicitation material for an annual meeting of the shareholders suggests that the disclosure was intended to be provided in conjunction with a shareholder vote, we proposed limiting the requirement to provide these disclosures to a registrant's proxy or information statement, instead of in all filings where disclosure under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required (which would also include a registrant's Form 10-K²⁵ and Securities Act²⁶ registration statements). In addition, as proposed, the information would not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

ii. Comments

Some commenters generally supported the proposed approach,²⁷ with one noting that including the disclosure in proxy and information statements would provide “relevant information at a time when (a) it is most useful to shareowners and (b) shareowners are equipped to act on the information if they are so inclined.”²⁸ One commenter suggested that the Commission limit the requirement to include the pay-versus-performance information to proxy statements only, noting that any other document could just make reference to the proxy

²⁵ 17 CFR 249.310.

²⁶ 15 U.S.C. 77a *et seq.*

²⁷ See letters from Federal Home Loan Banks, dated July 2, 2015 (“FHL Banks”); Financial Services Roundtable, dated July 6, 2015 (“FSR”); and Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, dated July 6, 2015 (“OPERS”). Comment letters received in response to the Proposing Release and Reopening Release are available at <https://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-07-15/s70715.htm>.

²⁸ Letter from OPERS.

statement;²⁹ while another commenter suggested the pay-versus-performance information “should be included in all materials/filings that discuss compensation.”³⁰

iii. Final Amendments

As proposed, we are adopting the requirement to include the new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K disclosure in any proxy or information statement for which disclosure under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required. As noted by commenters³¹ and in the Proposing Release, placing the pay-versus-performance information in proxy statements and information statements will provide shareholders with the pay-versus-performance disclosure (along with all other executive compensation disclosures called for by Item 402 of Regulation S-K) in circumstances in which shareholder action is to be taken with regard to an election of directors or executive compensation. We are not requiring the pay-versus-performance disclosure in other filings where disclosure under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required, as we believe that, taken in context, the language of Section 14(i) calling for registrants to provide the disclosure “in any proxy or consent solicitation material for an annual meeting of the shareholders” suggests that the information was intended to be presented in conjunction with a shareholder vote.

2. Format and Location of Disclosure

i. Proposed Amendments

Section 14(i) requires us to adopt rules requiring disclosure of “information” that shows the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and registrant financial performance, but it does not specify the format or location of that disclosure. We proposed allowing registrants to decide where in the proxy or information statement to provide the

²⁹ See letter from Hermes Investment Management, dated July 7, 2015 (“Hermes”).

³⁰ Letter from Regis Quirin, dated June 24, 2015 (“Quirin”).

³¹ See letters from FHL Banks and OPERS.

required disclosure. Although the new disclosure item would show the historical relationship between executive pay and registrant financial performance, and may provide a useful point of comparison for the analysis provided in the CD&A, the Proposing Release indicated that it would be appropriate to provide flexibility for registrants in determining where in the proxy or information statement to provide the disclosure.

We proposed requiring registrants to provide a standardized table containing the values of:

- The total PEO compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table;
- The value of executive compensation actually paid to the PEO;
- For NEOs (other than the PEO), the average total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table;
- The value of the average executive compensation actually paid to the NEOs (other than the PEO);
- The value of a fixed investment scaled by cumulative TSR, for the registrant; and
- The value of a fixed investment scaled by cumulative TSR for the selected peer group.

For the amounts disclosed as executive compensation actually paid, we proposed requiring footnote disclosure of the amounts that were deducted from, and added to, the Summary Compensation Table total compensation amounts to calculate the executive compensation actually paid,³² and footnote disclosure of vesting date valuation assumptions.

Because the statute specifically references disclosure of the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and registrant's financial performance, we proposed

³² See *infra* Section II.C (discussing the adjustments proposed to be made to the Summary Compensation Table total compensation to calculate executive compensation actually paid).

requiring registrants, using the values presented in the table, to describe (1) the relationship between the executive compensation actually paid and registrant TSR, and (2) the relationship between registrant TSR and peer group TSR. The disclosure about the relationship would follow the table and could be described as a narrative, graphically, or a combination of the two.

In the Reopening Release, we requested comment on requiring the tabular disclosure to include disclosure of income or loss before income tax expense,³³ net income, and a Company-Selected Measure. We also requested comment on requiring registrants to provide a clear description of the relationship of each of these additional measures to executive compensation actually paid, but, consistent with the relationship descriptions proposed with respect to TSR and peer group TSR, allowing the registrant to choose the format used to present the relationship, such as a graphical or narrative description (or a combination of the two).

We also proposed that the disclosure be provided in interactive data format using machine-readable eXtensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”). Specifically, the proposal would require registrants to tag separately the values disclosed in the required table, and to separately block-text tag the required relationship disclosure and the footnote disclosures.³⁴ In the Reopening Release, we requested comment on whether we should require registrants also to tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote

³³ In the Reopening Release we used the term “pre-tax net income,” but are using the phrase “income or loss before income tax expense” in this release, to be consistent with the language in 17 CFR Part 210 (“Regulation S-X”).

³⁴ Specifically, the proposed approach would require registrants to provide the interactive data as an exhibit to the definitive proxy or information statement filed with the Commission, in addition to appearing with and in the same format as the rest of the disclosure provided pursuant to proposed Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K; and to prepare their interactive data using the list of tags the Commission specifies and submit them with any supporting files the EDGAR Filer Manual prescribes.

disclosures that would be block-text tagged, and to use Inline XBRL rather than XBRL to tag their pay-versus-performance disclosure.³⁵

ii. Comments

Commenters were divided over whether we should require registrants to include the pay-versus-performance disclosure in the CD&A,³⁶ or allow registrants to decide where in the proxy or information statement to provide the required disclosure, as proposed.³⁷ Commenters in favor of allowing registrants to decide where to provide the disclosure argued that including the disclosure in the CD&A could cause confusion, as registrants do not necessarily consider the information included in the pay-versus-performance disclosure when making decisions about executive compensation. Those in favor of locating the disclosure in the CD&A stated that locating the disclosure alongside other executive compensation disclosure would make the disclosure easier to locate for investors and provide investors the ability to more easily assess the pay-versus-performance disclosure.

³⁵ Subsequent to the proposal, the Commission adopted rules replacing XBRL tagging requirements for registrant financial statements with Inline XBRL tagging requirements. Inline XBRL embeds the machine-readable tags in the human-readable document itself, rather than in a separate exhibit. *See Inline XBRL Filing of Tagged Data*, Release No. 33-10514 (June 28, 2018) [83 FR 40846 (Aug. 16, 2018)]. In 2020, the Commission adopted rules requiring BDCs to tag their financial statements and certain prospectus disclosures in Inline XBRL. *See Securities Offering Reform for Closed-End Investment Companies*, Release No. IC-33836 (Apr. 8, 2020) [85 FR 33290 (June 1, 2020)]. The following year, the Commission required operating companies, BDCs, and non-interval registered closed-end funds to tag their filing fee exhibits on certain forms in Inline XBRL. *See Filing Fee Disclosure and Payment Methods Modernization*, Release No. 33-10997 (Oct. 13, 2021) [86 FR 70166 (Dec. 9, 2021)].

³⁶ *See* letters from California Public Employees Retirement System Investment Office, dated July 6, 2015 (“CalPERS 2015”); CFA Institute, dated July 6, 2015 (“CFA”); Farient Advisors LLC, dated July 6, 2015 (“Farient”); and Teachers Insurance Annuity Association of America, dated July 6, 2015 (“TIAA”).

³⁷ *See* letters from Compensation Advisory Partners, dated July 2, 2015 (“CAP”); Celanese Corp., dated June 12, 2015 (“Celanese”); Frederic W. Cook & Co., dated June 24, 2015 (“Cook”); Steven Hall and Partners, dated July 6, 2015 (“Hall”); and Pearl, Myers and Partners, dated July 6, 2015 (“Pearl”). *See also* letter from Axcelis Technologies, Inc., dated Jan. 31, 2022 (suggesting that pay and performance data for all companies should be made available on a new Commission website, rather than in individual registrant disclosures).

Commenters were also divided on the proposal to require the disclosure in a tabular format. Some commenters generally supported the proposed tabular disclosure,³⁸ while others opposed the tabular format, suggesting it was overly simplistic and would require significant supplemental disclosures.³⁹

We received significant comment on the specific performance measures to be included in the table, as discussed in Section II.E below. With respect to the other information proposed to be provided in the tabular format, one commenter suggested dividing the table to separate the TSR disclosure from the compensation actually paid disclosure.⁴⁰ In addition, some commenters opposed requiring disclosure of the total compensation from the Summary Compensation Table,⁴¹ with one stating that “including the SCT data would result in redundancy, would add a second figure which is not representative of compensation actually paid, and could result in possible confusion to shareholders.”⁴² However, other commenters supported the inclusion of the Summary Compensation Table total compensation figures,⁴³ with one suggesting that including the Summary Compensation Table figures would help investors understand the

³⁸ See letters from AllianceBernstein L.P., dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“AB”); As You Sow, dated July 2, 2015 (“As You Sow 2015”); CAP; Fariant; Hermes; and OPERS.

³⁹ See letters from Aspen Institute’s Business and Society Program, dated July 6, 2015 (“Aspen”); Celanese; Center on Executive Compensation, dated July 6, 2015 (“CEC 2015”); Corporate Governance Coalition for Investor Value, dated July 23, 2015 (“Coalition”); Honeywell International Inc., dated July 2, 2015 (“Honeywell”); International Bancshares Corp., dated June 29, 2015 (“IBC 2015”); McGuireWoods LLP and Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“McGuireWoods”); and National Association of Manufacturers, dated July 6, 2015 (“NAM 2015”).

⁴⁰ See letter from AON Hewitt, dated July 6, 2015 (“AON”).

⁴¹ See letters from CEC 2015; Exxon Mobil Corp., dated June 23, 2015 (“Exxon”); Hall; McGuireWoods; Pay Governance LLC, dated June 30, 2015 (“PG 2015”); Pearl; Technical Compensation Advisors, dated July 6, 2015 (“TCA 2015”); and Technical Compensation Advisors, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“TCA 2022”).

⁴² Letter from PG 2015.

⁴³ See letters from American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, dated June 30, 2015 (“AFL-CIO 2015”); CalPERS 2015; and CAP.

pay-versus-performance disclosure alongside the Summary Compensation Table disclosure when evaluating a registrant’s annual compensation decisions,⁴⁴ and another noting that the Summary Compensation Table figures “will help to clarify potential differences between reported compensation and compensation actually paid.”⁴⁵

A number of commenters suggested that we require or allow graphical disclosures. Some commenters suggested requiring graphical disclosure,⁴⁶ while one specifically supported giving registrants the flexibility to choose whether to include graphical disclosure.⁴⁷ A few of these commenters suggested requiring inclusion of the performance graph required in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, or a modified version of that graph.⁴⁸ In addition, a few commenters suggested the Commission mandate formatting requirements for graphical disclosure, if graphical disclosure is permitted.⁴⁹ One commenter suggested that we replace the tabular disclosure requirement with a graphical disclosure requirement depicting TSR and

⁴⁴ See letter from AFL-CIO 2015.

⁴⁵ Letter from CAP.

⁴⁶ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015 (stating that a graph would be especially useful if it disclosed (1) the change between executive compensation actually paid and the Summary Compensation Table figure and (2) the TSRs of both the registrant and a peer group over all five disclosure years); CalPERS 2015 (suggesting line graphs be required in addition to tabular and narrative disclosures); Council of Institutional Investors, dated June 25, 2015 (“CII 2015”) (suggesting the Commission require registrants to disclose, at a minimum, “a graph providing executive compensation actually paid and change in TSR on parallel axes and plotting compensation and TSR over the required time period”); Corning Inc., dated June 12, 2015 (“Corning”) (suggesting requiring the graph included in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K); OPERS (suggesting requiring a line graph, showing TSR coupled with a corresponding line showing the executive compensation as a group); and Shareholder Value Advisors, dated July 6, 2015 (“SVA”) (suggesting requiring the inclusion of a scatterplot).

⁴⁷ See letter from Hall.

⁴⁸ See letters from Allison Transmission Holdings, Inc., dated July 6, 2015 (“Allison”); and Corning. *But see* letters from CAP; Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness, dated June 30, 2015 (“CCMC 2015”); Davis Polk and Wardwell LLP, dated July 2, 2015 (“Davis Polk 2015”); and McGuireWoods (each opposing the inclusion of the performance graph).

⁴⁹ See letters from Hermes and PG 2015. *But see* letter from Hall (recommending allowing registrants to choose their own graphical disclosure).

compensation actually paid,⁵⁰ while another commenter stated that a prescribed graphical format would facilitate comparability.⁵¹

One commenter generally supported the requirement to provide a clear description of the relationship between the measures disclosed in the table and executive compensation, stating that a “simple-to-understand approach would be particularly valuable to investors.”⁵² Another commenter, who supported requiring disclosure only of one (or more) Company-Selected Measure(s), indicated that registrants should be required to provide a clear description of the relationship between the Company-Selected Measure(s) in the table and executive compensation.⁵³

Commenters were divided on the proposed XBRL tagging requirement. Of the commenters who opposed the requirement,⁵⁴ some made alternative suggestions such as only requiring block-tagging,⁵⁵ only requiring tagging of the information in the table,⁵⁶ delaying the implementation of the tagging requirement,⁵⁷ or permitting but not requiring tagging.⁵⁸ One commenter stated the Commission should proceed “cautiously” to ensure that the cost of

⁵⁰ See letter from Meridian Compensation Partners, dated July 6, 2015 (“Meridian”).

⁵¹ See letter from OPERS.

⁵² See letter from Principles for Responsible Investment, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“PRI”).

⁵³ See letter from National Association of Manufacturers, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“NAM 2022”).

⁵⁴ See letters from CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Celanese; Davis Polk 2015; Jon Faulkner, dated May 4, 2015 (“Faulkner”); FedEx Corp., dated July 6, 2015 (“FedEx 2015”); Hyster-Yale Materials Handling Inc., dated June 10, 2015 (“Hyster-Yale”); IBC 2015; McGuireWoods; NACCO Industries, Inc., dated June 9, 2015 (“NACCO”); Pearl; Society for Corporate Governance, dated Mar. 10, 2022 (“SCG”); and Society of Corporate Secretaries and Governance Professionals, dated July 7, 2015 (“SCSGP”).

⁵⁵ See letter from Pearl.

⁵⁶ See letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

⁵⁷ See letters from Mercer, dated July 6, 2015 (“Mercer”) and NACCO.

⁵⁸ See letter from CII 2015.

tagging does not outweigh the benefits,⁵⁹ while another suggested the Commission should provide data on how many investors use XBRL disclosures before implementing the requirement.⁶⁰ However, a number of commenters supported the XBRL requirement,⁶¹ with one suggesting that tagging should be required for the actual metrics registrants use to determine executive compensation.⁶²

In response to the Reopening Release request for comment regarding Inline XBRL, a number of commenters suggested requiring all registrants to use Inline XBRL to tag their pay-versus-performance disclosure, including the tagging of specific data points within the footnote disclosures that would be block-text tagged.⁶³ One commenter directly opposed requiring the use of the Inline XBRL (as considered in the Reopening Release),⁶⁴ while another commenter, who generally opposed an XBRL tagging requirement, stated that, if XBRL tagging is required, Inline XBRL tagging should be permitted.⁶⁵ One commenter suggested the Commission give time for registrants to implement any XBRL requirements, due to the “stylized” nature of proxy statements, and that there may be a learning curve because registrant staff preparing the proxy

⁵⁹ See letter from National Investor Relations Institute, dated July 10, 2015 (“NIRI 2015”).

⁶⁰ See letter from CCMC 2015.

⁶¹ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CalPERS 2015; Public Citizen, dated July 6, 2015 (“Public Citizen 2015”); and State Board of Administration of Florida, dated July 6, 2015 (“SBA-FL”). See also CII 2015 (agreeing with the Commission’s rationale for requiring tagging, and not opposing the Commission requiring XBRL tagging, but suggesting that “permitting, rather than requiring, registrants to tag data when registrant-specific extensions are necessary may be more appropriate”).

⁶² See letter from AFL-CIO 2015.

⁶³ See letters from Council of Institutional Investors, dated Feb. 24, 2022 (“CII 2022”); Steven Huddart, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Huddart”); International Corporate Governance Network, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“ICGN”); and XBRL US, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“XBRL US”).

⁶⁴ See letter from Davis Polk and Wardwell LLP, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Davis Polk 2022”) (noting that, while the use of Inline XBRL “could increase the ability of investors to compare across filers, . . . the initial compliance costs, the quality and the extent of use of XBRL data by investors would not justify the cost of creating XBRL data in company filings,” and therefore specifically recommending not requiring the use of Inline XBRL).

⁶⁵ See letter from McGuireWoods.

statement may be different from the staff preparing documents that are subject to current tagging requirements.⁶⁶

iii. Final Amendments

The final rules provide registrants flexibility in determining where in the proxy or information statement to provide the disclosure required, as proposed. We believe, as noted in the Proposing Release and by some commenters, that mandating registrants to include the disclosure in the CD&A may cause confusion by suggesting that the registrant considered the pay-versus-performance relationship in its compensation decisions, which may or may not be the case.

We are adopting the tabular disclosure format, as proposed, with the addition of two new financial performance measures –net income and the Company-Selected Measure – as considered in the Reopening Release. Each of these financial performance measures is discussed in more detail below.⁶⁷ We are not persuaded by commenters who characterized the tabular disclosure requirement as overly simplistic. The simplicity of the tabular disclosure should allow investors to more easily understand and analyze the relationship between pay and performance. In addition, registrants can supplement the tabular disclosure, so long as any additional disclosure is clearly identified as supplemental, not misleading, and not presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure. We also believe the simplicity of the tabular disclosure matches the requirement in Section 14(i) that registrants provide a “clear description” of their pay-versus-performance, and, consistent with Section 14(i), will better

⁶⁶ See letter from XBRL US.

⁶⁷ See *infra* Sections II.D.1 (discussing TSR and peer group TSR); II.D.2 (discussing net income); and II.D.4 (discussing the Company-Selected Measure).

allow investors to compare disclosures within companies over time and across companies, making the disclosure more useful.

We are adopting the requirement to include the Summary Compensation Table total compensation amounts for the PEO and the average (*i.e.*, mean) of the remaining NEOs, as proposed. Those amounts will appear in columns (c) and (e) of the Pay Versus Performance table, respectively. We believe including these figures as proposed will provide useful information to investors, especially as the “actually paid” figures are directly related to those figures. Requiring disclosure of the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation together with executive compensation actually paid will provide shareholders with disclosure of two measures in one single table and, we believe, will facilitate comparisons of the two measures of a registrant’s executive compensation to the registrant’s performance.⁶⁸ For example, to the extent that some shareholders may be interested in considering the relationship of performance with a measure of pay that excludes changes in the value of equity awards, they would be able to refer to the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation alongside executive compensation actually paid in the tabular disclosure. As proposed, the final rules will require registrants to provide footnote disclosure of the amounts that are deducted from, and added to, the Summary Compensation Table total compensation amounts reported in columns (c) and (e) to calculate the executive compensation actually paid amounts reported in columns (d) and (f), respectively. We believe any confusion created by the inclusion of the Summary Compensation Table totals in the table will be mitigated by this required footnote disclosure.

⁶⁸ For example, placing the Summary Compensation Table and actually paid figures side-by-side may make it easier for investors to follow the footnote disclosures in which the registrant explains how compensation actually paid differs from the Summary Compensation Table amounts.

As proposed, registrants must also provide a narrative, graphical, or combined narrative and graphical description of the relationships between executive compensation actually paid and the registrant's TSR, and between the registrant's TSR and peer group TSR. We believe the disclosure of the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and TSR will satisfy the language of Section 14(i) that registrants disclose the "relationship" between executive compensation and registrant performance. Further, as noted in the Proposing Release, we believe disclosure about the relationship between registrant TSR and peer group TSR may provide a useful point of comparison to assess the relationship between the registrant's executive compensation actually paid and its financial performance compared to the performance of its peers during the same time period.⁶⁹

In light of the addition of two new performance measures to the table, we are also adopting a requirement that registrants provide a clear description of the relationships between executive compensation actually paid and net income, and between executive compensation actually paid and the Company-Selected Measure. These descriptions may also be provided in narrative, graphical, or combined narrative and graphical format. Since some of these measures and relationships may be more important to some companies or investors than others, we believe including disclosure about each of these relationships will provide investors with a more complete picture of how pay relates to performance.

⁶⁹ Peer comparisons are a component companies often use to assess the performance of their executives. *See, e.g.,* John Bizjak, Swaminathan Kalpathy, Zhichuan Frank Li, & Brian Young, *The Choice of Peers for Relative Performance Evaluation in Executive Compensation*, 26 REV. FIN. __ (forthcoming 2022), available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2833309 (finding that, in a sample of the largest 750 U.S. companies (by market capitalization), "over 50%" of companies in 2017 used performance awards based on performance relative to a peer group, "comprising approximately one-third of the value of total compensation").

We believe permitting, but not mandating, graphical disclosure is consistent with an acknowledgement in the Senate Report that there could be many ways to disclose the relationship between executive compensation and financial performance of the registrant,⁷⁰ and the specific language of Section 14(i), which provides the pay-versus-performance disclosures “may” include graphic representations. We encourage registrants to present this disclosure in the format that most clearly provides information to investors about the relationships, based on the nature of each measure and how it is associated with executive compensation actually paid. As discussed in the Proposing Release, the required relationship disclosure could include, for example, a graph providing executive compensation actually paid and change in the financial performance measure(s) (TSR, net income, or Company-Selected Measure) on parallel axes and plotting compensation and such measure(s) over the required time period. Alternatively, the required relationship disclosure could include narrative or tabular disclosure showing the percentage change over each year of the required time period in both executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance measure(s) together with a brief discussion of how those changes are related. The required table, along with the required relationship disclosures, should provide investors with clear information from which to determine the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and some basic facets of registrant financial performance. In addition, although the presentation format used by different registrants to demonstrate the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance measures included in the table pursuant to Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K may vary, these more variable descriptions may allow investors to understand more easily the registrant’s perspective on these required relationship disclosures.

⁷⁰ See *supra* note 4 and accompanying text.

The final rules require registrants to separately tag each value disclosed in the table, block-text tag the footnote and relationship disclosure, and tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote disclosures, all in Inline XBRL. We recognize that, as noted by commenters,⁷¹ the requirement that registrants use Inline XBRL will increase costs for registrants. However, we believe these costs will be incremental, as registrants are subject to Inline XBRL tagging requirements for other Commission disclosures.⁷² In addition, we believe that requiring the data to be structured will lower the cost to investors of collecting this information, permit data to be analyzed more quickly, and facilitate comparisons among public companies, all of which justify the incremental cost to registrants. We also believe that the registrants who will be subject to the pay-versus-performance rule are familiar with Inline XBRL,⁷³ and for that reason do not believe additional data about the complexity of Inline XBRL, or a phase-in period for the application of the requirement (other than as proposed for SRCs, as discussed below⁷⁴), are necessary. With respect to comments questioning the utility of a structured data language, we note that investors and market participants have gained experience with XBRL and Inline XBRL filings since the time of the Proposing Release, and that there is increased evidence that data in these formats is useful to investors.⁷⁵

⁷¹ See, e.g., letter from Davis Polk 2022.

⁷² See *supra* note 35 (noting that subsequent to issuing the Proposing Release, the Commission adopted rules replacing XBRL tagging requirements for registrant financial statements with Inline XBRL tagging requirements). See also *Inline XBRL Filing of Tagged Data*, Release No. 33-10514 (June 28, 2018) [83 FR 40846 (Aug. 16, 2018)].

⁷³ See *infra* Section V.C.4.ii.

⁷⁴ See *infra* Section II.G.iii.

⁷⁵ See *infra* Section V.C.4.ii.

B. Executives Covered

1. Proposed Amendments

Under the approach included in the Proposing Release, registrants other than SRCs would have been required to provide disclosure about “named executive officers,” as defined in 17 CFR 229.402(a)(3);⁷⁶ and SRCs would have been required to provide disclosure about “named executive officers,” as defined in 17 CFR 229.402(m).⁷⁷ These are the executive officers for whom, under our current rules, compensation disclosure is required under Item 402 of Regulation S-K, including in the Summary Compensation Table and the other executive compensation disclosure requirements. Specifically, we proposed requiring registrants to separately disclose compensation information for the PEO, and as an average for the remaining NEOs. We also proposed that, if more than one person served as the PEO of the registrant in any year, the disclosure for those multiple PEOs would be aggregated for that year, because this reflects the total amount that was paid by the registrant for the services of a PEO.

⁷⁶ 17 CFR 229.402(a)(3) defines the NEOs for whom Item 402 of Regulation S-K executive compensation is required as (1) all individuals serving as the registrant’s PEO during the last completed fiscal year, regardless of compensation level, (2) all individuals serving as the registrant’s principal financial officer or acting in a similar capacity during the last completed fiscal year (“PFO”), regardless of compensation level, (3) the registrant’s three most highly compensated executive officers other than the PEO and PFO who were serving as executive officers at the end of the last completed fiscal year, and (4) up to two additional individuals for whom Item 402 of Regulation S-K disclosure would have been provided but for the fact that the individual was not serving as an executive officer of the registrant at the end of the last completed fiscal year. Because the pay-versus-performance disclosure was proposed as new paragraph (v) to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, the disclosure also would be required for the NEOs.

⁷⁷ For SRCs, 17 CFR 229.402(m)(2) defines the NEOs for whom Item 402 of Regulation S-K executive compensation is required as (1) all individuals serving as the smaller reporting company’s PEO during the last completed fiscal year, regardless of compensation level, (2) the smaller reporting company’s two most highly compensated executive officers other than the PEO who were serving as executive officers at the end of the last completed fiscal year, and (3) up to two additional individuals for whom Item 402 of Regulation S-K disclosure would have been provided but for the fact that the individual was not serving as an executive officer of the smaller reporting company at the end of the last completed fiscal year.

2. Comments

A number of commenters supported requiring Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K to cover both PEOs and NEOs.⁷⁸ These commenters noted that requiring Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K to cover PEOs and NEOs would be consistent with the disclosure in the Summary Compensation Table,⁷⁹ and what Congress intended;⁸⁰ and would provide investors with useful information about the registrant’s compensation practices more broadly.⁸¹ However, a number of other commenters suggested we limit the disclosure to PEOs.⁸² Such commenters raised concerns about the inclusion of non-PEO NEOs, including that: NEO groups may vary considerably from year to year;⁸³ NEOs are more likely to have business-segment-based compensation, the performance of which might not be reflective of the registrant’s overall performance;⁸⁴ and not all NEOs are in positions to affect overall company performance.⁸⁵ Commenters also stated that PEOs are under the most scrutiny from investors⁸⁶ and are the only

⁷⁸ See letters from CalPERS 2015; CII 2015; CFA; Hay Group, Inc., dated July 6, 2015 (“Hay”); David Hook, dated May 3, 2015 (“Hook”); OPERS; National Association of Corporate Directors, dated July 10, 2015 (“NACD 2015”); National Association of Corporate Directors, dated Mar. 10, 2022 (“NACD 2022”); and TIAA.

⁷⁹ See letters from CalPERS 2015; CFA; and Hay.

⁸⁰ See letter from CII 2015.

⁸¹ See letter from CII 2015; CFA; OPERS; and TIAA.

⁸² See letters from AON; BorgWarner Inc., dated Aug. 20, 2015 (“BorgWarner”); CAP; CEC 2015; CCMC 2015; Celanese; Coalition; Corning; Davis Polk 2015; Exxon; FedEx 2015; FSR; Hall; Hodak Value Investors, dated July 2, 2015 (“Hodak”); Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; McGuireWoods; Mercer; NACCO; NIRI 2015; National Investor Relations Institute, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“NIRI 2022”); Pearl; PNC Financial Services Group, dated July 6, 2015 (“PNC”); TCA 2015; TCA 2022; and WorldatWork, July 6, 2015 (“WorldatWork”).

⁸³ See letters from CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Exxon; FSR; Meridian; Pearl; and PNC.

⁸⁴ See letters from Celanese; FSR; and PNC.

⁸⁵ See letters from CCMC 2015 and Coalition.

⁸⁶ See letters from CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Corning; Davis Polk 2015; FSR; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; Pearl; PNC; TCA 2015; and WorldatWork.

executives comparable across companies;⁸⁷ and that requiring disclosure of non-PEO NEOs would create an increased reporting burden.⁸⁸ In addition, one commenter expressed belief that Section 14(i) did not require the pay-versus-performance disclosures to include non-PEO NEOs.⁸⁹

Commenters were generally opposed to the proposal's approach of aggregating multiple PEOs for years when a registrant had more than one individual serve as PEO.⁹⁰ These commenters proposed a number of alternatives to aggregation, including: allowing separate disclosure for each PEO;⁹¹ only requiring aggregation for external successors;⁹² only disclosing the compensation of the PEO serving at the end of the year (either annualized⁹³ or not⁹⁴); requiring disclosure of the outgoing PEO only;⁹⁵ only aggregating payments for services rendered as PEO;⁹⁶ requiring aggregated and disaggregated disclosures;⁹⁷ or excluding any disclosures in years where the registrant has multiple PEOs.⁹⁸ Additionally, a number of

⁸⁷ See letter from TCA 2015.

⁸⁸ See letters from Davis Polk 2015 and WorldatWork.

⁸⁹ See letter from Coalition.

⁹⁰ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; BorgWarner; Business Roundtable, dated July 6, 2015 ("BRT"); CCMC 2015; Coalition; Celanese; FedEx 2015; FSR; Hall; Honeywell; IBC 2015; McGuireWoods; Mercer; PG 2015; Pearl; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁹¹ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; BorgWarner; CCMC 2015; FedEx 2015; Honeywell; SCSGP; TCA 2015; and TIAA.

⁹² See letters from Cook and Pearl.

⁹³ See letters from FSR and Mercer.

⁹⁴ See letters from Mercer.

⁹⁵ See letters from Hodak and PG 2015.

⁹⁶ See letters from AON and SCSGP.

⁹⁷ See letters from As You Sow 2015 and Hermes.

⁹⁸ See letter from McGuireWoods.

commenters opposed including signing and severance bonuses, either generally,⁹⁹ or if the compensation of multiple PEOs were to be aggregated,¹⁰⁰ while some other commenters more specifically stated that these bonuses were reasons not to aggregate PEO compensation.¹⁰¹

A few commenters also opposed using the average NEO compensation in the table,¹⁰² while others supported average NEO compensation.¹⁰³ A number of other commenters did not expressly oppose the use of average NEO compensation, but stated that this type of disclosure would provide little investor insight,¹⁰⁴ could confuse investors,¹⁰⁵ or would limit comparability.¹⁰⁶ Two commenters suggested requiring separate disclosure for each NEO.¹⁰⁷

3. Final Amendments

We are adopting requirements for registrants to disclose information pertaining to both NEOs and PEOs in their Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K disclosure, as proposed. As noted in the Proposing Release, Section 14(i) does not specify which executives must be included in the pay-versus-performance disclosure. While we are mindful of concerns raised by commenters that individual NEOs may be in positions less likely to affect overall company performance than the PEO, may have more varied performance measures driving their compensation (including because NEOs within a company have different roles), can vary from year to year, and are less

⁹⁹ See letters from FedEx 2015 and SCSGP.

¹⁰⁰ See letters from CCMC 2015; Celanese; and Davis Polk 2015.

¹⁰¹ See letters from FSR and Honeywell.

¹⁰² See letters from CEC 2015; Coalition; and Meridian.

¹⁰³ See letters from NACD 2015 and Pearl (generally opposing the disclosure of NEO compensation, but stating that it should be aggregated if required to be disclosed).

¹⁰⁴ See letter from Honeywell.

¹⁰⁵ See letter from IBC 2015.

¹⁰⁶ See letter from Meridian.

¹⁰⁷ See letters from Loring, Wolcott & Coolidge, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“LWC”) and OPERS.

comparable across registrants (with respect to compensation), we believe that Congress intended for the rules to provide disclosure about both PEOs and the remaining NEOs because Section 14(i) specifically refers to “compensation required to be disclosed by the issuer under [Item 402 of Regulation S-K],” and Item 402 requires disclosure of NEO compensation. Further, while we agree that investors are typically most interested in the compensation of the PEO, as indicated by commenters,¹⁰⁸ investors also are interested in how the incentives of NEOs relate to company performance, and our rationale of simplifying and reducing costs for investors who monitor executive performance therefore extends to NEOs.

We are also adopting, as proposed, the requirement that registrants provide separate disclosure of the PEO’s compensation. We believe this is appropriate because, as noted by commenters, investors frequently have more interest in PEO compensation, PEOs are generally more comparable across companies, and PEOs are frequently in a position to impact performance more than any other NEO.

Similarly, we are adopting as proposed a requirement to include an average of compensation for the remaining NEOs. We disagree with commenters that suggested that average NEO compensation would provide little investor insight, could confuse investors, or would limit comparability. Rather, we believe disclosure of the relationship of performance to average NEO compensation will be more meaningful to shareholders than individual or aggregate NEO compensation. Because a registrant’s individual NEOs may change from year to year, we believe that the disclosure of the average NEO compensation will make it easier for investors to compare the registrant’s pay-versus-performance disclosure over time. Further, we believe disclosure of compensation for all NEOs (consisting of the PEO, and the remaining

¹⁰⁸ See *supra* note 86 and accompanying text.

NEOs in the aggregate) aligns with our understanding of the intent of Congress that all NEOs be included in the pay-versus-performance disclosure. In addition, we are adopting a requirement that registrants identify in footnote disclosure the individual NEOs whose compensation amounts are included in the average for each year, so that investors can consider whether changes in the average compensation reported from year to year were due to compositional changes in the included NEOs. We believe this will alleviate concerns raised by commenters that the aggregation of NEOs could confuse investors.

Although some commenters opposed our proposal to require an average of NEO compensation and suggested that we instead require the disclosure of compensation for each of the NEOs as separate columns in the table, we believe that approach could result in a lengthy and potentially confusing table, due to the fact that in any year there are multiple NEOs and, as noted by several commenters,¹⁰⁹ there can be frequent turnover in a registrant's NEOs from year to year. In addition, we are not permitting registrants to remove signing bonuses, severance bonuses, and other one-time payments from the amount of executive compensation actually paid, because, although those figures may not represent the executive's compensation in a 'typical' year where no such payment is made, they do reflect amounts that are "actually paid" to the executives. Even if such payments are not ordinarily recurring with respect to a particular executive, shareholders voting on executive compensation or directors may wish to take into account the company resources devoted to such payments in light of the company's performance.

In a change from the proposal, in response to comments, the final rules do not require aggregating the compensation of PEOs in years when a registrant had multiple PEOs. Instead,

¹⁰⁹ See *supra* note 83.

the final rules require that, in those years, registrants include separate Summary Compensation Table total compensation and executive compensation actually paid columns for each PEO. For example, the below table shows the disclosure that would be required when there were two PEOs in “Year 2”:

Year	Summary Compensation Table Total for First PEO	Summary Compensation Table Total for Second PEO	Compensation Actually Paid to First PEO	Compensation Actually Paid to Second PEO	Average Summary Compensation Table Total for non-PEO NEOs	Average Compensation Actually Paid to non-PEO NEOs	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based On:		Net Income	[Company-Selected Measure]
							Total Shareholder Return	Peer Group Total Shareholder Return		
(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Y1	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Y2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Y3	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Y4	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Y5	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

We believe including separate disclosure for each PEO, as recommended by some commenters,¹¹⁰ would address commenters’ concerns that aggregating PEO disclosure could lead to confusing or misleading disclosure.¹¹¹ In the case of multiple PEOs in a single year, this approach would make the table itself slightly longer, but it would have the added benefit of distinguishing the compensation paid to separate PEOs both visually and in the structured data, instead of presenting a potentially confusing aggregated figure in the table and only having discussion of the separate PEOs in footnote and narrative disclosure.

¹¹⁰ See *supra* note 91.

¹¹¹ We note that a registrant may elect to provide additional information about its PEO or PEOs, such as the amount of time during the year each individual served as PEO, if the registrant believes that information would provide relevant context to investors.

C. Determination of Executive Compensation Actually Paid

We proposed that “executive compensation actually paid” under Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K would be total compensation as reported in the Summary Compensation Table, modified to adjust the amounts included for pension benefits and equity awards. In both the Proposing and Reopening Releases, we requested comment on the proposed approaches to calculating these amounts, and whether the proposed definition appropriately captures the concept of “executive compensation actually paid,” and in the Proposing Release we offered an economic analysis of an alternative approach to calculating equity awards. We received significant comment, as discussed below, on the proposed approaches to calculating the amounts of pension benefits and equity awards to be included as “actually paid.” In addition, several commenters to the Proposing Release noted that the definition of compensation actually paid as proposed may result in some misalignment between the time period to which pay is attributed and the time period in which the associated performance is reported.¹¹² After considering the statutory language and the comments received, we are adopting final rules for calculating the amounts reported for pension benefits and equity awards that are modifications of our proposed approach, including, as discussed further below, requiring equity awards to be revalued more frequently than as proposed. We believe that these approaches will more accurately reflect executive compensation actually paid, as required by Section 14(i), and mitigate commenter concerns about timing mismatches by more closely associating compensation with the period of the corresponding performance.

¹¹² See, e.g., letters from Allison; Celanese; CEC 2015; Cook; Coalition; Farient; Faulkner; FSR; Honeywell; NACCO; NACD 2015; NAM 2015; Pearl; Ross Stores, Inc. dated June 26, 2015 (“Ross”); SVA; SBA-FL; TIAA; TCA 2015; and WorldatWork.

Although Section 14(i) refers to compensation required to be disclosed under Item 402 of Regulation S-K, it also uses the phrase “actually paid,” which differs from disclosure required under Item 402 of “compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to” the NEOs. Because Congress was aware of the language of Item 402 at the time of the Dodd-Frank Act, and adopted text that did not mirror the language of that provision, we believe that Congress intended executive compensation “actually paid” to be an amount distinct from the total compensation as reported under Item 402 because it used a term not otherwise referenced in Item 402. As such, we believe using as a starting point the total compensation that registrants already are required to report in the Summary Compensation Table and making adjustments to some of those figures is appropriate to give effect to the statutory language and reflect executive compensation that is “actually paid.”¹¹³ Commenters generally agreed that adjustments to the Summary Compensation Table total were appropriate to determine “executive compensation actually paid,”¹¹⁴ noting that there are some items reportable in the Summary Compensation Table total that are not reflective of compensation “actually paid”;¹¹⁵ or more generally

¹¹³ A few commenters on the proposed rules sought clarity on the disclosure required in circumstances where a registrant recovers (or “claws back”) any portion of an executive officer’s compensation. *See* letters from Hyster-Yale; IBC 2015; and NACCO. *See also* letters from BRT and NACD 2015 (noting that the proposed rules did not account for claw-backs). Consistent with the approach currently taken by registrants when reporting claw-backs in the Summary Compensation Table, when any portion of an executive officer’s compensation for a fiscal year that is included in the table is clawed back, the amounts of executive compensation disclosed in response to Item 402(v) as the Summary Compensation Table Total and as the Compensation Actually Paid initially reported for such year should be adjusted to reflect the effects of the claw-back, with footnote disclosure of the amount(s) recovered, when applicable.

¹¹⁴ *See, e.g.*, letters from AON; CAP; CEC 2015; Exxon; FedEx 2015; FSR; Hall; Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; KPMG LLP, dated July 1, 2015 (“KPMG”); Meridian; NACCO; NACD 2015; PG 2015; Public Citizen 2015; SCSGP; SVA; TCA 2015; TCA 2022; TIAA; Towers Watson, dated July 6, 2015 (“Towers”); and WorldatWork. *But see* letter from IBC 2015 (stating that “the Summary Compensation Table already required by Regulation S-K is sufficient”).

¹¹⁵ *See* letters from AON; CAP; CEC 2015; FedEx 2015; Hall; Honeywell; KPMG; Meridian; NACD 2015; Public Citizen 2015; SCSGP; SVA; TIAA; Towers; and WorldatWork.

suggesting that the Summary Compensation Table total is not reflective of “executive compensation actually paid.”¹¹⁶

1. Deduction of Change in Actuarial Present Value and Addition of Actuarially Determined Service Cost and Prior Service Cost

i. Proposed Amendments

We proposed requiring registrants to deduct the change in actuarial present value of all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans¹¹⁷ from the Summary Compensation Table total compensation figure, and to add back the actuarially determined service cost for services rendered by the executive during the applicable year,¹¹⁸ when calculating executive compensation actually paid. We proposed removing the change in actuarial present value of these plans in order to avoid potential volatility associated with revaluing previously accumulated benefits with changes in actuarial inputs and assumptions. However, as discussed in the Proposing Release, we believed that including the service cost from the applicable year was appropriate because it more closely reflected compensation “actually paid” during that year, in that it could be seen as an estimate of the value that would be set aside by the registrant to fund the benefits payable in retirement for the service provided during the applicable year. We also stated that we believed that using the actuarially determined service cost, instead of the

¹¹⁶ See letters from CEC 2015; Exxon; FSR (stating that “Congress did not intend that compensation [actually paid] would be determined by reference to the Summary Compensation Table”); Hall; Hyster-Yale (suggesting an approach where companies are permitted to define “actually paid” independently, and then reconcile those amounts with the Summary Compensation Table totals); NACCO (same); PG 2015; SVA; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

¹¹⁷ The change in actuarial present value, generally, reflects the difference between the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits at the end of the fiscal year and at the end of the prior fiscal year.

¹¹⁸ Service cost is defined in FASB ASC Topic 715 as the actuarial present value of benefits attributed by the pension plan’s benefit formula to services rendered by the employee during the period. The measurement of service cost reflects certain assumptions, including future compensation levels to the extent provided by the pension plan’s benefit formula.

Summary Compensation Table pension measure, may increase comparability across registrants of the amounts “actually paid” under both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. For defined contribution plans, the Summary Compensation Table requires disclosure of registrant contributions or other allocations to vested and unvested defined contribution plans for the applicable fiscal year,¹¹⁹ which will also be included in computing compensation actually paid for purposes of the new disclosure.

In the Reopening Release, we stated that some commenters had noticed challenges with using the pension service cost approach to determining the value of pension benefits “actually paid,” and requested comment on whether there is an alternative measure of the change in pension value attributable to the applicable fiscal year that is better representative of the amount of pension benefits “actually paid.”

ii. Comments

Some commenters generally supported limiting the pension benefits included in executive compensation actually paid to service cost.¹²⁰ In addition, some commenters supported the proposed deduction of the change in actuarial present value of defined benefit and pension plans not attributable to the applicable year of service,¹²¹ or generally supported the Commission’s choice to exclude the value associated with actuarial assumptions.¹²²

¹¹⁹ 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)(ix)(E).

¹²⁰ See letters from Chris Barnard, dated June 24, 2015 (“Barnard 2015”); Chris Barnard, dated Mar. 2, 2022 (“Barnard 2022”); CAP; Hall; Exxon; and WorldatWork.

¹²¹ See letters from CAP; CEC 2015; Exxon; TIAA; and Towers.

¹²² See letter from NACD 2015.

There were also a number of commenters who opposed the inclusion of pension service cost in executive compensation actually paid,¹²³ noting it may remain subject to vesting conditions and may not ever actually be paid;¹²⁴ has assumptions built in that would prevent comparability across registrants or distort the figure;¹²⁵ is not presently calculated on a per participant basis, so would add cost;¹²⁶ or generally that it does not equal compensation “actually paid.”¹²⁷ However, a number of commenters who opposed the inclusion of service cost noted their view that it would be a better representation of compensation “actually paid” than the current Summary Compensation Table figure.¹²⁸ A few commenters suggested excluding changes in pension values entirely,¹²⁹ while some others suggested that the registrant should have the option to exclude service cost, if the executive is not vested in the pension benefits.¹³⁰

A number of commenters suggested other ways to include pension amounts in executive compensation actually paid. Some commenters recommended an approach requiring registrants to calculate the change in pension value to equal the actuarial present value of the benefit earned during the year,¹³¹ noting that it tracks the actual pattern of benefit increases resulting from pay

¹²³ See letters from AON; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Honeywell; IBC 2015; and NACCO.

¹²⁴ See letters from Honeywell and Towers

¹²⁵ See letters CCMC 2015; IBC 2015; and Towers.

¹²⁶ See letters NACCO.

¹²⁷ See letters CEC 2015.

¹²⁸ See letters from AON; Honeywell; Pearl; and Towers.

¹²⁹ See letters from Coalition; Honeywell; and Pearl (advocating a realized pay approach that would exclude all pension associated values).

¹³⁰ See letters from AON (generally supporting the exclusion of all non-vested pension benefits); Hyster-Yale; and NACCO.

¹³¹ See letters from Mercer and Towers; *see also* letter from AON (suggesting the same, if pensions must be included in compensation actually paid). Other commenters recommended approaches similar to this approach. See letters from Barnard 2022 (recommending that we include the change in the actuarial present value of

increases and plan amendments,¹³² and links directly to the existing approach and assumptions used for the Summary Compensation Table.¹³³ Another suggested multiplying the value of the pension increase during the year, net of any inflationary increase and contribution by the employee, by twenty.¹³⁴

Some commenters requested clarification regarding the calculation of the service cost amount. Two commenters suggested alternatives to the application of FASB ASC Topic 715,¹³⁵ with one suggesting that the Commission instead clarify that the intended measurement is the change in pension values attributable to an additional year of service,¹³⁶ and the other suggesting the Commission use the accumulated benefit obligation service cost or the change in present value of accrued benefits, using the same assumptions at the beginning and end of each year.¹³⁷ Two commenters suggested the Commission eliminate the reference to the required use of future salary increases to estimate service cost, because it would require significant new data and reveal new information to investors,¹³⁸ with one also suggesting the Commission clarify

pension benefits over the applicable fiscal year using the same economic assumptions as used in the calculation at the start of the applicable fiscal year); Exxon (recommending that we include the portion of the currently-reported change in pension values that is attributable to an additional year of service); and WorldatWork (same).

¹³² See letter from Mercer.

¹³³ See letters from Mercer and Towers; see also letter from AON (suggesting the same, if pensions must be included in compensation actually paid).

¹³⁴ See letter from Hermes (specifically suggesting the Commission follow the United Kingdom's method of multiplying the value of the increase in annual pension benefit, net of any inflationary increase and contribution by the employee, by twenty).

¹³⁵ See letters from AON and Exxon.

¹³⁶ See letter from Exxon.

¹³⁷ See letter from AON (alternatively suggesting a third alternative of disclosing the present value, using year end assumptions, of the increase in accrued benefit during the year).

¹³⁸ See letters from Towers and WorldatWork.

that the intended measurement is the change in pension values attributable to an additional year of service.¹³⁹

Three commenters responded to our request for comment in the Reopening Release asking if there is an alternative measure of the change in pension value attributable to the applicable fiscal year that is better representative of the amount of pension benefits “actually paid.” One suggested that the “value of dollars set aside to provide a pension benefit to an executive” be disclosed.¹⁴⁰ Another suggested that registrants should be required to disclose the “change in (increase) the actuarial present value of pension benefits over the applicable fiscal year using the same economic assumptions as used in the calculation at the start of the applicable fiscal year.”¹⁴¹ The third stated that pension benefits should be fully excluded from the “actually paid” amount, but also stated that service cost was “far more representative of the compensation received” than the change in actual present value amount included in the Summary Compensation Table total.¹⁴²

iii. Final Amendments

With respect to pension compensation, we are adopting final rules largely as proposed with a modification in response to commenters’ suggestion to also include the value of plan amendments in the calculation of compensation actually paid. The final rules will require registrants to deduct from the Summary Compensation Table total the aggregate change in the actuarial present value of all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans,¹⁴³ and add back the

¹³⁹ See letter from WorldatWork.

¹⁴⁰ Letter from ICGN.

¹⁴¹ Letter from Barnard 2022.

¹⁴² Letter from Aon Human Capital Solutions, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Aon HCS”).

¹⁴³ As discussed below, smaller reporting companies would not need to deduct this amount or add the service cost because the Summary Compensation Table requirements for smaller reporting companies do not require disclosure of the change in actuarial present value. See *infra* Section II.G.3.

aggregate of two components: (1) actuarially determined service cost for services rendered by the executive during the applicable year, as proposed (the “service cost”); and (2) the entire cost of benefits granted in a plan amendment (or initiation) during the covered fiscal year that are attributed by the benefit formula to services rendered in periods prior to the plan amendment or initiation (the “prior service cost”), in each case, calculated in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“U.S. GAAP”).¹⁴⁴

As noted above, the change in actuarial present value, generally, reflects the difference between the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits at the end of the fiscal year and at the end of the prior fiscal year. The change in actuarial present value would be deducted only if the value is positive, and therefore included in the sum reported in column (h) of the Summary Compensation Table. Where such amount is negative (and therefore not reflected in the Summary Compensation Table and reported only in a footnote to column (h)), no amounts should be deducted for purposes of Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K.

The below table shows the changes from the proposed rules to the final rules with respect to pension compensation (specific changes are bolded and italicized):

	<u>Proposed Rules</u>	<u>Final Rules</u>
<u>Deduct (from Summary Compensation Table total):</u>	The aggregate change in the actuarial present value of all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.	The aggregate change in the actuarial present value of all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.
<u>Add back:</u>	Service cost.	<i>The aggregate of:</i> <i>(1) Service cost; and</i> <i>(2) Prior service cost.</i>

¹⁴⁴ See FASB ASC Topic 715.

We believe that it is appropriate to include pension compensation in the calculation of compensation “actually paid.” The adopted approach in particular provides an appropriate measure for purposes of determining compensation “actually paid” during the applicable year because it reflects the benefits an executive may expect to receive based on additional service the executive provided during the year (or service cost), and it incorporates additional benefits attributable to changes in the pension contract between the executive and the company (or prior service cost). In many cases, this measure will approximate the value that would be set aside currently by the registrant to fund the pension benefits payable upon retirement for the service provided, and any plan amendments made, during the applicable year. In addition, the inclusion of pension compensation is consistent with other compensation disclosure requirements, such as Item 402(c) of Regulation S-K. These same rationales apply whether or not the pension amounts are vested. Consistent with the equity compensation adjustment, the pension adjustment will be included even when unvested until an officer leaves the company.

Another advantage to the approach we are adopting is that it is more closely associated with underlying information from the GAAP financial statements. In particular, the pension’s service cost and prior service cost, while not required to be reported separately and for a subset of employees, is computed in the process of calculating the aggregate service cost and prior service cost at the plan level. As a result, a registrant would not be required to collect significant new data or prepare a new calculation of the actuarial present value of the benefit earned during the year, but would rather calculate service cost and prior service cost for a subset of employees for which the underlying information is already available and subject to internal control over financial reporting. The direct relationship of this information to the amounts recognized in the audited financial statements may also provide an additional level of comfort to investors as to

its accuracy and reliability. In addition, because this approach excludes changes that derive only from differences in the actuarial assumptions used to estimate the value of benefits already earned in prior periods, it will provide for a more meaningful comparison across registrants of the amounts “actually paid” under both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Further, as noted above, commenters were generally more supportive of a service cost approach rather than an approach that would include the amount required to be disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table.¹⁴⁵

One weakness in the proposed approach, identified by commenters,¹⁴⁶ was that the service cost approach would not fully account for changes in the value of an executive’s expected benefit arising from plan amendments or initiations. Our modified approach as adopted addresses this concern by requiring that the registrant include, as a component of this item of compensation actually paid, the entire cost of benefits granted in a plan amendment (or initiation) that are attributed by the benefit formula to services rendered in periods prior to the plan amendment or initiation. Such prior service cost information is part of the underlying information required to account for a defined-benefit plan under U.S. GAAP.¹⁴⁷

For purposes of the final rules, “prior service cost” also refers to any credit arising from a reduction in benefits related to services rendered in prior periods as a result of a negative plan amendment. We acknowledge that including the prior service credit associated with such a negative plan amendment would result in a reduction of compensation actually paid. We believe that such an outcome would be consistent with the statutory objective of capturing compensation actually paid, because the reduction in the accrued benefit reflects a reduction in

¹⁴⁵ See *supra* notes 120 and 128.

¹⁴⁶ See letters from AON and Mercer; see also letters from AON; Towers; and WorldatWork.

¹⁴⁷ See FASB ASC Topic 715.

compensation in the same manner that an increase in the accrued benefit reflects an increase in compensation.

Although one commenter also noted that service cost would exclude the costs related to unexpected compensation changes,¹⁴⁸ we are not adopting a modification in this regard. Under U.S. GAAP,¹⁴⁹ the effects on the projected benefit obligation of unexpected compensation changes (*i.e.*, changes from the estimated future compensation levels used in measuring service cost) are recorded in actuarial gain or loss. In considering whether to add another component to the tabular pension measure related to actuarial gain or loss due to unexpected compensation changes, we determined that the benefits of isolating these items from other actuarial gains and losses did not merit the costs and complexities associated with calculating the additional adjustment. However, we note that information about compensation changes should still generally be discernible by investors, as such compensation amounts would be included as other components of the compensation disclosed in the Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K table.

We are not persuaded that the other alternative approaches recommended by commenters¹⁵⁰ would more accurately reflect compensation “actually paid.” Although some of the suggested alternatives could more fully account for changes in compensation levels by reflecting unexpected increases in pay as well as plan amendments,¹⁵¹ we believe that the benefits discussed above with respect to the adopted approach, including its direct relationship to the values already calculated for the purpose of financial statement reporting, outweigh the

¹⁴⁸ See letter from Mercer.

¹⁴⁹ See FASB ASC Topic 715.

¹⁵⁰ See *supra* notes 131–134 and accompanying text.

¹⁵¹ See *infra* Section V.C.4.iii.

potential benefits of the alternatives. Further, while we acknowledge there may be an additional cost to obtain the service cost and prior service cost information on a per participant basis, the other calculations suggested by commenters also would include additional costs since registrants are not currently performing those calculations in the manner suggested.¹⁵² In the case of commenters who suggested that we omit all pension cost amounts, we disagree that their suggested approach would be a reasonable interpretation of compensation “actually paid.” Although the approach we are adopting may not always perfectly reflect all potential changes in pension value, the resulting measure is considerably more accurate than a measure that treats the value of promised pension awards as zero when they may ultimately cost the registrant millions of dollars.

We are also requiring that the calculation of “service cost” and “prior service cost” be consistent with the definitions provided under U.S. GAAP.¹⁵³ As discussed above,¹⁵⁴ we acknowledge that some commenters suggested alternatives to the U.S. GAAP definition; however, we believe that this definition is appropriate because it reflects the service cost amount included in the financial statements, and therefore is familiar to registrants. The final rules require the entire amount of prior service cost related to a plan amendment to be included in the pension measure rather than the amortized portion of prior service cost recognized as part of periodic pension cost under U.S. GAAP for the year.

¹⁵² See letters from AON; Barnard; Exxon; Hermes (suggesting multiplying the value of the pension increase during the year, net of any inflationary increase and contribution by the employee, by twenty); Mercer; Towers; and WorldatWork.

¹⁵³ See FASB ASC Topic 715.

¹⁵⁴ See *supra* notes 131–134 and accompanying text.

2. Inclusion of Above-Market or Preferential Earnings on Deferred Compensation That Is Not Tax Qualified

i. Proposed Amendments

Consistent with Summary Compensation Table disclosure requirements, we proposed that the executive compensation actually paid would include above-market or preferential earnings on deferred compensation that is not tax qualified.¹⁵⁵

ii. Comments

Two commenters generally agreed with the proposed rules on disclosure of deferred compensation that is not tax qualified.¹⁵⁶ Two other commenters recommended permitting registrants to exclude unvested amounts of deferred compensation that is not tax qualified.¹⁵⁷

iii. Final Amendments

We are adopting, as proposed, the requirement that executive compensation actually paid include above-market or preferential earnings on deferred compensation that is not tax qualified. We believe, as discussed in the Proposing Release, that excluding those amounts until their eventual payout would make the amount “actually paid” contingent on an NEO’s choice to withdraw or take a distribution from their account, rather than the registrant’s compensatory decision to pay the above-market return, which we do not believe would be an accurate representation of compensation “actually paid.” As with pension awards, these amounts may be viewed to approximate the value that would be set aside currently by the registrant to satisfy its obligations in the future. In addition, excluding those amounts would be inconsistent with the

¹⁵⁵ These earnings are reported pursuant to 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)(vii), or, for smaller reporting companies, 17 CFR 229.402(n)(2)(viii).

¹⁵⁶ See letters from NACCO and TIAA.

¹⁵⁷ See letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

approach in the Summary Compensation Table, which requires disclosure of the underlying deferred amounts when earned.¹⁵⁸ We believe that, to the extent the Summary Compensation Table approach aligns with the statutory “actually paid” language and purpose of the disclosure, we should minimize adjustments to the Summary Compensation Table figures, in order to make disclosures easier to understand for investors and easier to produce for registrants.¹⁵⁹ To that end, we are also not permitting registrants to voluntarily exclude unvested amounts of deferred compensation that is not tax qualified, as we believe that could complicate investors’ understanding of the disclosure, and would limit the comparability of the “actually paid” amounts across different registrants.¹⁶⁰

3. Equity Awards

i. Proposed Amendments

We proposed that equity awards be considered “actually paid” on the date of vesting, and valued at fair value on that date, rather than fair value on the date of grant as required in the Summary Compensation Table. In proposing this approach, we noted that an executive does not have an unconditional right to an equity award before vesting, and therefore unvested options or other equity awards may not be “actually paid” prior to the vesting conditions being satisfied, which can be viewed as representing payment by the registrant. In addition, we noted that using the vesting date fair value would incorporate changes in the value of the equity awards from the

¹⁵⁸ See Instruction 1 to 17 CFR 229.402(c) and Instruction 1 to 17 CFR 229.402(n) (each providing that “[a]ny amounts deferred, whether pursuant to a plan established under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 401(k)), or otherwise, shall be included in the appropriate column for the fiscal year in which earned”).

¹⁵⁹ See letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO (both stating that “[t]he fewer adjustments that are made to the SCT earnings, the easier the new proxy table will be for investors to understand and for companies to produce.”).

¹⁶⁰ See *infra* Section II.C.3.iii (discussing the general approach taken in the final rules with respect to unvested amounts of compensation).

grant date to the vesting date, with that change being one of the key ways that pay is linked to registrant performance.

With respect to the calculation of the vesting date fair value, we noted that the vesting date fair value of stock awards is already disclosed (by registrants other than SRCs) in the Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table,¹⁶¹ and that the vesting date fair value of option awards can be calculated using existing models and methodologies. Specifically, the proposed approach would require (i) the amounts reported pursuant to 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)(v) and (vi) to be deducted from Summary Compensation Table total, and (ii) the vesting date fair value of stock awards and options (with or without stock appreciation rights), each computed in accordance with the fair value guidance under U.S. GAAP,¹⁶² to be added. As proposed, a registrant would be required to disclose vesting date valuation assumptions if they are materially different from those disclosed in its financial statements as of the grant date.

In response to comments received on the Proposing Release (discussed below), we included a request for comment in the Reopening Release, noting commenters' concerns that there was a potential misalignment between the time period to which pay is attributed and the time period in which the associated performance is reported, and asking if there were other approaches that would alleviate this misalignment, or if the inclusion of the additional measures considered in the Reopening Release would affect this misalignment.

¹⁶¹ See 17 CFR 229.402(g)(2)(v).

¹⁶² See FASB ASC Topic 718.

ii. Comments

We received a number of comments on both the proposal to use fair value methodology to value equity awards in the calculation of executive compensation actually paid, and on the proposal to value such awards as of the vesting date.

Some commenters supported the proposed fair value methodology.¹⁶³ However, a number of commenters opposed the approach,¹⁶⁴ noting that the calculation of fair value is time consuming and expensive, particularly when many separate fair value calculations would be required, as in the case of awards that are on a pro-rata vesting schedule or with multiple tranches in a given year;¹⁶⁵ few companies have familiarity with valuing options that have been outstanding for several years;¹⁶⁶ the assumptions that are included in fair value calculations are company-specific and therefore would reduce comparability;¹⁶⁷ and that the fact that assumptions and projections are included in fair value calculations is inconsistent with the concept of “actually paid.”¹⁶⁸ As an alternative to fair value, a number of commenters suggested the Commission require options to be valued at their intrinsic value,¹⁶⁹ or permit registrants to

¹⁶³ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; The Predistribution Initiative and Responsible Asset Allocator Initiative, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“PDI”); and TIAA.

¹⁶⁴ See letters from BRT; CEC 2015; Celanese; Cook; FSR; Honeywell; Meridian; and PG 2015.

¹⁶⁵ See letters from CAP; Cook; KPMG; and WorldatWork.

¹⁶⁶ See letter from CAP.

¹⁶⁷ See letter from IBC 2015.

¹⁶⁸ See letters from CEC 2015; Meridian; and SCSGP.

¹⁶⁹ See letters from CEC 2015 (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the Commission requires vesting date reporting); Celanese (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the Commission requires vesting date valuation); Coalition (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the commenter’s preferred principles-based approach to the pay-versus-performance disclosure was not adopted); Corning; Hall; Honeywell (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the commenter’s preferred principles-based approach to the pay-versus-performance disclosure was not adopted); Mercer; Meridian; Pearl (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the Commission does not adopt a realizable pay methodology) PG 2015; SCG; SCSGP; TCA 2015 (supporting the use of intrinsic value if the commenter’s preferred principles-based approach to the pay-versus-performance disclosure was not adopted); and WorldatWork. Many of these commenters had slightly different concepts of

choose between disclosure of fair value and intrinsic value (with the non-chosen value being provided in footnote disclosure).¹⁷⁰ These commenters argued that intrinsic value is easier and cheaper to calculate;¹⁷¹ aligns with the value that the executives would receive upon immediate exercise;¹⁷² and does not include the valuation assumptions that accompany the fair value methodology.¹⁷³ Some commenters suggested that if the final rules did not use intrinsic value, they should instead use fair value with certain safe harbors or simplified assumptions that would reduce the effort required to compute the valuation.¹⁷⁴

Some commenters supported valuing equity at the vesting date,¹⁷⁵ stating that valuing equity at the vesting date will incorporate the grant date fair value and changes until vesting (which “represent a direct channel, and one of the primary means, through which pay is linked to registrant performance”), but will not include post-vesting changes (which “generally reflect investment decisions made by the executive rather than compensation decisions made by the registrant”);¹⁷⁶ will avoid “underestimating the actual compensation received by executives,” which could occur if grant date reporting was required;¹⁷⁷ and “better reflect[s] the value ultimately delivered to executives.”¹⁷⁸ Some commenters specifically opposed exercise date

how options should be valued, but they all generally supported using intrinsic value, or the difference between the exercise price and the market price.

¹⁷⁰ See letter from Hall.

¹⁷¹ See letters from Corning and Davis Polk 2015.

¹⁷² See letter from Corning.

¹⁷³ See letter from Davis Polk 2015.

¹⁷⁴ See letters from Mercer; TCA 2015 and TCA 2022. See also letter from Infinite Equity, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“Infinite”) (suggesting that certain existing safe harbors should be acceptable for the new disclosures).

¹⁷⁵ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; Honeywell; PDI; and TIAA.

¹⁷⁶ See letter from CII 2015.

¹⁷⁷ See letter from PDI.

¹⁷⁸ See letter from TIAA.

valuation,¹⁷⁹ while others supported requiring the vesting date valuation of stock awards, but the exercise date valuation of options¹⁸⁰ or requiring the vesting date valuation of performance-based awards, but the grant date valuation of time-based awards.¹⁸¹ Some commenters opposed vesting date valuation,¹⁸² with one arguing that valuing options at vesting date would be misleading because executives do not generally include the option value in their income at the time of vesting.¹⁸³ As alternatives, commenters suggested: valuing awards at the end of a multi-year period, such as a three-year period;¹⁸⁴ valuing equity at grant date but reversing the value at the vesting date for awards that fail to vest;¹⁸⁵ revaluing outstanding equity awards annually;¹⁸⁶ or revaluing all equity granted during a period at the end of the most recent completed fiscal year.¹⁸⁷

A number of commenters opposed the reporting of equity as of the vesting date.¹⁸⁸ Some of these commenters noted that vesting date reporting of equity would lead to a timing misalignment between actual performance and executive compensation actually paid, as the performance that “earned” the equity would have occurred between the grant date and the

¹⁷⁹ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; and Honeywell.

¹⁸⁰ See letters from Coalition (specifically recommending that compensation be deemed “actually paid” when reported on Form W-2 for income tax purposes, which they state would include vested stock awards and amounts received in connection with exercised options); Hall; and Mercer.

¹⁸¹ See letter from McGuireWoods.

¹⁸² See letters from Celanese; CCMC 2015; Cook; and NACD 2015.

¹⁸³ See letter from Cook.

¹⁸⁴ See letter from Farient.

¹⁸⁵ See letter from SVA.

¹⁸⁶ See letters from Hodak; Farient; Infinite; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

¹⁸⁷ See letter from CAP; PG 2015; and PG 2022.

¹⁸⁸ See letters from CAP; Celanese; CCMC 2015; Cook; FSR; McGuireWoods; NACCO; NACD 2015; NAM 2022; Ross; SVA; and TIAA. *But see* Hermes (expressly supporting vesting date reporting of equity).

vesting date, but only the total amounts of equity would be reported on the vesting date.¹⁸⁹

However, two commenters, who acknowledged the misalignment, indicated that there was no other approach that would eliminate all misalignment.¹⁹⁰

Several commenters requested clarifications about the proposed approach. A few commenters expressed that reporting equity on the vesting date creates uncertainty in application, and either sought clarification regarding the vesting date or the meaning of when “all applicable vesting conditions were satisfied.”¹⁹¹ One commenter suggested that an award should be considered vested on the date the executive is able to monetize the award,¹⁹² while another suggested that awards should only be considered “actually paid” when restrictions on equity lapse, even if already vested.¹⁹³ Two commenters also made suggestions that awards should be considered vested when the associated performance period is completed, even if the vesting of the award is still subject to board certification.¹⁹⁴

Commenters suggested a number of alternatives to vesting date reporting of equity, including: grant date reporting;¹⁹⁵ exercise date reporting;¹⁹⁶ exercise date reporting of the equity’s intrinsic value;¹⁹⁷ principles-based reporting (*i.e.*, allowing companies to make their

¹⁸⁹ See letters from CEC 2015; Celanese; CCMC 2015; Cook; Faulkner; FSR; Hyster-Yale; NACCO; PG 2015; Pearl; Ross; SBA-FL; SVA; TIAA; TCA 2015; and WorldatWork.

¹⁹⁰ See letters from Aon HCS and Teamsters.

¹⁹¹ See letters from Cook; IBC 2015; Mercer; Pearl; and Towers.

¹⁹² See letters from Davis Polk 2015 and Davis Polk 2022.

¹⁹³ See letter from CEC 2015.

¹⁹⁴ See letters from Mercer and Towers.

¹⁹⁵ See letters from CAP and NAM 2022.

¹⁹⁶ See letters from CEC 2015; Coalition; and FSR.

¹⁹⁷ Letter from Corning.

own modifications to the reporting date);¹⁹⁸ reporting “in the fiscal year for which the compensation was considered as paid”;¹⁹⁹ and annual reporting, starting in the grant year, of the year-end fair value of the award, with annual reporting of any change in the fair value until, and including, the year of vesting.²⁰⁰ Two commenters also suggested the Commission adopt the “2 ½ month rule,” under which equity vesting in the first two and one half months of the calendar year would be attributed to the prior year.²⁰¹ One commenter stated that, because the proposed rules would move away from grant date fair value calculations for equity awards, it would be important that the disclosure include dividends paid on unvested equity or equivalents for a given year.²⁰²

A few commenters supported the proposed requirement that changes in the underlying assumptions for valuation that are materially different from those made in the financial statements as of the grant date must be disclosed, with one specifically supporting the proposed requirement,²⁰³ one supporting requiring any changes from the assumptions in the current financial statements to be disclosed,²⁰⁴ and two opposing the disclosure of changes in valuation assumptions.²⁰⁵

¹⁹⁸ See letter from Hall.

¹⁹⁹ See letter from TIAA.

²⁰⁰ See letters from Infinite; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022. Other commenters made similar suggestions that vary slightly from this suggestion, including by using intrinsic rather than fair value for options, measuring pay over an aggregate time horizon rather than presenting data broken out by year, and revaluing vested as well as unvested equity holdings. See letters from CAP; Farient; Hodak; PG 2015; and Pay Governance, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“PG 2022”).

²⁰¹ See letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

²⁰² See letter from TIAA.

²⁰³ See letter from CII 2015.

²⁰⁴ See letter from Towers.

²⁰⁵ See letters from Davis Polk 2015 and McGuireWoods.

In response to a request for comment in the Reopening Release, one commenter indicated that the additional performance measures considered in the Reopening Release would not exacerbate the timing misalignment,²⁰⁶ while another stated the additional measures would not improve the misalignment.²⁰⁷

iii. Final Amendments

After consideration of the comments received, we are modifying our approach to the treatment of equity awards in relation to the total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table. While the final amendments continue to use “fair value” as the measure of the amount of an equity award, which is consistent with accounting in the financial statements, we are adjusting the date on which the award is valued in response to comments, so that the first fair value disclosure is made in the year of grant, and changes in value of the award are reported from year to year until the award is vested.²⁰⁸ We believe this approach will better align the timing of the disclosure and valuation with when the award is actually “earned” by the executive, resulting in disclosure that more clearly shows the relationship between executive compensation and the registrant’s performance.

In particular, the proposed rules would have required the deduction of the equity award amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table total and the addition of:

- The vesting date fair value of stock awards and options (with or without stock appreciation rights), each computed in accordance with the fair value guidance under U.S. GAAP.

²⁰⁶ See letter from Aon HCS.

²⁰⁷ See letter from McGuireWoods.

²⁰⁸ This approach was discussed as an implementation alternative in the Proposing Release. See Proposing Release at Section IV.C.3.c. Two commenters specifically noted this implementation alternative and were supportive of its adoption. See letters from Infinite; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

The final rules also require the deduction of the equity award amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table total; however, instead of the addition of the vesting date fair value of stock awards and options, the final rules require the addition (or subtraction, as applicable) of the following:

- The year-end fair value of any equity awards granted in the covered fiscal year that are outstanding and unvested as of the end of the covered fiscal year;
- The amount of change as of the end of the covered fiscal year (from the end of the prior fiscal year) in fair value of any awards granted in prior years that are outstanding and unvested as of the end of the covered fiscal year;
- For awards that are granted and vest in the same covered fiscal year, the fair value as of the vesting date;²⁰⁹
- For awards granted in prior years that vest in the covered fiscal year, the amount equal to the change as of the vesting date (from the end of the prior fiscal year) in fair value;
- For awards granted in prior years that are determined to fail to meet the applicable vesting conditions during the covered fiscal year, a deduction for the amount equal to the fair value at the end of the prior fiscal year;²¹⁰ and
- The dollar value of any dividends or other earnings paid on stock or option awards in the covered fiscal year prior to the vesting date that are not otherwise reflected in the fair

²⁰⁹ There is no adjustment for awards that are granted and determined not to vest in the same covered fiscal year because those awards result in no compensation actually paid.

²¹⁰ For any of an executive's equity awards that are determined to fail to vest, a negative amount equal to the fair value at the end of the prior fiscal year would be included as part of the executive's compensation actually paid as of the date the registrant determines the award will not vest. This negative amount takes the cumulative reported value of that award to \$0 since it did not vest.

value of such award or included in any other component of total compensation for the covered fiscal year.

We believe fair value is an appropriate measure for compensation “actually paid.” Although fair value calculations, like all accounting estimates, do involve some subjective assumptions, we do not agree with commenters that stated that the assumptions and projections included in fair value calculations render such amounts inconsistent with the concept of “actually paid.”²¹¹ Fair value is an estimate of the amount by which an executive is compensated as a result of an award, and therefore represents a reasonable measure of that executive’s “actual pa[y].” Specifically, the fair value of an option is a widely-used measure to estimate the total value of the asset, including both its value if exercised immediately (“intrinsic value”) and the additional value created by the holder’s contractual right to exercise at some time in the future (“time value” of the option). In our view it also represents a more accurate measure of actual pay than alternatives recommended by some commenters.

We are not adopting the approach suggested by some commenters that we use other measures such as intrinsic value. Intrinsic value would ignore the option value inherent in exercisable awards prior to exercise, including the option value inherent in an option award that is at-the-money or out-of-the-money (*i.e.*, the stock price is equal to or less than the strike price of the options), and therefore has zero intrinsic value. Intrinsic value (or any similar measure used to calculate compensation “actually paid”) would also be a departure from the primary disclosures related to equity compensation, and the recognition and measurement of such compensation in the financial statements under U.S. GAAP, and we believe would not allow investors to as easily link and analyze “compensation actually paid” with the other information

²¹¹ See *supra* note 168 and accompanying text.

they are receiving about executive compensation. Further, in 2004, the accounting for stock-based compensation in U.S. GAAP was revised to require fair value accounting.²¹² In the revised accounting standard, it was noted that other equity instruments and the consideration the issuing entity receives in exchange for them are recognized in the financial statements based on the fair value of the instrument at the date issued. The fact that the equity instruments would be issued for goods or services rendered or to be performed did not seem to be a reason to measure the cost of the goods or services performed on a different basis. The standard further noted that most advocates of intrinsic value favored its use only at a grant date measurement, and noted that there are weaknesses in its use even in that case, such as treating most fixed share options as though they were a “free good.”²¹³ However, even at the grant date, employee services received in exchange for share options are not free and there is value in the employee services performed and the related stock and stock options received.

Registrants and investors are already familiar with fair value calculations and the determination of the assumptions for such calculations through their use in existing Commission disclosure requirements as well as U.S. GAAP. For example, the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table requires grant date fair value disclosure of each individual equity award granted during the last completed fiscal year.²¹⁴ U.S. GAAP requires information about grant date fair value for equity awards, including the weighted-average grant-date fair value of awards that were

²¹² See FASB SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (“FAS 123R”), which was issued in December 2004 and superseded Accounting Bulletin Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, which was an intrinsic value approach to stock-based compensation. FAS 123R was codified in FASB ASC Topic 718.

²¹³ *Id.*

²¹⁴ See 17 CFR 229.402(d)(2)(vii) and Instruction 8 to 17 CFR 229.402(d).

granted, vested and forfeited during the year and a description of the significant assumptions used during the year to determine the fair value of share-based compensation awards.²¹⁵

We do not agree with the suggestion from commenters that we consider an option or other award requiring exercise to be “actually paid” only upon its exercise, as we believe doing so would commingle the registrant’s compensatory decision with the executive’s investment decision about when to exercise and would allow executives to influence pay-versus-performance disclosure by controlling the fiscal year in which they receive the compensation. We additionally determined that year-over-year change in fair value better meets the statutory purposes than grant-date fair value, because valuing awards only at grant date fails to reflect increases in value to the executive after the grant date, during the period over which the compensation actually paid is earned. Even if year-over-year change in fair value is only a reasonable estimate, we believe it is far more accurate to include this estimate than to omit such increases in value entirely.

We have changed the reporting and valuation date requirements from the Proposing Release to first require the year-end reporting and valuation of awards granted during the fiscal year and then the year-over-year change in fair value of such awards until the vesting date (or the date the registrant determines the award will not vest).

We have made these changes to the reporting and valuation requirements to address commenters’ concerns about potential misalignment between the time period to which pay is attributed and the time period in which the associated performance is reported, and the degree to which this would affect the usefulness of the disclosure. We believe that, compared to the vesting date valuation approach included in the Proposing Release, the adopted approach will

²¹⁵ See FASB ASC Topic 718-10-50-2.

more effectively allow registrants to describe the relationship between compensation and registrant performance, as the reported amounts of compensation will annually adjust based on the registrant's performance, among other things, in that year. In addition, we acknowledge commenters' observation that comparability may be somewhat reduced by the assumptions that are included in fair value calculations, which, as noted by a commenter, may differ from issuer to issuer. Because investors are already familiar with fair value as the measurement approach for equity awards under U.S. GAAP, they are aware of the reduced comparability that may occur due to the use of different assumptions from issuer to issuer. However, we believe that the use of a consistent measurement approach to equity compensation in the Summary Compensation Table, the financial statements, and the calculation of compensation "actually paid," along with the required disclosures about significant assumptions under U.S. GAAP in the final rules, allows for comparability with respect to an individual issuer's disclosures from year to year. Further, as discussed in the Proposing Release,²¹⁶ we believe that, overall, comparability regarding the awards included by registrants in the disclosure will be greater under the adopted approach than it would have been under the proposed approach, as volatility in executive compensation actually paid across the disclosure periods that is due simply to vesting patterns should decrease (as the amount of executive compensation actually paid will be adjusted each year as it is "earned" over the course of the vesting period).²¹⁷

Investors will also be able to more easily understand the impact of performance on awards-based compensation over time, because under the final rules as adopted investors will be able to observe the amount by which the value of an executive's compensation changes each

²¹⁶ See Proposing Release, Section IV.C.3.c (considering the adopted approach as an implementation alternative).

²¹⁷ See *supra* note 210.

year, rather than only observing the value of that compensation in the year an award vests. Furthermore, we believe that the adopted approach in the final rules is similar to the concept of realizable pay, recommended by some commenters, as it reflects an attempt to measure the change in value of an executive's pay package after the grant date, as performance outcomes are experienced.

This approach to unvested equity compensation is consistent with the treatment of other unvested elements of compensation under the final rules, such as unvested pension benefits and contributions to unvested defined contribution plans. In each case, the adopted approach reflects this compensation as it is earned rather than at vesting. We believe the consistent use of this approach should reduce misalignment between the timing of when compensation is earned and when it is reported, and allow the disclosure to more clearly represent the relationship of pay with performance over time.

We also believe this revised approach for equity awards comports with the statutory term "executive compensation actually paid." While non-vested amounts of compensation could be considered unpaid due to their contingent nature, over time the values reported in connection with a particular award will aggregate to its ultimate value upon vesting. Aligning the compensation reporting more closely with when the compensation changes in value also provides investors with a clearer picture of "the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance of the issuer." For example, where an award vests over a three-year period and the registrant's financial performance is positive in the first of those two years and negative in the third, reporting the full value of the award only in the vesting year may give investors the misleading impression that the executive was not rewarded for positive performance in years one and two and was rewarded despite negative performance

in year three. In addition, the required reporting of the year-over-year change in fair value of such awards until the vesting date (or a deduction for prior reported amounts as of the date the registrant determines the award will not vest) will account for any amounts that fail to vest; will address concerns, noted by commenters, that grant date reporting undervalues compensation “actually paid”; and will not include those post-vesting changes that generally reflect the executives’ investment decisions, not compensation.²¹⁸

We recognize that requiring fair value calculations for each equity award at a date other than the grant date may be burdensome for some issuers, as noted by some commenters,²¹⁹ particularly those that have compensation programs with numerous and complex equity grants. However, in the final rules we are not adopting a safe harbor or simplified assumptions other than those generally accepted under U.S. GAAP, as suggested by some commenters.²²⁰ Since accounting for share-based compensation in U.S. GAAP was revised in 2004 to require fair value accounting,²²¹ registrants have been accounting for equity compensation based on a fair value approach and must determine valuation assumptions every time a new award is granted. While commenters correctly noted that companies are not as familiar with the fair valuation of

²¹⁸ Not all post-vesting date changes reflect the executives’ investment decisions, as vested awards could remain subject to other restrictions (*e.g.*, anti-hedging restrictions or holding requirements) that would limit the investment decisions available to an executive.

²¹⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from CAP (stating that “a fair value calculation for previously granted stock options at the time of vesting, registrants will undoubtedly encounter many complications,” and noting that few companies have familiarity with valuing options that have been outstanding for several years); Cook (stating that “[c]alculating the fair value of stock options as of each vesting date will be a time-consuming and tedious process”); KPMG (stating that “the vesting date fair value of share options will be more difficult for companies than determining the grant date fair value of those awards”); and WorldatWork (describing the proposed vesting date fair value approach as “burdensome”).

²²⁰ *See supra* note 174 and accompanying text.

²²¹ *See supra* note 212 and accompanying text.

options after the grant date, U.S. GAAP requires the re-valuation of an award when modified,²²² so the concept of valuing a stock award before vesting is also not novel to registrants. As such, registrants are required to have internal controls and processes over the valuation of stock awards, including the assumptions used in determining fair value.²²³ We believe that registrants will likely rely upon the existing fair value processes and internal controls for stock-based compensation, which should mitigate the concerns raised by commenters about assumptions. In addition, the option and contingent-equity valuation models are well-developed and related software solutions are widely available, which will further mitigate those additional burdens and concerns related to valuation approach and related inputs.

The final rules also require footnote disclosure of any valuation assumptions that materially differ from those disclosed at the time of grant, as in the proposal.²²⁴ The proposal did not specify how to disclose the valuation assumptions. Similar to U.S. GAAP, when multiple awards are being valued in a given year, a registrant may disclose a range of the assumptions used or a weighted-average amount for each assumption. In addition, the fact that certain institutional investors and third parties (often proxy advisors or compensation consultants) are already incorporating similar computations in their own pay for performance analyses,²²⁵ suggests that the adopted approach is already considered useful and operational by some investors.

²²² See FASB ASC Topic 718-20-35.

²²³ See also 17 CFR 240.13a-14, 13a-15, 15d-14 & 240.15d-15.

²²⁴ For example, there may be a material difference in assumptions if the registrant has made changes to key assumptions that would have materially changed the grant date fair value if the assumption(s) applied as of grant date.

²²⁵ See *infra* Section V.B.2.

Further, we are also requiring the dollar value of any dividends or other earnings paid on stock or option awards in the covered fiscal year prior to the vesting date to be included in the amount of executive compensation actually paid, if such amounts are not reflected in the fair value of such award or included in any other component of total compensation for the covered fiscal year. As noted by a commenter, the pay-for-performance disclosure should include dividends paid on unvested equity or equivalents “as a result of the move away from grant date fair value calculations for equity awards.”²²⁶ Under the Summary Compensation Table total, any such amounts would be typically included in the grant date fair value, as no such dividends or earnings would have been paid on that date. However, if any dividends or other earnings are paid on stock or option awards over time, these amounts would decrease future fair value amounts. This decrease would not be reflective of a decrease in the amount “actually paid” to the executive, to the contrary, the amount of the decrease would reflect actual dividends or earnings paid to the executive prior to the valuation. We believe these amounts are compensation “actually paid” and should be reflected in the disclosure.

D. Measures of Performance

1. Requirement to Disclose TSR and Peer Group TSR

i. Proposed Amendments

We proposed requiring all registrants subject to the proposed rule to use TSR as the measure of financial performance of the registrant for purposes of the required disclosure. In addition, we proposed requiring registrants that are not SRCs to disclose peer group TSR, using either the same peer group used for purposes of Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or a peer group

²²⁶ See letter from TIAA.

used in the CD&A for purposes of disclosing registrants' compensation benchmarking practices.²²⁷

ii. Comments

Commenters were divided on the use of TSR as a required financial performance measure, with some commenters generally supportive,²²⁸ and some generally opposed.²²⁹ Additionally, some commenters opposed TSR being used as the sole measure of financial performance.²³⁰

Commenters in favor of including TSR as a required financial performance measure noted that TSR is well-understood by investors;²³¹ is widely used by companies in setting compensation;²³² is generally a fair representation of company performance;²³³ will assist companies “in articulating and providing justification for their compensation practices”;²³⁴ will increase comparability;²³⁵ and reflects stock price fluctuations that regularly occur in response

²²⁷ See 17 CFR 229.402(b)(xiv).

²²⁸ See letters from Americans for Financial Reform Educational Fund, dated Mar. 18, 2022 (“AFREF”); Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; BlackRock, dated July 2, 2015 (“BlackRock”); CalPERS 2015; CAP; CFA; CII 2015; Fariant; Hook; Infinite; OPERS; Public Citizen 2015; and TIAA.

²²⁹ See letters from American Securities Association, dated Mar. 14, 2022 (“ASA”); Aspen; Better Markets, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Better Markets”); CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Coalition; Cook; Dimensional Fund Advisors LP, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“Dimensional”); FedEx 2015; FSR; Hay; Honeywell; International Bancshares Corp., dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“IBC 2022”); McGuireWoods; NAM 2015; NAM 2022; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; and SBA-FL.

²³⁰ See letters from BorgWarner; BRT; Celanese; Hall; Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; IBC 2015; ICGN; Mercer; NACCO; NACD 2015; NACD 2022; PG 2015; Pearl; PNC; PDI; Judy Samuelson, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Samuelson”); SCG; SCSGP; Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, dated July 6, 2015 (“Simpson Thacher”); and WorldatWork

²³¹ See letters from Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; CFA; and Fariant.

²³² See letters from Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; BlackRock; CalPERS 2015; CFA; CII 2015; and Public Citizen 2015.

²³³ See letters from Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; CII 2015; Fariant; and OPERS.

²³⁴ See letter from CalPERS 2015.

²³⁵ See letters from Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; CAP; CII 2015; Hodak; and TIAA.

to publicly known information and company leadership.²³⁶ Commenters in favor of TSR also observed that requiring its disclosure is consistent with the language in Section 953(a) that the pay-versus-performance disclosure should “tak[e] into account any change in the value of the shares of stock and dividends of the issuer and any distributions.”²³⁷

Commenters opposed to the use of TSR, generally or as the sole measure of performance, as well as a few commenters in favor of the use of TSR,²³⁸ noted that TSR has specific limitations, including: not necessarily being used by the subject company to determine compensation;²³⁹ being an unreliable performance measure for thinly-traded stocks;²⁴⁰ incentivizing short-term performance at the expense of investors’ long-term best interests²⁴¹ (which some commenters indicated could incentivize companies to incorporate strategies to inflate stock prices over the short term,²⁴² or to engage in buybacks²⁴³); requiring lengthy explanatory disclosures to explain any misalignments between compensation and TSR,²⁴⁴ causing companies to adjust their compensation programs to more heavily rely on TSR;²⁴⁵ being subject to fluctuations based on circumstances outside of the control of companies, industries,

²³⁶ See letter from Infinite.

²³⁷ See letters from AFREF; CAP; CII 2015; and Public Citizen 2015.

²³⁸ See letters from AFREF; CalPERS 2015; CFA; and CII 2015.

²³⁹ See letters from CCMC 2015 and Coalition.

²⁴⁰ See letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

²⁴¹ See letters from AFREF; ASA; BlackRock; BRT; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Coalition; FedEx 2015; FSR; Hall; IBC 2015; IBC 2022; Mercer; NACCO; NACD 2015; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; Samuelson; SCG; Simpson Thacher; and WorldatWork. *But see* letter from OPERS (stating that the use of TSR alone is not likely to drive short-term decision-making).

²⁴² See letters from Better Markets; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; NACCO; Pearl; and PDI.

²⁴³ See letters from AFREF; Better Markets; PDI; and Samuelson.

²⁴⁴ See letters from Aspen; Celanese; Coalition; Exxon; Hyster-Yale; NACCO; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; and PNC.

²⁴⁵ See letters from CEC 2015; CCMC 2015; Hall; Hay; Hermes; FSR; George S. Georgiev, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Georgiev”); McGuireWoods; Mercer; Pearl; PNC; SCSGP; Simpson Thacher; and WorldatWork.

and executives;²⁴⁶ and being affected by the granting and vesting of stock options.²⁴⁷ In response to these concerns, some commenters (including commenters in favor of using TSR²⁴⁸), suggested permitting disclosure of other metrics alongside TSR.²⁴⁹ Other commenters generally stated that there was no single performance measure that would align with the compensation plan of every registrant, and therefore suggested adopting a principles-based approach, allowing companies to choose their own performance measures.²⁵⁰ Alternatively, a number of commenters suggested requiring registrants to disclose the actual metrics used in determining their executive compensation,²⁵¹ or revising Item 402 of Regulation S-K to require disclosure of “all” metrics actually used to determine NEO incentive compensation.²⁵²

A number of commenters raised questions or made comments regarding the calculation of TSR. A few commenters suggested that TSR should be presented as a percentage change

²⁴⁶ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; Aspen; CEC 2015; Dimensional; FSR; Hay; IBC 2015; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; Mercer; NACCO; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; PDI; Pearl; Samuelson; and SBA-FL.

²⁴⁷ See letter from IBC 2022.

²⁴⁸ See letters from CalPERS 2015; CAP; CFA; CII 2015; Fariant; OPERS; and TIAA.

²⁴⁹ See letters from CalPERS 2015; CAP; CFA; CII 2015; Davis Polk 2015; Davis Polk 2022 (stating that TSR should be the only required measure, but that we should permit registrants to voluntarily disclose other measures, particularly “[g]iven the complexity and importance of long-term incentive compensation”); Fariant; Hall; Mercer; NIRI 2015; OPERS; Pearl; Sacred Heart University, dated July 7, 2015; Simpson Thacher; and TIAA. *But see* letter from IBC 2022 (stating, in response to the Reopening Release’s considered additional net income, income or loss before income tax expense, and Company-Selected Measure measures, that the inclusion of additional metrics does not fix the fact that the inclusion of TSR “overstates” the importance of TSR).

²⁵⁰ See letters from BRT; Celanese; Exxon; Hall; Hay; Hyster-Yale; McGuireWoods; NACCO; PNC; SCG; SCSGP; and Simpson Thacher.

²⁵¹ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CCMC 2015; FedEx 2015; Hook (supporting the proposal, but stating “I would like to see the metrics for comparison include focus on longer-term performance”); Public Citizen 2015 (specifically suggesting that the Commission “mandate a metric supplemental to the TSR of a company’s own choosing that it contends would capture long-term performance”); and SBA-FL.

²⁵² See letters from American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, dated Mar. 2, 2022 (“AFL-CIO 2022”); AFREF; California Public Employees Retirement System Investment Office, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“CalPERS 2022”); California State Teachers’ Retirement System, dated Mar. 2, 2022 (“CalSTRS”); CII 2022; Georgiev; ICGN; and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“Teamsters”).

instead of an indexed dollar value.²⁵³ Others generally raised questions about the method used for calculating TSR,²⁵⁴ with some suggesting TSR should be calculated and disclosed as a one-year measure,²⁵⁵ others suggesting that TSR should be calculated as a rolling average,²⁵⁶ and a third group suggesting TSR be calculated as a cumulative average over the time period of the disclosure.²⁵⁷ Other commenters suggested that we permit registrants to decide the time period used to calculate their TSR.²⁵⁸

Commenters were also divided on our proposal to require registrants, other than SRCs, to disclose peer group TSR. Some commenters supported requiring the inclusion of peer group TSR,²⁵⁹ while others suggested peer group disclosure should be optional.²⁶⁰ A number of other

²⁵³ See letters from AON and Towers.

²⁵⁴ See letters from Anonymous, dated May 27, 2015; BorgWarner; CEC 2015; Cook; Hall; Honeywell; Mercer; PG 2015; Pearl; TCA 2015; and Towers.

²⁵⁵ See letters from Cook; Infinite (suggesting that a one-year TSR would be consistent with Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, but that also including three-year and five-year TSRs may provide helpful context); TCA 2015; TCA 2022; and Towers. *But see* letter from Farient (opposing the calculation of TSR as a year-over-year measurement). *See also* Davis Polk 2015 (stating that, if the Commission requires an annual TSR, we should permit registrants to also disclose a multi-year TSR, because compensation may be based on multi-year performance).

²⁵⁶ See letters from AFREF (supporting a “five year cumulative and rolling average”); CEC 2015 (supporting the use of a three-year or five-year rolling average TSR); Honeywell (stating that a multi-year rolling TSR would be more meaningful); ICGN; NACD 2015 (recommending the Commission require a three-year or five-year TSR in addition to an annual TSR); and NACD 2022 (also recommending the Commission require a three-year or five-year TSR in addition to an annual TSR). *But see* letter from PG 2015 (noting that a five-year rolling TSR calculation would not be consistent with the Commissions intent).

²⁵⁷ See letters from Pearl (supporting a cumulative 5-year TSR measurement); PG 2015 (noting that a cumulative TSR would be consistent with the Commission’s intent, but could “complicate[] comparisons by causing the starting point for TSR measurement to change each year”); and Teamsters.

²⁵⁸ See letters from BorgWarner; Davis Polk 2015; Davis Polk 2022 (suggesting that TSR should be calculated “in a manner that is consistent with the ways in which the compensation committee considers TSR in the pay setting process”); Exxon (generally opposing the use of TSR, but stating that, if we require its use, we should allow registrants to choose the time period for measuring cumulative TSR that best suits them); and NIRI 2015; *see also* letter from Huddart (suggesting each component of the PEO’s compensation actually paid be associated with a requisite service period, and then requiring the calculation of TSR and peer group TSR over the requisite service period of the component of the PEO’s compensation having the largest dollar value in a given year).

²⁵⁹ See letters from As You Sow 2015; CalPERS 2015; OPERS; and TIAA.

²⁶⁰ See letters from AON and Hay.

commenters opposed the requirement to disclose peer group TSR,²⁶¹ arguing peer group disclosure: is already disclosed in the performance graph required by Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K;²⁶² is beyond the mandate of the Dodd-Frank Act;²⁶³ will confuse or mislead investors;²⁶⁴ will be expensive and/or time-consuming for registrants to calculate;²⁶⁵ is difficult for registrants to explain and would require lengthy disclosures;²⁶⁶ is difficult to understand given that frequent changes in peer groups²⁶⁷ and different market conditions or performance cycles affect different “peer” companies differently;²⁶⁸ and creates issues relating to the difficulty for companies to find adequate peers, limiting the ability to make direct comparisons between registrants.²⁶⁹ A number of commenters also opposed requiring weighted peer group TSR (weighted by market capitalization), as used in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K.²⁷⁰ In addition, one commenter suggested we permit multiple peer groups to be disclosed, if peer group TSR disclosure is required.²⁷¹

²⁶¹ See letters from ActiveAllocator Activist Capital Advisors L.P., dated Feb. 3, 2022; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Celanese; Cook; Davis Polk 2015; FSR; Georgiev; Hyster-Yale; IBC 2015; IBC 2022; LWC; McGuireWoods; Meridian; NACCO; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; Pearl; PNC; SCG; SCSGP; TCA 2015; TCA 2022; and WorldatWork

²⁶² See letters from Exxon; Georgiev; Pearl; PNC; SBA-FL; and TCA 2015.

²⁶³ See letters from BRT; CEC 2015; Celanese; Davis Polk 2015; Exxon; FSR; Hay; Meridian; Pearl; PNC; and WorldatWork.

²⁶⁴ See letters from CEC 2015; Celanese; Davis Polk 2015; Georgiev; Hay; Hyster-Yale; LWC; NACCO; and PNC.

²⁶⁵ See letters from Celanese; Hyster-Yale; and NACCO.

²⁶⁶ See letters from BRT; CCMC 2015 (also noting that registrants may face public liability for assumptions made regarding a peer’s performance); Davis Polk 2015 (similar); and SCSGP.

²⁶⁷ See letters from Hay; Hyster-Yale; and NACCO.

²⁶⁸ See letters CCMC 2015; Exxon; and Pearl.

²⁶⁹ See letters from Hay; Hyster-Yale; IBC 2015; FSR; NACCO; NAM 2015; and Pearl.

²⁷⁰ See letters from Allison; AON; Cook; Meridian; and Ross.

²⁷¹ See letter from Pearl.

Commenters generally supported allowing registrants to have flexibility in setting their peer groups for the pay-versus-performance disclosure. Commenters had various suggestions as to how to achieve this flexibility, including allowing registrants to choose any peer group referenced in the CD&A;²⁷² allowing the use of the peer group from either Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or the CD&A;²⁷³ or allowing registrants to choose a peer group other than the Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or CD&A peer groups.²⁷⁴ These commenters generally supported requiring registrants to provide disclosure explaining the make-up of their peer group.²⁷⁵ One commenter, however, opposed giving flexibility to registrants in setting their peer groups, and instead suggested requiring that the peer group should be the same as the peer group used in benchmarking executive compensation.²⁷⁶

Commenters raised questions about the impact of a registrant changing its peer group. Some commenters advocated for requiring additional disclosure in the event that a registrant changes its peer group,²⁷⁷ including requiring the disclosure of comparative results of TSR for all peer groups used in the disclosed time period.²⁷⁸ Others questioned what impact the change of a peer group would have on cumulative TSR,²⁷⁹ with some commenters suggesting we only

²⁷² See letter from SCSGP.

²⁷³ See letter from Quirin.

²⁷⁴ See letters from Barnard 2015; Corning; and Towers (specifically supporting allowing registrants to use the peer group, if any, that is used in setting compensation).

²⁷⁵ See letters from Barnard 2015; Quirin; and SCSGP.

²⁷⁶ See letter from AFL-CIO 2015; *see also* letter from As You Sow 2015 (stating that “ideally” all registrants would use the benchmarking peer group in their pay-versus-performance disclosure).

²⁷⁷ See letters from AFL-CIO 2015; Hermes; and SBA-FL.

²⁷⁸ See letter from Hermes.

²⁷⁹ See letters from Cook and Pearl.

require disclosure of the current peer group.²⁸⁰ One commenter suggested that, if annual TSR is used, the peer group in place in the respective year of disclosure should be the peer group used to calculate the peer group TSR for that year of disclosure.²⁸¹

iii. Final Amendments

We are adopting the requirement, as proposed, that all registrants subject to the final rules use TSR, and that registrants (other than SRCs) use peer group TSR, as measures of performance. As noted in the Proposing Release, Section 14(i) does not mandate we require specific measures in the pay-versus-performance disclosure. However, the statute does provide that the disclosures should “tak[e] into account any change in the value of the shares of stock and dividends of the issuer and any distributions.”²⁸² While we recognize commenters’ concerns that TSR is not an equally useful measure for all registrants (as it is not necessarily used by all registrants to set compensation and is seen by some commenters to be an unreliable performance measure for thinly-traded stocks), is subject to fluctuations based on circumstances outside of the control of the registrant, and may be affected by the granting and vesting of stock options, we believe that TSR is consistent with that statutory language. In addition, we believe mandating a consistently calculated measure for all registrants will further the comparability of the pay-versus-performance disclosures across registrants, as noted by some commenters.²⁸³ We acknowledge, as noted by some commenters, that some registrants may need to provide somewhat lengthy explanatory disclosures to explain any misalignments between compensation and TSR; however, we believe those disclosures are the types of disclosures intended by the

²⁸⁰ See letters from Cook and Quirin.

²⁸¹ See letter from Cook.

²⁸² 15 U.S.C. 78n(i).

²⁸³ See *supra* note 235.

language of Section 14(i), and will help investors understand the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the registrant's performance.

We are not requiring registrants to disclose all measures they use to set executive compensation, as recommended by some commenters,²⁸⁴ because we believe such a requirement would be a significant change from the current executive compensation disclosure requirements, and would be more appropriately considered by the Commission in a broader context not related to the Section 953(a) mandate. In addition, as noted below,²⁸⁵ as with other mandated disclosures, registrants would be permitted to disclose additional measures of performance, so long as any additional disclosure is clearly identified as supplemental, not misleading and not presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure. While this does not provide registrants with the full flexibility of a principles based approach suggested by some commenters, we believe this ability to supplement the required disclosures will provide registrants with adequate discretion to provide sufficiently fulsome disclosure of the relationship between their performance and the compensation actually paid to their executives.

We also believe that absolute company performance alone, as reflected in TSR, may not be a sufficient basis for comparison between companies, and that peer group TSR will provide investors with more comprehensive information for assessing whether the registrant's performance was driven by factors common to its peers or instead by the registrant's own strategy and other choices. The final rules require a registrant to disclose weighted peer group TSR (weighted according to the respective issuers' stock market capitalization at the beginning of each period for which a return is indicated), using either the same peer group used for

²⁸⁴ See *supra* notes 251–252.

²⁸⁵ See *infra* Section II.F.3.

purposes of Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or a peer group used in the CD&A for purposes of disclosing registrants' compensation benchmarking practices. If the peer group is not a published industry or line-of-business index, the identity of the issuers composing the group must be disclosed in a footnote. A registrant that has previously disclosed the composition of issuers in its peer group in prior filings with the Commission would be permitted to comply with this requirement by incorporation by reference to those filings. We believe this would avoid the potential for duplicative disclosure. Consistent with the approach taken in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, as proposed, if a registrant changes the peer group used in its pay-versus-performance disclosure from the one used in the previous fiscal year, it will only be required to include tabular disclosure of peer group TSR for that new peer group (for all years in the table), but must explain, in a footnote, the reason for the change, and compare the registrant's TSR to that of both the old and the new group.²⁸⁶ Some commenters advocated for more disclosure when a peer group changes (including requiring the disclosure of comparative results of TSR for all peer groups used in the disclosed time period), while other commenters suggested we only require disclosure of the current peer group. We believe the adopted approach strikes the appropriate balance of providing investors information when a peer group changes, while also not requiring overcomplicated disclosure. In addition, as proposed, we are requiring weighted peer group TSR, as calculated under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, as registrants are already familiar with this calculation.²⁸⁷

²⁸⁶ See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(2)(iv).

²⁸⁷ To calculate weighted peer group TSR, the returns of each component issuer of the group must be weighted according to stock market capitalization at the beginning of each period for which a return is indicated. See Instruction 5 to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K.

In response to commenters' questions about the calculation of TSR, we are clarifying the definition of "measurement period" in the final text of the rule. TSR will continue to be calculated on the same cumulative basis as is used in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, measured from the market close on the last trading day before the registrant's earliest fiscal year in the table through and including the end of the fiscal year for which TSR is being calculated (*i.e.*, the TSR for the first year in the table will represent the TSR over that first year, the TSR for the second year will represent the cumulative TSR over the first and the second years, *etc.*). We are also clarifying that both TSR and peer group TSR should be calculated based on a fixed investment of one hundred dollars at the measurement point. As noted by a commenter,²⁸⁸ the TSR presented in the stock performance graph includes a starting investment amount on the y-axis, from which the subsequent TSR amounts are calculated. As the final rules mandate a tabular not graphical disclosure of TSR, we are clarifying that the TSR amounts should be calculated based on an initial fixed investment of one hundred dollars, to clarify for investors what amount is used to calculate the TSR figures, and to standardize the disclosure across registrants. We are not requiring, as suggested by some commenters, that TSR be calculated as a percentage change instead of a dollar value; be disclosed as a one-year measure; be calculated as a rolling average; or be calculated based on a time period chosen by the registrant as we believe all of those approaches would depart from the existing approach used in Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, and therefore could be burdensome to registrants and confusing to investors. Similarly, we believe that permitting registrants to choose their own criteria for calculating their

²⁸⁸ See letter from CAP (noting that "TSR is indexed based on a \$100 investment while compensation is reported in dollars so the scales are fundamentally different" and suggesting that "[t]he easiest solution would be to require companies to calculate compensation actually paid for 6 years, with the sixth year indexed to 100, similar to TSR in the stock performance graph").

TSR and peer group TSR for the pay-versus-performance disclosure could also lead to investor confusion.

We disagree with commenters who raised concerns that peer group TSR would be confusing to investors, expensive to calculate, and hard to understand. Peer group TSR is already included in other disclosures, meaning both investors and registrants are generally familiar with it. While peer group TSR is not specifically included in Section 14(i), we believe it is a useful measure for evaluating a registrant's performance, as noted by other commenters, and we are therefore using our discretionary authority to require this additional information to enhance the Dodd-Frank Act mandated disclosures. As we described above, peer group comparisons are often used by registrants' compensation committees,²⁸⁹ and may help in determining whether a registrant's performance was driven by factors common to its peers, which may have been outside of the control of its executives.

As discussed below,²⁹⁰ to address commenters' concerns with respect to the proposal to use TSR and peer group TSR as the sole measures of performance (such as causing companies to adjust their compensation programs to more heavily rely on TSR), we are also requiring registrants to include net income and a Company-Selected Measure as performance measures in the tabular disclosure, and also permitting companies to voluntarily include additional measures of their choosing in the table, as suggested by some commenters.²⁹¹ The inclusion of the Company-Selected Measure and the ability of registrants to voluntarily include additional measures may also address commenters' concerns with respect to incentivizing short-term performance at the expense of shareholders' long-term best interests. We believe these

²⁸⁹ See *supra* note 69 and accompanying text.

²⁹⁰ See *infra* Sections II.D.2; II.D.4; and II.F.3.

²⁹¹ See *supra* note 249.

additional measures should help alleviate concerns expressed by some commenters that disclosing only TSR (for a registrant and its peer group) would put too much emphasis on that one measure.

2. Requirement to Disclose Net Income

i. Amendments Considered in the Reopening Release

In the Reopening Release, we requested comment on requiring registrants to disclose both income or loss before income tax expense and net income in their pay-versus-performance disclosure.²⁹² We stated we were considering these two measures because in reflecting a registrant’s overall profits (net of costs and expenses), they could be additional important measures of company financial performance that may be relevant to investors in evaluating executive compensation, and could complement the market-based performance measures required in the Proposing Release (TSR and peer group TSR) by also providing accounting-based measures of financial performance. In addition, both net income and income or loss before income tax expense are measures that are familiar to registrants and investors, as both are generally required to be presented on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Regulation S-X. Net income is also a line item required by U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

ii. Comments

Commenters were divided over the potential inclusion of income or loss before income tax expense and net income. A number of commenters generally supported the inclusion of the

²⁹² As discussed above, in this release, to be consistent with the language in Regulation S-X, we are using the phrase “income or loss before income tax expense” in lieu of the phrase “pre-tax net income,” which was used in the Reopening Release. *See supra* note 33.

measures as additional measures in the table;²⁹³ noting that they will be useful to investors in assessing executive compensation;²⁹⁴ will cause minimal compliance challenges, as they are already calculated by registrants;²⁹⁵ and will increase comparability.²⁹⁶ However, other commenters opposed requiring registrants to disclose the measures,²⁹⁷ noting they are not relevant for or comparable across all companies²⁹⁸ (particularly early stage companies and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”)²⁹⁹); are not used by many companies in setting executive compensation;³⁰⁰ would be incomplete or misleading without appropriate context;³⁰¹ and can vary period over period due to one-time adjustments and events such that the relationship with

²⁹³ See letters from As You Sow, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“As You Sow 2022”); Better Markets; Better Markets, Institute for Policy Studies, Global Economy Project, and Public Citizen, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Better Markets et al.”); CalPERS 2022; CalSTRS; CII 2022; ICGN; Mark C, dated Feb. 21, 2022 (“Mark C”); PRI; Public Citizen, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Public Citizen 2022”); Teamsters; and Troop Inc., dated Feb. 17, 2022 (“Troop”).

²⁹⁴ See letters from As You Sow 2022; Better Markets; Better Markets et al.; CalPERS 2022; CalSTRS; CII 2022; ICGN (noting that net income “could be useful for companies that have a highly complex tax structure”); PRI; Public Citizen 2022; Teamsters; and Troop.

²⁹⁵ See letter from Better Markets; Better Markets et al.; PRI; and Public Citizen 2022.

²⁹⁶ See letter from PRI.

²⁹⁷ See letters from AB; Aon HCS; ASA; Center on Executive Compensation, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“CEC 2022”); Davis Polk 2022; Dimensional; FedEx Corp., dated Mar. 4, 2022; Georgiev; Infinite; Legal & General Investment, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“LGIM”); McGuireWoods; Nareit, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Nareit”); NAM 2022; NIRI 2022; PG 2022; SCG; and TCA 2022.

²⁹⁸ See letters from AB; CEC 2022; Dimensional; Infinite; LGIM; Nareit; NIRI 2022; PG 2022; and SCG.

²⁹⁹ See letters from Dimensional (noting that changes to a company’s business plan (such as closing business lines, selling certain assets, or investing in research and development) could result in low or negative net income, “even though the strategies may ultimately pay off for shareholders over the long term”); Infinite (noting that income or loss before income tax expense and net income “may not provide reliable insight into the results of management’s efforts at developmental or transitional stage companies”); LGIM (noting that “different growth stages” of a company might necessitate it focusing on metrics other than income metrics); Nareit (stating that “[d]ue to certain features of the way REITs are organized and operated under [F]ederal tax law as well as certain features of U.S. GAAP,” income or loss before income tax expense and net income are not typically used by investors or management when evaluating the alignment of pay with performance for REITs); and NIRI 2022 (stating that income measures are “completely impractical as measures of financial performance for smaller companies that are at a startup or early phase and not generating any net income under GAAP”).

³⁰⁰ See letter from ASA; CEC 2022; and Davis Polk.

³⁰¹ See letters from ICGN; Infinite; and PG 2022.

pay would be distorted.³⁰² Other commenters opposed the measures more generally, as non-company-specific measures, indicating their inclusion would “substantially lengthen” the pay-versus-performance disclosure, without providing specific insight into the registrant,³⁰³ would not address the shortcomings of TSR because they have similar weaknesses (such as encouraging short-termism or “overemphasiz[ing] financial performance”),³⁰⁴ or would stifle innovation by encouraging more uniform compensation structures given the standardized disclosure across registrants.³⁰⁵

iii. Final Amendments

We are adopting the final rules to require registrants to include net income in their tabular disclosure. As discussed above,³⁰⁶ registrants would also be required to provide a clear description of the relationship of net income to executive compensation actually paid, in narrative or graphical form, or a combination of the two.

Although, as noted by some commenters, net income itself may not be frequently used by registrants directly in setting compensation, we believe that net income is closely related to other profitability measures that we believe, based on Commission staff experience, may be used by registrants in setting compensation, while also being widely understood and standardized, as a required disclosure item under Regulation S-X, U.S. GAAP, and IFRS. The inclusion of net income as an additional financial performance measure could complement the market-based performance measure of TSR, and, to the extent that TSR does not (in the view of

³⁰² See letter from Dimensional Infinite; and PG 2022.

³⁰³ Letter from Aon HCS.

³⁰⁴ See letters from Georgiev; and McGuireWoods.

³⁰⁵ See letter from SCG.

³⁰⁶ See *supra* Section II.A.2.iii.

management) fully reflect a company's performance, could help to provide investors more ready access to an additional key measure of the company's recent financial performance. As noted in the Reopening Release, to the extent that net income would otherwise be considered by investors when evaluating the alignment of pay with performance, its inclusion in the table may lower the burden of analysis for those investors.

We also believe that the standardized disclosure of net income could assist investors in generally understanding and analyzing the relationship between pay and performance. While, as noted by some commenters, net income may not be relevant for all registrants at all times,³⁰⁷ including it may allow investors to have a standard baseline from which to analyze a registrant's pay-versus-performance disclosure. Moreover, by requiring a Company-Selected Measure and giving registrants the ability to disclose additional registrant-specific measures, we believe registrants can avoid concerns raised by commenters that financial performance would be overemphasized or disclosure overly standardized³⁰⁸ by the required disclosure of net income.

The final rules do not require disclosure of income or loss before income tax expense, as considered in the Reopening Release. Net income and income or loss before income tax expense are highly correlated,³⁰⁹ so we believe requiring both could lead to unnecessarily duplicative disclosure, which could have raised questions for investors trying to understand what, if any, meaningful differences there were between the measures. This potentially duplicative disclosure also would have required registrants to prepare additional relationship disclosure (about the relationship between income or loss before income tax and executive

³⁰⁷ See *supra* notes 298–300 and accompanying text.

³⁰⁸ See *supra* notes 304–305 and accompanying text.

³⁰⁹ Based on staff analysis of data from Compustat, net income and income or loss before income tax expense are roughly 95 percent correlated.

compensation actually paid), which would have created an additional burden on registrants, and may have been less clear for investors. By requiring only one of the two net income measures, we also partially address the concern that adding both net income and income or loss before income tax expense could “substantially lengthen” the pay-versus-performance disclosure. In addition, we believe net income may, based on statistics provided by a commenter, be used by significantly more companies in linking pay to performance than income or loss before income tax expense.³¹⁰

3. Tabular List of the Registrant’s “Most Important” Performance Measures
i. Amendments Considered in the Reopening Release

In the Reopening Release, we requested comment on requiring registrants to provide a ranked tabular list of the five³¹¹ most important measures that they use to link executive compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance, over the time horizon of the disclosure. We requested comment on the inclusion of such a ranked list, in part, in response to commenters who stated that the proposal should be revised to require disclosure of the quantitative metrics or key performance targets companies actually use to set executive pay.³¹² We noted that this disclosure, if required, would be supplemental to the existing CD&A disclosure, which requires registrants to disclose “all material elements of the compensation paid,” including, for example, which “specific items of corporate performance are taken into account in setting compensation policies and making compensation decisions,” but does not specifically mandate disclosure of the performance measures that determined the level of recent

³¹⁰ See letter from CEC 2022.

³¹¹ The Reopening Release provided that, if the registrant considers fewer than five performance measures when it links executive compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance, the registrant would be required to disclose only the number of measures it actually considers.

³¹² See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; Public Citizen 2015; and SBA-FL.

NEO compensation actually paid. We noted that, under the considered approach, registrants would be able to cross-reference to existing disclosures elsewhere in the applicable disclosure document that describe the various processes and calculations that go into determining NEO compensation as it relates to these performance measures, if they elected to do so.

ii. Comments

A number of commenters supported the inclusion of a ranked list.³¹³ Some of the commenters who supported the ranked list also suggested additional disclosures to supplement the list itself, including requiring “clear description of the relationship between the measures and executive compensation,”³¹⁴ the metrics and methodology used to calculate the measures,³¹⁵ and the “percentage of total compensation paid at the vesting date” with respect to each of the measures included in the list.³¹⁶ In addition, some commenters supported requiring or permitting environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) metrics to be included in the ranked list.³¹⁷ One commenter also specifically supported using a tabular format for the list, stating that it would help make company-to-company comparisons.³¹⁸

³¹³ See letters from As You Sow 2022; Better Markets; Better Markets et al.; CalSTRS; Ceres and Ceres Accelerator for Sustainable Capital Markets, dated Mar. 4, 2022 (“Ceres”); CII 2022; Dimensional; Infinite; ICGN; Mark C (stating that the list “would give investors greater transparency into [registrants’] policies as well as more tangible metrics by which to make their investment decisions”); PRI; Public Citizen 2022; and Responsible Asset Allocator Initiative at New America, and The Predistribution Initiative, dated Mar. 3, 2022 (“RAAI”); *see also* letter from AFREF (supporting the ranked list as an alternative to not disclosing ‘all’ performance measures).

³¹⁴ Letter from PRI.

³¹⁵ *See* letter from ICGN.

³¹⁶ Letter from Infinite.

³¹⁷ *See* letters from As You Sow 2022; Better Markets; Ceres; PRI; Public Citizen 2022; and RAAI.

³¹⁸ *See* letter from ICGN.

A number of other commenters opposed the ranked list,³¹⁹ with some indicating that its ranking requirement would be difficult to satisfy, as registrants do not rank their measures in the compensation setting process and measures can interact in determining pay in complex ways. Some commenters objected that the list oversimplifies the compensation setting process, particularly because there could be difficulty ranking multiple measures, which might be related or hold equal importance at any given time.³²⁰ Others indicated the list and associated clarifications and explanations would increase the length and complexity of disclosure and associated burdens with little or no corresponding benefit.³²¹ In contrast, one commenter indicated that it was not aware of any additional costs to disclose the five most important performance measures, and that the disclosure of sensitive or competitive information should not be necessary to provide the list.³²² One commenter suggested that the ranked list was beyond the scope of the Dodd-Frank Act mandate,³²³ and others noted that similar disclosure is already available in the CD&A.³²⁴

There were also a number of commenters who commented on the “most important” concept, which we considered applying both to the ranked list and the Company-Selected Measure (discussed below). Two commenters suggested that defining the “most important” measures would be burdensome for companies,³²⁵ particularly given that many companies

³¹⁹ See letters from Aon HCS; ASA; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; NAM 2022; NIRI 2022; PG 2022; SCG; and TCA 2022.

³²⁰ See letters from Aon HCS; Davis Polk 2022; IBC 2022; LGIM; NAM 2022; and SCG.

³²¹ See letters from Aon HCS; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; and IBC 2022.

³²² See letter from ICGN.

³²³ See letter from SCG.

³²⁴ See letters from CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; McGuireWoods; and SCG.

³²⁵ See letters from Davis Polk 2022 and NAM 2022.

overlap and interrelate the measures they use to set compensation. One commenter, who opposed the requirement to include a Company-Selected Measure, stated that, if a “most important” concept is included in the final rules, the Commission should not define “most important” on behalf of registrants.³²⁶ However, another commenter suggested that the Commission make explicit that the “most important” measures are those that drove the outcome of compensation payments, not those that were the most important in compensation decision-making.³²⁷ Some commenters suggested that the Commission clarify whether certain market-linked measures could be considered the “most important” measures,³²⁸ with one suggesting that companies should be able to select the measure they believe to be most important “regardless of whether that measure is one that it uses in a performance or market condition in the context of an incentive plan.”³²⁹ One commenter suggested that the “most important” concept would be improved, “if the definition includes the registrant’s assessment that the measure will assist investors in better understanding how the registrant’s pay programs contribute to the company’s long-term shareholder return,”³³⁰ while another suggested that the standard to evaluate “most important” should be “most useful” for the company.³³¹

³²⁶ See letter from Davis Polk 2022.

³²⁷ See letter from Infinite.

³²⁸ See letters from Georgiev and Infinite.

³²⁹ Letter from Davis Polk 2022 (opposing the requirement to include a Company-Selected Measure, but stating that, if it is required, the measure should be able to be one that is not linked to a performance or market condition). See also *Executive Compensation and Related Person Disclosure* Release No. 33-8732A (Aug. 29, 2006) [71 FR 53158] at n. 167 (discussing the use of performance conditions and market conditions in equity incentive plans).

³³⁰ Letter from CII 2022.

³³¹ See letter from ICGN.

A number of commenters supported allowing the companies' "most important" measures to be non-financial measures.³³²

Two commenters specifically commented on the time period over which the "most important" measures should be measured: one supported using the measure that was the "most important" over the time horizon of the disclosure,³³³ while the other suggested that the "most important" evaluation should be made annually.³³⁴

A few commenters were concerned that requiring companies to disclose a specific "most important" measure may lead companies to provide disclosure that highlights the measure that makes the company look the best.³³⁵

iii. Final Amendments

The final rules require registrants provide a list of their most important financial performance measures used by the registrant to link executive compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance ("Tabular List"), and permit registrants to include non-financial performance measures in the Tabular List if such measures are among their most important performance measures.³³⁶ However, in response to comments received on

³³² See letters from AFREF; As You Sow 2022; Better Markets; CalSTRS; Ceres; CII 2022; Georgiev; PRI; and RAAI. See also letter from LWC (stating that companies should be required to discuss ESG metrics, and if ESG metrics are not used by the company, "the company should be required to explain why not").

³³³ See letter from CII 2022.

³³⁴ See letter from Davis Polk 2022.

³³⁵ See letters from AFL-CIO 2022; AFREF; and Mark C.

³³⁶ See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(6). We are clarifying that the measures required to be included in the registrant's list of its most important financial measures are "financial performance measures," given that the language in Section 14(i) specifically references financial performance. For purposes of Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, as adopted, "financial performance measures" means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the issuer's financial statements, any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures, and stock price and total shareholder return. A financial performance measure need not be presented within the financial statements or otherwise included in a filing with the Commission to be included in the Tabular List or be the Company-Selected Measure. See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(2)(vi). "Non-financial performance measures" are performance measures other than those that fall within the definition of financial performance measures.

the Reopening Release, certain of the requirements for this list differ from the approach discussed in the Reopening Release.

First, in response to comments, we are not requiring the Tabular List to be ranked. As noted by a number of commenters, numerically ranking measures may be difficult for companies, given the frequent interplay between different measures within a company's compensation program. We believe an unranked list will provide investors with insights into companies' executive compensation programs by still presenting them with the "most important" measures, while avoiding potentially burdensome calculations and analysis that could be involved in specifically designating a first, second, third, *etc.* "most important" measure. We are not requiring registrants to provide the methodology used to calculate the measures included in the Tabular List. We believe such a requirement would be burdensome on registrants, particularly when the measures are already well understood by investors or otherwise disclosed. However, registrants should consider if such disclosure would be helpful to investors to understand the measures included in the Tabular List, or necessary to prevent the Tabular List disclosure from being confusing or misleading.

Second, under the final rules, the "most important" determination is made on the basis of looking only to the most recently completed fiscal year, as opposed to "the time horizon of the disclosure," as described in the Reopening Release. We believe this approach will alleviate commenters' concerns that identifying the "most important" measures would be difficult, particularly when companies have overlapping or interrelating measures, by narrowing the universe of measures to be considered when selecting the "most important" to those used in the prior year (instead of the prior five years). In addition, we believe focusing the disclosure on the registrant's "most recently completed fiscal year" will accommodate changes in compensation

programs and in the compensation related to specific measures over time, and avoid situations where a registrant is disclosing measures that are no longer used in, or important to, its executive compensation program, but would still be “most important” based on the measure’s usage in prior years disclosed in the table.

Finally, although the Reopening Release considered a list that would include the five most important measures, the final rules we are adopting require disclosure of at least three,³³⁷ and up to seven financial performance measures,³³⁸ and also permit registrants to include non-financial performance measures in that list. We believe that providing registrants with flexibility in the number of measures they can include in the list may also lessen the difficulty, noted by commenters, of identifying a registrant’s “most important” measures. For example, a registrant with three, four, five, or six equally “most important” measures would not need to increase or decrease their “most important” measure disclosure to specifically disclose five measures. We acknowledge that, for certain issuers, this concern may still remain due to the minimum of three and limit of seven measures imposed by the final rules; however we are of the view that

³³⁷ If the registrant considers fewer than three financial performance measures when it links executive compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance, under the final rules and as considered in the Reopening Release, the registrant will be required to disclose only the number of measures it actually considers. Registrants that do not use any financial performance measures to link executive compensation actually paid to company performance would not be required to present a Tabular List.

³³⁸ Based on staff experience, the majority of companies use fewer than seven metrics, in total, in their incentive plans. *See also, e.g.*, Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, 2020 Trends and Developments in Executive Compensation (April 30, 2020), available at <https://www.meridiancp.com/wp-content/uploads/Meridian-2020-Trends-and-Developments-Survey-Final.pdf> (“Meridian 2020 Survey”) (indicating that, while the measures used in long-term and annual incentive plans are often different, only 2% of 108 companies surveyed by Meridian used three or more performance measures in their long-term incentive plans or their annual incentive plans); and Aon plc, *The Latest Trends in Incentive Plan Design as Firms Adjust Plans Amid Uncertainty* (October 2020), available at <https://humancapital.aon.com/insights/articles/2020/the-latest-trends-in-incentive-plan-design-as-firms-adjust-plans-amid-uncertainty> (“Aon 2020 Study”) (surveying the CEO short- and long-term incentive plans at a sample of the S&P 500, across all industries, and finding that for short-term incentive plans, “[a]ll industries, excluding energy, reveal most companies use one to two metrics” and that “[a]cross all sectors of the S&P 500, companies, on average, use two metrics for long-term incentives”). Given this, we believe a range of at least three and up to seven metrics should give almost all companies flexibility in listing their “most important” measures, even if they determine that all of their financial performance measures are the “most important.”

providing an upper bound for the list will reduce the risk of lengthy, overly complicated lists, which would fail to advance the statutory objective of providing clear and simple comparisons of pay with performance. In addition, we believe allowing an unlimited number of measures could in some cases result in misleading or confusing disclosures by obscuring which performance measures are principally driving compensation actually paid.

As discussed in the Reopening Release, the final rules specify that measures required to be included in the Tabular List are financial performance measures that, in the registrant's assessment, represent the most important financial performance measures used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance. As discussed in the Reopening Release, we believe that a list of the measures that the registrant assesses to be the "most important" may enable investors to more easily assess which performance measures actually have the most impact on compensation actually paid and make their own judgments as to whether that compensation appropriately incentivizes management. In addition, we believe this list will provide investors with helpful context for interpreting the pay-versus-performance disclosure, more generally, particularly when analyzing the other measures included in the table, by showing which (if any) of those measures are considered "important" by the registrant, in determining pay. While we recognize that some commenters supported permitting non-financial performance measures to be included in the list, the final rules specify that the only required disclosures in the Tabular List are "financial performance measures" given the "financial performance" language in Section 14(i). However, in response to commenters, the final rules provide that registrants have the option of including non-financial performance measures in the Tabular List. Registrants may do so only if such measures are included in their three to seven most important performance measures, and they have disclosed at least three (or fewer, if the

registrant only uses fewer) most important financial performance measures. Regardless of whether registrants elect to disclose non-financial performance measures in their Tabular List, they still may only disclose a maximum of seven measures in the list.

Under the final rules, registrants may disclose the Tabular List in three different ways.³³⁹ First, registrants may present one list with at least three, and up to seven, performance measures, which in the registrant's assessment represent the most important performance measures used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant's NEOs, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance, similar to the ranked list contemplated in the Reopening Release.

Second, registrants may break up the Tabular List disclosure into two separate lists: one for the PEO and one for the remaining NEOs. Third, registrants may break up the Tabular List disclosure into separate lists for the PEO and each NEO. If the registrant elects to provide the Tabular List disclosure in multiple lists (the second or third options, described above), each list must include at least three,³⁴⁰ and up to seven, financial performance measures. As in situations where a registrant elects to provide one Tabular List, registrants electing to provide the Tabular List disclosure in multiple lists may include non-financial performance measures in such lists if such measures are among their most important performance measures. Requiring the Tabular List to include measures related to both PEO and NEO compensation is consistent with the approach taken throughout Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K and we believe this consistency in disclosure will make the disclosure more readily understandable to investors.

³³⁹ See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(6)(i).

³⁴⁰ If the registrant considers fewer than three financial performance measures when it links compensation actually paid to the specific NEO (or group of NEOs) included in the list, during the fiscal year to company performance, the registrant will be required to disclose only the number of measures it actually considers.

As noted above, commenters suggested that such a list was beyond the scope of the Dodd-Frank Act mandate, and that similar disclosure is already available in the CD&A.³⁴¹ We believe the Tabular List would further the objectives of the Section 14(i) mandated disclosure, as it provides another avenue for investors to understand the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the registrant’s financial performance. It is within our authority to specify the form and content of this disclosure as well as to require additional information to enhance the Dodd-Frank Act mandated disclosures. While it is possible that some registrants provide similar disclosure in the CD&A, we note that the CD&A requires disclosure of performance measures that are “material elements of the registrant’s compensation of named executive officers,”³⁴² not the “most important” measures used by the registrant to link executive compensation actually paid to company performance. There would be an overlap between those two disclosure requirements when the “most important” measures are also “material elements of the registrant’s compensation of named executive officers”; however, they are not necessarily the same. Even in situations where the performance measures included in the Tabular List are already included in CD&A disclosure, we believe that the presentation of the measures in the Tabular List should allow investors to more readily understand what measures in the registrant’s view are the “most important” to its compensation program, and thus better understand the relationship between registrant performance and executive compensation, as the statute provides.

Finally, as considered in the Proposing Release, under the final rules, registrants may cross-reference to other disclosures elsewhere in the applicable disclosure document that

³⁴¹ See letters from CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; McGuireWoods; and SCG.

³⁴² Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K.

describe the registrant’s processes and calculations that go into determining NEO compensation as it relates to these performance measures, if they elect to do so.

4. Requirement to Disclose a Company-Selected Measure

i. Amendments Considered in the Reopening Release

The Reopening Release requested comment on requiring registrants to disclose a Company-Selected Measure – a measure that in the registrant’s assessment represents the most important performance measure (that is not already included in the table) used by the registrant to link executive compensation actually paid during the fiscal year to company performance, over the time horizon of the disclosure. We considered adding this requirement in order to both provide additional useful disclosure to investors regarding the measures the registrant actually used to set compensation, and to lessen the likelihood that the mandated measures in the tabular disclosure would misrepresent or provide an incomplete picture of how pay relates to performance. We believed that requiring disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure would not be overly burdensome on registrants, as, by definition, the Company-Selected Measure would be a measure already considered by registrants when making executive compensation determinations, and may already be discussed, in a different form, in the CD&A.

ii. Comments

A number of commenters provided feedback on potential disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure, as discussed in the Reopening Release. Some commenters supported mandatory disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure,³⁴³ with one suggesting that the Company-Selected Measure (or Measures) should be the only mandated performance

³⁴³ See letters from As You Sow 2022; Better Markets; CalPERS 2022; CalSTRS; Dimensional; Georgiev; Infinite; ICGN; Nareit (specifically supporting the fact that it would provide REITs with flexibility to disclose a measure more relevant for them); PG 2022; PRI; RAAI; Teamsters; and Troop.

measure(s).³⁴⁴ One commenter, who generally favored requiring registrants to disclose “all” measures used by registrants in linking executive compensation paid to performance, suggested that the Company-Selected Measure should be limited to financial measures, to provide an “alternative” to TSR, and suggested that companies should be permitted to omit the Company-Selected Measure if they do not have a single measure used to assess financial performance for compensation purposes.³⁴⁵ Another commenter suggested requiring the disclosure of multiple Company-Selected Measures, such as three such measures, with corresponding peer group disclosure to prevent registrants from “cherry-pick[ing] measures.”³⁴⁶ Other commenters suggested that the Company-Selected Measure should be based on the compensation paid to the PEO, not all of the NEOs.³⁴⁷

Some commenters suggested that the Company-Selected Measures be disclosed alongside the methodology used to calculate it,³⁴⁸ with two commenters specifically suggesting the Company-Selected Measure must be “auditable/assurable”³⁴⁹ or accompanied by “an explanation of its calculation and a complete GAAP reconciliation, if possible.”³⁵⁰ Two commenters specifically said that, if ESG metrics are used as Company-Selected Measures, additional information about the metrics used should be disclosed.³⁵¹

³⁴⁴ See letter from NAM 2022.

³⁴⁵ See letter from Georgiev.

³⁴⁶ Letter from Dimensional; *see also* letter from Georgiev (suggesting registrants be permitted to include multiple Company-Selected Measures).

³⁴⁷ See letter from Davis Polk 2022 (opposing the mandatory disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure, but stating that, if it is required, it should be based on compensation paid to the PEO) and Infinite.

³⁴⁸ See letters from AFREF; CII 2022; and ICGN.

³⁴⁹ Letter from ICGN.

³⁵⁰ Letter from Teamsters.

³⁵¹ See letters from Dimensional and PRI.

A number of commenters opposed the mandatory inclusion of a Company-Selected Measure,³⁵² stating that the idea that there is one “most important” measure “oversimplifies” the compensation setting process,³⁵³ and that different measures cannot be considered in “isolation.”³⁵⁴

As discussed above, a number of commenters supported allowing the companies’ “most important” measures to be non-financial measures,³⁵⁵ with some supportive of allowing non-financial measures to be a registrant’s Company-Selected Measure.³⁵⁶ Other commenters opposed either allowing non-financial measures to be included as Company-Selected Measures, indicating that doing so “would be at odds with both the language and intent of Section 953(a),”³⁵⁷ or requiring or encouraging companies to incorporate ESG metrics in setting executive pay.³⁵⁸

Commenters were divided on whether Company-Selected Measures should be permitted to be changed from year to year, and if so, what disclosure should be required. One commenter was directly opposed to regular changes in the Company-Selected Measure, stating the measure should be required to remain the same for at least five years, in order to avoid companies

³⁵² See letters from Aon HCS; ASA; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; and TCA 2022 (stating that the Company-Selected Measure should be “allow[ed] for,” while other prescribed measures should be eliminated).

³⁵³ Letter from IBC 2022.

³⁵⁴ Letter from CEC 2022.

³⁵⁵ See *supra* note 332. See also letter from Davis Polk 2022 (opposing the mandatory disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure, but stating that, if it is required, “it should be permitted to encompass factors other than measures that relate to financial performance”).

³⁵⁶ See letters from AFREF; CII 2022; Ceres; and PRI.

³⁵⁷ See letter from Center for Capital Markets Competitiveness, dated Mar. 4, 2022.

³⁵⁸ See letter from Dimensional.

rationalizing the “best” measure each year.³⁵⁹ Other commenters supported allowing annual changes to the Company-Selected Measure, so long as accompanying disclosure about the reason for the change or a period of disclosure of the ‘old’ and ‘new’ measures was provided.³⁶⁰ One commenter alternatively suggested that the Company-Selected Measure should be the “most important” measure over a given period, and not the “most important measure” for all five years in the table.³⁶¹

One commenter suggested that, if the “most important” measure is already included in the tabular disclosure, the next-most important measure should be included as the Company-Selected Measure,³⁶² while another commenter (who generally opposed the inclusion of the Company-Selected Measure) stated that, if it is a measure otherwise required to be disclosed in the table, the Company-Selected Measure should be able to be an already-included measure.³⁶³

iii. Final Amendments

The final rules require registrants to disclose a Company-Selected Measure in the table required under new 17 CFR 229.402(v)(1). The Company-Selected Measure must be a financial performance measure included in the Tabular List, which in the registrant’s assessment represents the most important performance measure (that is not otherwise required to be disclosed in the pay-versus-performance table required under new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K) used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant’s NEOs, for the

³⁵⁹ See letter from Better Markets et al.

³⁶⁰ See letters from CalPERS 2022; CII 2022; Davis Polk 2022 (opposing the mandatory disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure, but stating that, if it is required, it should allow for variability over different years); ICGN; and Troop.

³⁶¹ See letter from PG 2022.

³⁶² See letter from PDI.

³⁶³ See letter from Davis Polk 2022.

most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance. If the registrant’s “most important” measure is already included in the tabular disclosure, the registrant would select its next-most important measure as its Company-Selected Measure. As discussed above,³⁶⁴ registrants would also be required to provide a clear description of the relationship of the Company-Selected Measure to executive compensation actually paid, in narrative or graphical form, or a combination of the two.³⁶⁵

We believe that providing a quantified Company-Selected Measure, along with the Tabular List, will provide investors with useful context for understanding the measures actually used by registrants in their compensation programs. In order to allow investors to understand the measure that is most important, we are only requiring registrants to provide one Company-Selected Measure. However, we recognize some registrants may have additional performance measures (including non-financial measures) that they believe are “important” measures and that could warrant quantified disclosure. We note that, under the Plain English principles (discussed below³⁶⁶), registrants may provide additional performance measures as new columns in the table. However, such additional disclosures may not be misleading or obscure the required information, and the additional performance measures may not be presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure.³⁶⁷ If a registrant elects to provide any

³⁶⁴ See *supra* Section II.A.2.iii.

³⁶⁵ As with the Tabular List, we are also not requiring registrants to provide the methodology used to calculate the Company-Selected Measure. We believe such a requirement would be overly burdensome on registrants, particularly when the measure is already well understood by investors or otherwise disclosed. However, registrants should consider if such disclosure would be helpful to investors to understand the Company-Selected Measure, or necessary to prevent the Company-Selected Measure disclosure from being confusing or misleading.

³⁶⁶ See *infra* Section II.F.3.

³⁶⁷ Consistent with the Plain English principles, if a registrant elects to include multiple additional measures in the table, it should consider whether the addition of those measures modifies the disclosure in such a way that the disclosure becomes misleading, the required information in the table becomes obscured, or the additional

additional performance measures in the table, each additional measure must also be accompanied by a clear description of the relationship between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s PEO, and, on average, to the other NEOs, and that measure.³⁶⁸ We believe clarifying that registrants have the flexibility to include additional measures will, to some degree, alleviate concerns raised by some commenters in response to the Reopening Release that selecting one Company-Selected Measure was overly simplistic and did not reflect how companies actually approach their compensation programs, while also providing registrants the opportunity to provide context to the other mandatory measures disclosed in the table.

As the Company-Selected Measure must be a measure included in the Tabular List,³⁶⁹ the determination of “most important” that registrants must use for selecting Company-Selected Measures is the same as the determination they must use for selecting required measures for the Tabular List (*i.e.*, the “most important” determination is made based on the most recently completed fiscal year and the measures required to be disclosed are financial measures of performance). We are limiting the measures required to be included in the Tabular List (and to be included as the Company-Selected Measure) to financial performance measures given the statutory language referencing “the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the *financial performance* of the issuer.”³⁷⁰ We recognize that some registrants may

measures are presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure. In addition, in situations where registrants elect to describe multiple measures because they believe multiple measures are equally the “most important,” they would still be required to select one Company-Selected Measure, but could provide explanatory disclosure, for example, about why additional measures are added and the reason that the Company-Selected Measure was selected.

³⁶⁸ See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(5).

³⁶⁹ See 17 CFR 229.402(v)(2)(vi).

³⁷⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78n(i) (emphasis added).

consider one or more non-financial performance measures to be their most important measures for executive compensation purposes. In addition to the option under the final rules to include such measures in the Tabular list, under the Plain English principles, those registrants can supplement their mandatory pay-versus-performance disclosure with disclosure about those non-financial performance measures, as discussed below.³⁷¹

The table will include the numerically quantifiable performance of the issuer under the Company-Selected Measure for each covered fiscal year. For example, if the Company-Selected Measure for the most recent fiscal year was total revenue, the company would disclose its quantified total revenue performance in each covered fiscal year. The Company-Selected Measure could change from one filing to the next, and we acknowledge that some commenters were concerned that registrants may change their Company-Selected Measure in order to present the relationship of pay to performance in a positive light.³⁷² However, we believe limiting the Company-Selected Measure to compensation linked to performance for the most recently completed fiscal year will provide investors with visibility into the registrant's current executive compensation program, and avoid situations in which the Company-Selected Measure is not a measure that is currently used by the registrant (*i.e.*, when a measure is only the "most important" measure based on historical usage). In addition, as is the case for the Tabular List, we believe limiting the Company-Selected Measure to the most recent fiscal year will allow registrants to more easily calculate and assess which measure is the "most important."

³⁷¹ See *infra* Section II.F.3.

³⁷² See letters from Better Markets *et al.* (suggesting that the Company-Selected Measure should remain the same for five years to prevent firms from using a measure that best justifies compensation in a given year); see also letters from CalPERS 2022 (suggesting that if the Company-Selected Measure is changed, the prior and current Company-Selected Measures should both be reported for some period of time).

Similarly to the Tabular List, we do not believe it would be appropriate to limit the Company-Selected Measure to a measure relating only to the PEO's compensation, because our understanding is that Congress intended for the rules to provide disclosure about both PEOs and the remaining NEOs.

We are not mandating that the methodology used to calculate the Company-Selected Measure be included in the registrant's disclosure. However, as discussed above,³⁷³ registrants will be required to provide a narrative, graphical, or combined narrative and graphical description of the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to the PEO, and, on average, the other NEOs, and the Company-Selected Measure, and may cross-reference to other disclosures elsewhere in the applicable disclosure document that describe the processes and calculations that go into determining NEO compensation as it relates to the Company-Selected Measure, if they elected to do so. In addition, registrants are permitted to supplement their Company-Selected Measure disclosure, so long as any additional disclosure is clearly identified as supplemental, not misleading and not presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure.

Further, we recognize that a registrant's Company-Selected Measure, or additional measures included in the table, may be non-GAAP financial measures. Under existing CD&A requirements, if a company discloses a target level that applies a non-GAAP financial measure in its CD&A, the disclosure will not be subject to the general rules regarding disclosure of non-GAAP financial measures, but the company must disclose how the number is calculated from

³⁷³ See *supra* Section II.A.2.iii.

its audited financial statements.³⁷⁴ Because the disclosure required by the final rules is intended, among other things, to supplement the CD&A, we believe it is appropriate to treat non-GAAP financial measures provided under Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K consistently with the existing CD&A provisions. As a result, the final rules specify that disclosure of a measure that is not a financial measure under generally accepted accounting principles will not be subject to Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K; however, disclosure must be provided as to how the number is calculated from the registrant's audited financial statements.

E. Time Period Covered

1. Proposed Amendments

We proposed requiring all registrants, other than SRCs, to provide the pay-versus-performance disclosure for the five most recently completed fiscal years, and requiring SRCs to provide disclosure for the three most recently completed fiscal years. We also proposed providing transition periods for registrants: SRCs would only be required to provide the Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K disclosure for the last two fiscal years in the first applicable filing after the rules became effective; and all other registrants would be required to provide the disclosure for three fiscal years, in the first applicable filing after the rules became effective, and to provide disclosure for an additional year in each of the two subsequent annual proxy filings where disclosure is required.

The Proposing Release also provided that the pay-versus-performance disclosure would only need to be provided for years in which a registrant was a reporting company pursuant to

³⁷⁴ See Instruction 5 to Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K. The general non-GAAP financial measure provisions are specified in Regulation G [17 CFR 244.100 through 102] ("Regulation G") and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K [17 CFR 229.10(e)] ("Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K").

Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act³⁷⁵ or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act³⁷⁶ (“Section 15(d)”), consistent with the phase-in period for new reporting companies in their Summary Compensation Table disclosure.³⁷⁷

2. Comments

Several commenters supported the proposed disclosure periods,³⁷⁸ while several others generally opposed them.³⁷⁹ Some commenters who opposed the proposed disclosure periods stated that the periods were too short to measure management’s performance;³⁸⁰ while others argued the periods were too long, creating burdensome costs for registrants, and were inconsistent with other approaches taken in the proxy statement.³⁸¹

Commenters suggested a number of different alternative time periods. Some commenters suggested permitting registrants to voluntarily disclose additional years in the tabular disclosure,³⁸² while others opposed permitting additional years of disclosure.³⁸³ Some other commenters recommended the Commission use a three-year period,³⁸⁴ with some of those commenters noting that three-year periods will have less NEO turnover, meaning registrants

³⁷⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78m(a).

³⁷⁶ 15 U.S.C. 78o(d).

³⁷⁷ See Instruction 1 to 17 CFR 229.402(c) and Instruction 1 to 17 CFR 229.402(n).

³⁷⁸ See letters from CII 2015; CFA; Farient; LWC; OPERS; Quirin; SVA; and TIAA.

³⁷⁹ See letters from AON; BorgWarner; CEC 2015; Celanese; Hay; Hyster-Yale; McGuireWoods; NACCO; PNC; SCG; and WorldatWork.

³⁸⁰ See Letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

³⁸¹ See letters from BorgWarner; Celanese; Hay; and WorldatWork.

³⁸² See letters from CFA; NACD 2015; Andrea Pawliczek, dated Mar. 4, 2022; and Simpson Thacher.

³⁸³ See letters from Barnard 2015 and Quirin.

³⁸⁴ See letters from AON; Celanese; FSR; Hay; Honeywell; McGuireWoods; SCG; and WorldatWork; *see also* letters from Davis Polk 2015 and Davis Polk 2022 (each recommending a one-year period, but suggesting a three-year period as an alternative to their suggestion).

will need to make less explanatory disclosure.³⁸⁵ One commenter suggested we only require the disclosure for one year.³⁸⁶ Another commenter suggested allowing registrants to set the time period covered, with a minimum requirement, such as three years.³⁸⁷ Finally, one commenter did not propose a specific time period, but rather suggested the longer the period the better.³⁸⁸

Commenters were also divided on the suggested transition period. Some commenters supported the transition period,³⁸⁹ while one commenter opposed it.³⁹⁰ Others questioned whether there would be significant enough costs to justify applying a transition period.³⁹¹ One commenter specifically supported a transition period for newly public companies.³⁹²

Commenters offered a few alternatives to the proposed transition period, including a one-year transition period, not requiring reporting until the anniversary of the effective date of the rule,³⁹³ and a longer transition period.³⁹⁴

3. Final Amendments

We are adopting the time periods as proposed. We believe that requiring registrants, other than SRCs, to provide pay-versus-performance disclosure for a five year period will provide a meaningful period over which a relationship between annual measures of pay and performance over time can be evaluated. Further, we are requiring that the disclosure be in order

³⁸⁵ See letters from AON and SCG.

³⁸⁶ See letters from Davis Polk 2015 and Davis Polk 2022.

³⁸⁷ See letter from Hall.

³⁸⁸ See letter from Hermes.

³⁸⁹ See letters from BRT; CFA; Hook; McGuireWoods; and TIAA.

³⁹⁰ See letter from Barnard 2015.

³⁹¹ See letters from CII 2015 and Hermes.

³⁹² See letter from Pearl.

³⁹³ See letters from BRT and NIRI 2015.

³⁹⁴ See letter from Pearl.

beginning with the most recent fiscal year. We believe that requiring a shorter time period, for all registrants, may not provide investors with enough data to evaluate the pay-versus-performance relationship, while requiring a longer period may be overly burdensome to registrants. We also believe that the scaled disclosure requirement under which SRCs may elect to provide three years of pay-versus-performance disclosure will provide investors with an appropriate time horizon over which to observe a relationship between pay and performance, while also remaining consistent with the scaled-disclosure approach generally applied to SRCs under our executive compensation rules. While SRCs generally are only required to provide two years of executive compensation disclosure in filings with the Commission, because the final rules include a transition period that permits an existing SRC to provide two years of disclosure, instead of three, in the first applicable filing after the rules become effective, and three years of disclosure in subsequent filings, we do not believe requiring three years of pay-versus-performance data will be unduly burdensome on SRCs.³⁹⁵

We are also adopting the transition periods and the requirement that a registrant provide pay-versus-performance disclosure only for years that it was a reporting company pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as proposed. We believe both of these provisions will mitigate concerns expressed by some commenters regarding the costs of the potential disclosure, while also, over time, providing investors with a meaningful way to evaluate a registrant's period pay-versus-performance disclosure. In order to give companies adequate time to implement the new disclosures, we are providing that companies are required to comply with Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K in proxy and information statements that are

³⁹⁵ See *infra* Section II.G (discussing the required disclosures for SRCs).

required to include the Item 402 of Regulation S-K disclosure for fiscal years ending on or after December 16, 2022.

With respect to some commenters' suggestions that we should permit registrants to voluntarily provide additional years of disclosure, as noted below, under the Plain English principles, the final rules will permit registrants to provide additional years of disclosure, so long as doing so would not be misleading and would not obscure the required information.

F. Permitted Additional Pay-Versus-Performance Disclosure

1. Proposed Amendments

We proposed applying the Plain English principles in 17 CFR 240.13a-20 and 17 CFR 240.15d-20 to the pay-versus-performance disclosures. We noted that, under those principles, registrants would be permitted to provide additional information beyond what is specifically required by the rules so long as the information is not misleading and would not obscure the required information. As discussed in the Proposing Release, we note that the Plain English principles applicable to compensation disclosure would permit registrants to “include tables or other design elements, so long as the design is not misleading and the required information is clear, understandable, consistent with applicable disclosure requirements, consistent with any other included information, and not misleading.”³⁹⁶

³⁹⁶ See *Executive Compensation and Related Person Disclosure*, Release No. 33-8732A (Aug. 29, 2006) [71 FR 53158 (Sept. 8, 2006)], at Section II.C.6.

2. Comments

Some commenters supported applying the Plain English principles to the pay-versus-performance disclosure, noting that their application would be beneficial for both investors and the financial community.³⁹⁷

3. Final Amendments

The final amendments allow registrants to provide additional pay-versus-performance information beyond what is specifically required by Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, so long as doing so would not be misleading and would not obscure the required information. For example, registrants that are already providing voluntary pay-versus-performance disclosures may generally continue to provide such disclosures in their present format, or could include disclosure of long-term performance metrics measured over periods longer than a single fiscal year.³⁹⁸ Subject to these same principles, registrants will be permitted to include additional compensation and performance measures, or additional years of data, in the newly required table. Any supplemental measures of compensation or financial performance and other supplemental disclosures provided by registrants must be clearly identified as supplemental, not misleading, and not presented with greater prominence than the required disclosure. For example, depending on the facts and circumstances, a registrant could use a heading in the table indicating that the disclosure is supplemental, or include language in the text of its filing stating that the disclosure is supplemental. As noted above, to the extent additional performance

³⁹⁷ See letters from McGuireWoods and PG 2015; see also letter from Hermes (supporting a “plain English” requirement for the pay-versus-performance disclosure, but questioning whether its application “can be mandated through regulation”).

³⁹⁸ As noted above, the placement and presentation of the information required by the final rules relative to existing disclosures may not obscure the required disclosures, place the required disclosures in a less prominent position, or otherwise mislead or confuse investors. In addition, a registrant should consider whether retaining its existing pay-versus-performance disclosure would be duplicative of the disclosures required by the final rules, and, if so, it may need to consider mitigating any such duplication.

measures are included in the table, these must also be accompanied by a clear description of their relationship to executive compensation actually paid to the PEO and to the average such compensation of the other NEOs. As discussed in the Proposing Release, and noted by commenters, we believe applying the Plain English principles to the pay-versus-performance disclosure will facilitate investors' understanding and decision-making with respect to the pay-versus-performance disclosure.

G. Required Disclosure for Smaller Reporting Companies

1. Proposed Amendments

The Proposing Release would have required SRCs to provide disclosure under Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, but the disclosure would be scaled for those companies, consistent with SRCs' existing scaled executive compensation disclosure requirements. Specifically, as proposed, SRCs would:

- Only be required to present three, instead of five, fiscal years of disclosure under new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K;
- Not be required to disclose amounts related to pensions for purposes of disclosing executive compensation actually paid;
- Not be required to present peer group TSR;
- Be permitted to provide two years of data, instead of three, in the first applicable filing after the rules became effective; and
- Be required to provide disclosure in the prescribed table in XBRL format beginning in the third filing in which it provides pay-versus-performance disclosure.

In the Reopening Release, the Commission indicated that it was considering requiring SRCs to disclose the income or loss before income tax expense and net income measures, but not the Company-Selected Measure or the list of their five most important measures.

2. Comments

Some commenters supported fully exempting SRCs from the pay-versus-performance disclosure requirements, stating that the disclosure requirements would be disproportionately burdensome to SRCs;³⁹⁹ executive disclosure issues are less acute at SRCs;⁴⁰⁰ and TSR is a more problematic measure for SRCs due to the relative illiquidity and volatility of SRCs' shares.⁴⁰¹ One commenter suggested that the Commission exempt SRCs from the disclosure requirements for five years, so that the Commission could first analyze the impact of the disclosure requirements on larger registrants.⁴⁰² Another commenter suggested that the pay-versus-performance disclosure be voluntary for SRCs.⁴⁰³

Other commenters stated that we should not exempt SRCs from the disclosure requirements.⁴⁰⁴ One commenter opposed to exempting SRCs indicated that a lack of transparency could have negative market effects for SRCs.⁴⁰⁵ In addition, one commenter specifically supported requiring SRCs to disclose income or loss before income tax expense, net income, the Company-Selected Measure, and the list of the five most important measures.⁴⁰⁶

³⁹⁹ See letters from CCMC 2015; Mercer; Pearl; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁴⁰⁰ See letter from CCMC 2015.

⁴⁰¹ See letters from Mercer and Pearl.

⁴⁰² See letters from NIRI 2015 and NIRI 2022.

⁴⁰³ See letter from ICGN.

⁴⁰⁴ See letters from AB; Better Markets; CalPERS 2015; CalSTRS; CII 2015; Eileen Morrell, dated Mar. 6, 2022 ("Morrell"); SBA-FL; and Troop.

⁴⁰⁵ See letter from CalPERS 2015.

⁴⁰⁶ See letter from CII 2022.

With respect to the timing of the disclosure, one commenter, who supported SRCs being subject to the full pay-versus-performance disclosure requirement, suggested a one year “grace period.”⁴⁰⁷ Another commenter suggested that SRCs provide five years of data, but that we provide SRCs with a three year transition period requiring two years of data in the first applicable filing after the rules became effective, and increasing until the fourth applicable filing after the rules become effective, when all five years of data would be required.⁴⁰⁸

As discussed above, a number of commenters supported requiring all registrants to use Inline XBRL to tag their pay-versus-performance disclosure,⁴⁰⁹ with one specifically stating that all filers are now familiar with Inline XBRL.⁴¹⁰ On the other hand, one commenter specifically suggested, in response to the Proposing Release, that we exempt SRCs from any XBRL tagging requirement.⁴¹¹

3. Final Amendments

We are adopting the scaled disclosure requirements for SRCs as described in the Proposing Release (and with respect to the net income measure, the Reopening Release). For the reasons noted above,⁴¹² we believe requiring SRCs to provide three instead of five years is appropriate, and is aligned with SRCs’ existing scaled executive compensation disclosure requirements. While the three-year period applicable for the disclosure is longer than what SRCs currently are required to disclose in the Summary Compensation Table, we believe the

⁴⁰⁷ See letter from AB.

⁴⁰⁸ See letter from Hermes.

⁴⁰⁹ See letters from CII 2022; Huddart; ICGN; and XBRL US.

⁴¹⁰ Letter from XBRL US.

⁴¹¹ See letter from Hay.

⁴¹² See *supra* Section II.E.3.

pay-versus-performance calculations, or the information required to make the calculations, for the additional year would generally be available in SRCs' disclosures from prior years.

We also believe that requiring SRCs to provide peer group TSR, a Company-Selected Measure, a Tabular List, or disclose amounts related to pensions would be unduly burdensome for SRCs, which, unlike larger registrants, are not otherwise required to present the TSR of a peer group or disclosure of how executive compensation relates to performance in a CD&A, and are subject to scaled compensation disclosure that does not include pension plans. Finally, we believe a transition period that would permit SRCs to provide two years of data, instead of three, in the first applicable filing after the rules become effective is appropriate, as is a phase-in period to allow SRCs to provide the required Inline XBRL data beginning in the third filing in which it provides pay-versus-performance disclosure, instead of the first.

III. OTHER MATTERS

If any of the provisions of these rules, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act,⁴¹³ the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has designated these rules as not a "major rule," as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

IV. COMPLIANCE DATES

In order to give companies adequate time to implement these disclosures, we are requiring registrants to begin complying with Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K in proxy and

⁴¹³ 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

information statements that are required to include Item 402 disclosure for fiscal years ending on or after December 16, 2022.

V. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

A. Background

We are adopting these final rules to satisfy the statutory mandate of Section 14(i). The Senate Report that accompanied the statute references shareholder interest in the relationship between executive pay and performance as well as the general benefits of transparency of executive pay practices.⁴¹⁴ As discussed above, we believe that the statute is intended to provide further disclosures concerning a registrant’s executive compensation program for shareholders to consider when making related voting decisions, such as decisions with respect to the shareholder advisory vote on executive compensation, votes on other compensation matters, and director elections.

The final rules require the disclosure of information that is largely already reported under current disclosure rules, but that is currently not computed or presented in the way the final rules will require. This repackaging of some of the information from existing disclosures into the required pay-versus-performance disclosure is intended to allow investors to more quickly or easily process the information accurately.

The final rules require registrants to present the values of prescribed measures of executive compensation and financial performance for each of their five most recently completed fiscal years (three years for SRCs) in a standardized table in proxy or information

⁴¹⁴ The Senate Report includes the following with respect to Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act: “It has become apparent that a significant concern of shareholders is the relationship between executive pay and the company’s financial performance of the issuers... The Committee believes that these disclosures will add to corporate responsibility as firms will have to more clearly disclose and explain executive pay.” See Senate Report *supra* note 4.

statements in which executive compensation disclosure is required. Registrants will also be required to provide “clear descriptions” of the relationships between the compensation and performance measures in the table (and between TSR and peer group TSR), but will be allowed to choose the format used to present the relationships, such as graphical or narrative descriptions (or a combination of the two). The final rules will also allow registrants to supplement the required elements of the disclosure with additional measures or additional years of data, subject to certain restrictions. Registrants will be required to provide the disclosure in a structured data language using Inline XBRL.

The final rules reflect several modifications relative to the proposed rules in response to comments received. For example, one area of significant comment on the Proposing Release was the proposal’s reliance on TSR (and, for registrants other than SRCs, peer group TSR) as the exclusive measure of financial performance used to present the relation of pay with performance.⁴¹⁵ The Reopening Release discussed, solicited comment on, and analyzed the economic effects of some possible additional measures of financial performance that the Commission was considering requiring. The final rules introduce two of these additional measures to the table: net income and, for registrants other than SRCs, a Company-Selected Measure. In addition, the final rules require registrants other than SRCs to provide a Tabular List of the most important financial performance measures used to link executive compensation actually paid, for the most recent fiscal year, to company performance. The additions will broaden the picture of registrant performance presented in the disclosure, providing additional detail and context that could enhance the usefulness of the disclosure by certain registrants or

⁴¹⁵ See *supra* notes 229 and 230.

for certain investors. The additions will also entail some additional compliance costs and could make it more difficult for investors to quickly review the disclosure.

Many commenters to the Proposing Release also raised concerns that, under the proposed approach, the year to which company performance would be attributed and the year in which associated pay would be recognized would frequently be mismatched,⁴¹⁶ which could significantly limit the usefulness of the proposed disclosure. To address these comments, the final rules require equity awards to be revalued more frequently than had been proposed in order to better align pay and any related performance, at the expense of somewhat greater costs to registrants of computing the prescribed measure of pay.

We are mindful of the costs and benefits of the final rules. The discussion below addresses the economic effects of the final rules, including their anticipated costs and benefits, as well as the likely effects of the final rules on efficiency, competition, and capital formation.⁴¹⁷ The final rules reflect the statutory mandate in Section 14(i) as well as the discretion we exercise in implementing that mandate. For purposes of this economic analysis, we address the costs and benefits resulting from the statutory mandate and from our exercise of discretion together, recognizing that it is difficult to separate the costs and benefits arising from these two sources. We also analyze the potential costs and benefits of significant alternatives to the final rules.

⁴¹⁶ See *infra* note 631.

⁴¹⁷ Section 3(f) of the Exchange Act [17 U.S.C. 78c(f)] requires the Commission, when engaging in rulemaking where it is required to consider or determine whether an action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, to consider, in addition to the protection of investors, whether the action will promote efficiency, competition, and capital formation. Further, Section 23(a)(2) of the Exchange Act [17 U.S.C. 78w(a)(2)] requires the Commission, when making rules under the Exchange Act, to consider the impact that the rules would have on competition, and prohibits the Commission from adopting any rule that would impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the Exchange Act.

B. Baseline

To assess the economic impact of the final rules, we are using as our baseline the current state of the market without a requirement for registrants to disclose the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and the financial performance of the registrant.

1. Affected Parties

We consider the impact of the final rules on investors and registrants (and their NEOs). The final rules will apply to all companies that are registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act⁴¹⁸ (“Section 12”) and are therefore subject to the Federal proxy rules, except EGCs. The final rules will also not apply to foreign private issuers or companies with reporting obligations only under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, which are not subject to the proxy rules. In addition, for some Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act⁴¹⁹ (“Section 12(g)”) registrants, such as limited partnerships, the disclosure requirement might not apply in some or all years because these registrants might not file either proxy or information statements every year.⁴²⁰

⁴¹⁸ 15 U.S.C. 78l.

⁴¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78l(g).

⁴²⁰ Registrants subject to the final rules will be required to make pay-versus-performance disclosure under Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K when they file proxy statements or information statements in which executive compensation disclosure pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required. Proxy statement disclosure obligations only arise under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78n(a)] when a registrant with a class of securities registered under Section 12 chooses to solicit proxies. Whether or not a registrant has to solicit proxies is dependent upon any requirement under its charter or bylaws, or otherwise imposed by law in the state of incorporation or stock-exchange (if listed), not the Federal securities laws. For example, NYSE, NYSE American, and Nasdaq require the solicitation of proxies for annual meetings of shareholders. A Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. 78l(b)] (“Section 12(b)”) registrant is listed on a national securities exchange, and therefore likely would solicit proxies and be compelled to provide the disclosure identified in Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K annually. Registrants with reporting obligations under Section 12(g), but not Section 12(b), would not be subject to any obligation to solicit proxies under the listing standards of an exchange, but may nevertheless solicit proxies as a result of an obligation under their charters, bylaws, or law of the jurisdiction in which they are incorporated. When Section 12 registrants that do not solicit proxies from any or all security holders are nevertheless authorized by security holders to take a corporate action at or in connection with an annual meeting or by written consent in lieu of such meeting, disclosure obligations also would arise under Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K due to the requirement to file and disseminate an information statement under Section 14(c).

We estimate that approximately 4,530 registrants will be subject to the final rules, including approximately 1,860 SRCs.⁴²¹ The proportion of SRCs among the affected registrants is expected to be similar to that which was reported at the time of the Proposing Release.⁴²² Among all registrants subject to the Federal proxy rules, we estimate that there are approximately 1,275 EGCs, of which approximately 1,065 are also SRCs, none of which will be subject to the final rules.⁴²³

2. Existing Disclosures and Analyses

The registrants that will be subject to the final rules must currently comply with Item 402 of Regulation S-K, which requires the disclosure of extensive information about the compensation of NEOs, and, except in the case of SRCs, with Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, which requires graphical disclosure of registrant TSR and peer group TSR. They are also subject to financial statement and disclosure requirements under Regulation S-X. The underlying information necessary to provide the required pay-versus-performance disclosure is, with limited exceptions discussed below, already encompassed by these existing disclosure

⁴²¹ These estimates are based on a review of calendar year 2021 EDGAR filings. The final rules will apply to BDCs to the extent they are internally managed (*i.e.*, have named executive officers within the meaning of Item 402 of Regulation S-K) and are not EGCs. We estimate that there are approximately seven affected BDCs, which are included in the estimate of affected registrants.

⁴²² Based on 2021 filings, SRCs represent about 41% (1,860 out of 4,530) of the affected issuers, while the Proposing Release reported that, based on 2013 filings, about 2,430 out of 6,075, or 40%, of the affected issuers were expected to be SRCs. *See* Proposing Release at 30. The Commission amended the smaller reporting company definition effective September 2018, with the effect of expanding the number of registrants that qualified as SRCs. *See* Amendments to the Smaller Reporting Company Definition, Release No. 33-10513 (June 28, 2018) [83 FR 31992 (July 10, 2018)]. However, EGCs are not subject to the final rules, and the number of EGCs subject to the Federal proxy rules, including SRCs that are also EGCs, has grown more than three-fold since the time of the Proposing Release (from about 360, as reported in the Proposing Release, to about 1,275 based on our review of 2021 filings), offsetting any increase in the proportion of SRCs subject to the final rules.

⁴²³ These estimates are based on a review of calendar year 2021 EDGAR filings.

requirements. However, the existing disclosures might not present the underlying information in a format that allows investors to readily assess the alignment of pay and performance.

Under the final rules, the definition of executive compensation actually paid for a fiscal year is, generally,⁴²⁴ total compensation as reported in the Summary Compensation Table for that year (i) less the change in the actuarial present value of pension benefits,⁴²⁵ (ii) less the grant-date fair value of any stock and option awards granted during that year, (iii) plus the pension service cost for the year and, in the case of any plan amendments (or initiations), the associated prior service cost (or less any associated credit), and (iv) plus the change in fair value of outstanding and unvested stock and option awards during that year (or as of the vesting date or the date the registrant determines the award will not vest, if within the year) as well as the fair value of new stock and option awards granted during that year as of the end of the year (or as of the vesting date or the date the registrant determines the award will not vest, if within the year). Adjustments (i) and (iii) with respect to pension plans will not apply to SRCs because they are not otherwise required to disclose executive compensation related to pension plans.

Under the baseline, investors generally should already have the required data to compute a reasonable estimate of executive compensation actually paid as defined in the final rules, even though registrants are not required to compute or disclose this measure. Specifically, under existing requirements of Item 402 of Regulation S-K, registrants must report, in the Summary Compensation Table, the value of total compensation and each of its components,⁴²⁶ including

⁴²⁴ The required deductions and additions in computing executive compensation actually paid are provided in greater detail in Section II.C above.

⁴²⁵ If the change in actuarial value of pension plans is not positive, it is not currently included in total compensation and therefore need not be deducted for the purpose of this adjustment.

⁴²⁶ For registrants that are not SRCs, total compensation consists of the dollar value of the executive's base salary and bonus, plus the fair market value at the grant date of any new stock and option awards, the dollar value of any non-equity incentive plan award earnings, the change (if positive) in actuarial value of the accumulated

the aggregate grant-date fair value of equity awards and, for registrants other than SRCs, the total change (if positive) in actuarial present value of pension benefits, for each NEO. The total compensation and amounts required to be subtracted from this total in the computation of executive compensation actually paid for each NEO, or adjustments (i) and (ii) referenced above, are thus already available in the Summary Compensation Table.⁴²⁷

The amounts that must be added back in this computation, or adjustments (iii) and (iv) referenced above, are not required to be directly reported under existing disclosure requirements, but can be estimated based on existing disclosures. In particular, Item 402 of Regulation S-K requires further disclosure about equity awards and pension plans, such as, for non-SRCs, the Grant of Plan-Based Awards Table and the Pension Benefits Table and the associated narrative and footnotes, which include the detailed terms of these components of compensation and certain valuation assumptions. Using these existing disclosures and other public data, it is possible for investors to make reasonable (though perhaps not identical) estimates of the annual and vesting-date fair values of outstanding stock and option grants. In fact, various third parties, such as proxy advisory service providers and compensation consultants, currently make similar computations using existing disclosures in order to construct alternative pay measures as part of the services they provide to certain investors and/or

benefit under all defined benefit and pension plans, any above-market interest or preferential earnings on deferred compensation and all other compensation. The all other compensation component includes, among other things, the value of perquisites and other personal benefits (unless less than \$10,000 in aggregate) and registrant contributions to defined contribution plans.

⁴²⁷ While the time period applicable for existing Item 402 of Regulation S-K disclosures (two years for SRCs and three years for other affected registrants) is shorter than will be required for the pay-versus-performance disclosure (three years for SRCs and five years for other affected registrants), the information required to make these computations for the additional years would be available in disclosures from previous years. New registrants would not be required to report data for years in which they were not reporting companies.

registrants.⁴²⁸ Market participants other than those providing actuarial services may have less experience with the computations required with respect to pension plans. However, it is still possible to compute an estimate of pension service cost for the year (plus the prior service cost, or credit, associated with any plan amendments or initiations) by using existing disclosures and public data to construct the required actuarial assumptions and computations.⁴²⁹

That said, these computations can be complex and investors would bear costs to make such computations or obtain them from third parties. Further, if investors or third parties were to estimate executive compensation actually paid based on existing disclosures, these estimates may differ from each other and from similar estimates made by registrants themselves. For example, because registrants are not currently required to disclose the equity valuation assumptions that they would apply at any time after the grant date (which may differ from the grant-date assumptions), investors may not know how the registrant would apply its discretion in choosing from a range of reasonable assumptions to compute fair values at these other

⁴²⁸ See, e.g., Institutional Shareholder Services, *ISS United States Compensation Policies: Frequently Asked Questions* (updated Dec. 17, 2021), available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/active/americas/US-Compensation-Policies-FAQ.pdf> (“ISS FAQ”) (describing their computation of “realizable pay” as “all non-incentive compensation paid [and] the value of equity or cash incentive awards earned or, if the award remains on-going, revalued at target level as of the end of the measurement period”); Glass Lewis, *Pay-for-Performance Methodology & FAQ* (Oct. 2020), available at <https://www.glasslewis.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020-NA-Compensation-Overview-FAQs.pdf> (“Glass Lewis Methodology”) (describing compensation computations in which the company “performs its own stock and option valuations and excludes any cash severance or changes in pension value”); Equilar, *Pay for Performance* [Brochure] (Nov. 2020), available at <https://www.equilar.com/pay-for-performance> (providing screenshots of the their pay for performance profile, which presents compensation computed in numerous different ways, including under multiple definitions of “realizable pay” that would require the revaluation of equity awards after the grant date).

⁴²⁹ While service costs associated with defined benefit plans are currently disclosed in financial statement footnotes, these costs are currently not disaggregated by individual. Pension plan benefit formulas and certain pension-related assumptions (such as discount rates) are currently disclosed in proxy statements or financial statement footnotes. Additional assumptions required to compute service costs, such as expectations with respect to retirement age, mortality, and future compensation growth, may not be reported or may differ for this purpose from assumptions presented in, or implied by, existing disclosures. While an outsider may not be as well positioned to estimate some of these required inputs as management, deriving reasonable assumptions should be possible based on broader population statistics and trends.

dates.⁴³⁰ Estimates constructed by or on behalf of investors may also differ from registrant estimates if simplifications are made in order to more easily produce estimates for a large number of registrants.⁴³¹

Information about registrant financial performance is readily available to investors under the baseline. The final rules require the disclosure of historical TSR, peer group TSR, and net income for up to five years. Disclosure of historical TSR and TSR of a particular peer group is already required under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K: specifically, this item requires the disclosure of the TSR for the registrant as well as a peer group (a published industry or line-of-business index, peer issuers selected by the registrant, or issuers with similar market capitalizations), for the past five years, in annual reports.⁴³² The final rules allow registrants to choose to use either the peer group required under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or, if the registrant uses a peer group in benchmarking its compensation, the peer group disclosed in its CD&A in its pay versus performance disclosure. In the latter case, however, the components of such a peer group would be disclosed in the CD&A and the shareholder returns of these companies would be publicly available from many sources, if not already reported in the CD&A. Similarly, while SRCs are not required to comply with Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K

⁴³⁰ For SRCs, which are not required to provide the Grant of Plan-Based Awards Table and accompanying narrative and footnotes, investors may also not know all of the detailed terms of each equity award, which could affect the accuracy of fair value estimates constructed by, or on behalf of, investors.

⁴³¹ See, e.g., Charlie Pontrelli (Equilar), *Proxy Advisors and Pay Calculations* (Sept. 29, 2019), Harv. L. F. on Corp. Governance Blog, available at <https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2019/09/29/proxy-advisors-and-pay-calculations> (noting that “it is important to carefully consider the details of the [alternative pay] calculation in order to avoid misleading conclusions,” and citing the example of a situation in which an alternative pay measure was constructed using a different option valuation model than that used by a company in its disclosures).

⁴³² Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K disclosure is only required in an annual report that precedes or accompanies a registrant's proxy or information statement relating to an annual meeting of security holders at which directors are to be elected (or special meeting or written consents in lieu of such meeting). As discussed above, an annual meeting could theoretically not include an election of directors, such that Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K disclosure would not be required, although pay-versus-performance disclosure would still be required in such years if action is to be taken with regard to executive compensation.

or CD&A disclosure requirements and yet would still have to report their own TSR under the final rules, data about their returns is publicly available. The final rules do not require SRCs to present the TSR of a peer group. Finally, all of the affected registrants are currently required to disclose net income as part of their financial reports filed in Form 10-K, including three years of data for registrants other than SRCs, and two years of data for SRCs, with additional history generally available in previous filings.

We expect that the quantitative disclosure of Company-Selected Measures called for in the new disclosures is also generally encompassed by existing financial statement disclosure requirements or voluntarily disclosed in existing proxy statements. However, if registrants do not already disclose historical quantitative data for these measures over the past five years, the required disclosure may provide new information relative to the baseline to the extent that any computations required to derive the value of these measures from reported financial data may not always be straightforward for investors to replicate. The disclosure of a Company-Selected Measure may also provide investors with new information in the form of any insight gained based on the registrant's choice of which of the measures reported in the CD&A in this or previous years was deemed to be the most important with respect to the most recent fiscal year.

While the bulk of the information about compensation and registrant performance to be included in the new disclosure is currently available to investors elsewhere, not all of this information is accessible for large-scale analysis under the baseline. Currently, every affected registrant is, or will soon be, subject to Inline XBRL tagging requirements for a subset of its other Commission disclosures, including the financial statements and financial statement

footnotes.⁴³³ Thus, information that is already available from these sources—such as net income, some Company-Selected Measures or statistics used to compute these measures, and information in footnotes regarding inputs and assumptions used to compute pension liabilities and stock-based compensation expense—is already tagged and thus readily machine-readable. However, other information that will be reflected in the required pay-versus-performance disclosure, such as the compensation measures, as well as most of the information required to compute these measures, is not currently tagged,⁴³⁴ and could therefore become more readily available for analysis as a result of the final rules.

For the affected registrants other than SRCs, Item 402 of Regulation S-K requires a description in the CD&A of how the registrant’s compensation policy relates pay to performance, if material to the registrant’s compensation policies and decisions. This description must include information about any performance targets that are a material element of a company's executive compensation policies or decisions.⁴³⁵ While the final rules will newly require registrants other than SRCs to name the top three to seven most important performance measures used by the registrant to link NEO pay to performance in the most recent fiscal year, these registrants likely already disclose these measures in the CD&A under existing requirements. However, as in the case of the Company-Selected Measure, the Tabular List may

⁴³³ See 17 CFR 229.601(b)(101) and 17 CFR 232.405 (for requirements related to tagging operating company and BDC financial statements (including footnotes and schedules), audit reports, and BDC prospectus disclosures, in Inline XBRL); 17 CFR 229.601(b)(104) and 17 CFR 232.406 (for requirements related to tagging cover page disclosures in Inline XBRL); and 17 CFR 229.601(b)(107) and 17 CFR 232.408 (for requirements related to tagging filing fee exhibit disclosures in Inline XBRL).

⁴³⁴ Information currently provided in response to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, Item 402 of Regulation S-K, or voluntarily in proxy statements is not currently required to be tagged.

⁴³⁵ A registrant may omit target levels with respect to specific quantitative or qualitative performance-related factors involving confidential trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information from the CD&A only if the disclosure of these target levels would result in competitive harm. See Instruction 4 to Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K.

provide new information relative to the baseline in the form of any insight gained based on the registrant’s choice of which of the measures reported in the CD&A were deemed to be the most important with respect to the last completed fiscal year.

Registrants are not currently required to disclose, in a side-by-side fashion, or report the actual historical relationship between, any measures of executive compensation and registrant financial performance. As discussed in the Proposing Release, some registrants voluntarily provide such disclosures, which are generally limited to analyses of the compensation of the PEO and which vary with regard to the compensation and performance measures used.⁴³⁶ Such voluntary disclosures remain a minority practice, with the rate of such disclosures declining somewhat since the time of the Proposing Release,⁴³⁷ and they remain highly varied.⁴³⁸ Whether or not they directly disclose the relationship of pay with performance, some registrants disclose alternative measures of pay to demonstrate the variation in the value of pay after it is granted, but, again, this is a minority practice and the measures used vary.⁴³⁹ Thus, even when voluntary disclosures are provided, their comparability is limited, which can make them difficult for

⁴³⁶ See Proposing Release at 32. See also, e.g., letters from CAP; CEC 2015; Hall; and PG 2015.

⁴³⁷ In 2013, a compensation consulting firm found that, of 250 large public companies examined, 27% provided tabular or graphical information on the relationship between pay and performance in their CD&A; in 2021, the same firm found that 24% of the 200 large public companies examined included disclosures comparing pay and performance. See Proposing Release at n. 120 and Meridian Compensation Partners, *2021 Corporate Governance & Incentive Design Survey* (Fall 2021), available at <https://www.meridiancp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Meridian-2021-Governance-and-Design-Survey-2.pdf> (“Meridian 2021 Report”). A different compensation consulting firm found in 2021 that 14.1% of the 100 large public companies examined included a pay for performance graph in their most recent proxy statements, down from 21.6% five years earlier. See Equilar, *Preparing for Proxy Season 2022* (Nov. 2021), available at <https://info.equilar.com/preparing-for-proxy-season-2022-report-request>.

⁴³⁸ See, e.g., Meridian 2021 Report at 22.

⁴³⁹ See, e.g., Meridian 2021 Report at 23 (stating that 24% of the 200 large registrants reviewed included “realized” or “realizable pay” disclosure, with 58% of these using “realizable pay”).

investors to use.⁴⁴⁰ Commenters and other observers have also raised concerns that registrants choose to present measures that make the alignment of pay and performance appear more favorable.⁴⁴¹

Certain investors also have access to analyses of historical pay-versus-performance data produced by third parties, such as proxy advisory firms and compensation consultants. These analyses are based on compensation and performance information disclosed by registrants. Compared to voluntary disclosures by registrants, these third-party analyses are available for a larger number of registrants, and apply more consistent methodologies across registrants. However, this consistency has led to criticism that the analyses are not appropriately tailored to the circumstances of different kinds of registrants.⁴⁴² Further, these analyses are only available to investors who pay for these services, and the computations and analytical approaches used vary across the third-party information providers.⁴⁴³ Some other investors generate their own

⁴⁴⁰ See, e.g., Kosmas Papadopoulos & John Roe (ISS Analytics), *Realizable Pay: Insights into Performance Alignment* (Apr. 29, 2019), Harv. L. Sch. F. on Corp. Governance Blog, available at <https://corpgov.law.harvard.edu/2019/04/29/realizable-pay-insights-into-performance-alignment/> (“ISS Realizable Pay Article”) (stating that “[d]ifferent companies and different compensation consultants arrived at different ways of calculating and presenting these alternative [pay] measures, making it very difficult for investors to systematically use these disclosures in the analysis of pay and performance—much to the frustration of investors and companies alike”). See also, e.g., letters from As You Sow 2015; CAP; and Public Citizen 2015.

⁴⁴¹ See, e.g., letters from AFREF (stating that “companies have chosen misleading metrics to justify excessive executive compensation in the past”) and As You Sow 2015 (stating that “every company cherry-picks data that makes it appear in the best possible light”); and Dave Michaels, *Misleading CEO Pay-for-Performance Numbers Target of SEC*, BLOOMBERG (Dec. 17, 2013), available at <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2013-12-17/misleading-ceo-pay-for-performance-numbers-target-of-sec>.

⁴⁴² See, e.g., Compensia, *The New ISS Pay-for-Performance Methodology – A Closer Look at the Gathering Storm* (Jun. 12, 2017), available at <https://compensia.com/the-new-iss-pay-for-performance-methodology-a-closer-look-at-the-gathering-storm/>.

⁴⁴³ See, e.g., Glass Lewis Methodology and Institutional Shareholder Services, *Pay-for-Performance Mechanics* (Dec. 2021), available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/active/americas/Pay-for-Performance-Mechanics.pdf> (“ISS Methodology”), for the quantitative methodologies for evaluating pay and performance alignment used by two major proxy advisory firms.

pay-versus-performance analyses for the registrants in their portfolios, using a variety of approaches.⁴⁴⁴ Given the resources required, smaller investors, particularly retail investors, are the least likely, under the baseline, to subscribe to third party services or to do their own detailed pay-versus-performance computations for each of their holdings.

As was the case at the time of the Proposing Release, there continues to be no consensus around the best approach to analyzing the alignment of pay and performance, and we do not have complete information about the approaches used by all investors. However, the varied statistics and analyses that we can observe⁴⁴⁵ investors using may still shed some light on the type of information that they find to be useful for this purpose, particularly as many of the third-party analyses have evolved over time based on shareholder demand. For example, while many third party and shareholder analyses use a measure of pay based on grant date valuations of stock and options,⁴⁴⁶ potentially because this has historically been the most readily available measure,⁴⁴⁷ most of the recent analyses that we have observed also include a “realizable pay”

⁴⁴⁴ See, e.g., disclosures about the evaluation of executive compensation by the California Public Employees Retirement System (“CalPERS”), available at <https://www.calpers.ca.gov/docs/executive-compensation-analysis-framework.pdf> (“CalPERS Methodology”) (describing an analysis involving CEO realizable pay and TSR, in each case for the company as well as its peers); as compared to the corresponding disclosures by Northern Trust Asset Management, available at <https://www.northerntrust.com/content/dam/northerntrust/pws/nt/documents/investment-management/scorecard-methodology.pdf> (“Northern Trust Methodology”) (describing an analysis involving the grant date value of CEO pay and nine unique fundamental performance indicators in addition to TSR, in all cases for the company as well as its peers). See also letter from BlackRock (providing detail on its say-on-pay analysis framework).

⁴⁴⁵ We note that the analyses that are disclosed in detail, and which we are therefore able to observe, are likely among the more sophisticated that are currently in use.

⁴⁴⁶ See, e.g., ISS FAQ; Northern Trust Methodology; and Glass Lewis, *Understanding Glass Lewis’ Approach to Say on Pay Analysis*, available at <https://www.glasslewis.com/say-on-pay/>, (last accessed Jun. 29, 2022) (“Glass Lewis Overview”).

⁴⁴⁷ See, e.g., Mercer, *The Role of Realized and Realizable Pay in Disclosure and Beyond* (2014), available at Mercer LLC’s website (last accessed Aug. 9, 2022) (“Mercer Realizable Pay Article”) (stating that many investors “favor [the use of realized and realizable pay] as an appropriate way to measure and analyze executive pay” but that “[w]hen shareholders assess their companies’ executive pay levels, they do so using the information most readily available, which includes the ... summary compensation table and past performance”).

measure.⁴⁴⁸ While there are various approaches to defining and computing “realizable pay,” it is generally intended to capture both pay that has been realized by an executive in the period as well as an updated value, to reflect actual company performance, of outstanding equity awards that could potentially be realized in the future.⁴⁴⁹ A recent survey by one proxy advisory firm found that 84 percent of investors support the use of an outcomes-based pay measure such as realizable pay in a quantitative pay-for-performance evaluation,⁴⁵⁰ further demonstrating investor demand for such computations.

With respect to performance measures, the analyses by or on behalf of investors that we observe all use TSR as a primary measure of performance.⁴⁵¹ However, most also supplement TSR with other measures of financial performance.⁴⁵² For example, some of the performance measures presented by third parties as part of pay-for-performance analyses in recent years include operating cash flow growth; earnings per share growth; growth in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”); return on equity; return on invested

⁴⁴⁸ See, e.g., letter from BlackRock; CalPERS Methodology; ISS FAQ; and Glass Lewis Overview. Beginning in 2020, Glass Lewis changed its compensation analytics partner, and may no longer be reporting realizable pay in its proxy research reports for the US market, though it does report a measure of realized pay; it is unclear to us whether this shift is temporary or permanent. See, e.g., Glass Lewis Sample Proxy Research Reports available at <https://www.glasslewis.com/sample-proxy-papers> (last accessed May 15, 2022) (including some samples for the US market that include realizable pay data and others that do not). See also Northern Trust Asset Management, *Executive Compensation Guide for Proxy Voting and Engagements* (Nov. 2018), available at <https://cdn.northerntrust.com/pws/nt/documents/investment-management/exec-compensation-guide-digital.pdf> (stating that companies should “showcase realized versus realizable pay, preferably over five annualized performance periods” in their disclosures, even though, per note 444 above, this shareholder focuses on grant date pay in its analysis of pay-for-performance alignment).

⁴⁴⁹ Definitions vary as to whether, for example, options are valued at fair value or intrinsic value and pay is realized when awards are vested or exercised. See, e.g., Mercer Realizable Pay Article and ISS Realizable Pay Article.

⁴⁵⁰ See Institutional Shareholder Services, *2017-2018 Policy Application Survey: Summary of Results* (Oct. 19, 2017), available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/2017-2018-Policy-Application-Survey-Results-Summary.pdf>.

⁴⁵¹ See, e.g., letter from BlackRock; CalPERS Methodology; Glass Lewis Methodology; ISS FAQ; and Northern Trust Methodology.

⁴⁵² See, e.g., letter from Blackrock; Glass Lewis Methodology; ISS FAQ; and Northern Trust Methodology.

capital; return on assets; and various ratios and growth rates using “economic value added.”⁴⁵³

The inclusion of these measures may demonstrate investors’ interest in additional measures of performance, particularly with respect to profitability, when considering compensation.

Shareholder demand for such information is further supported by a recent survey by one proxy advisory firm, in which 84 percent of investors surveyed supported the continued reporting of some of the profitability measures listed above as part of the proxy advisory firm’s proxy research in the area of pay-for-performance.⁴⁵⁴

Overall, we have observed, and commenters have identified, an increasing sophistication in how investors are evaluating executive compensation disclosures⁴⁵⁵ as well as an increasing refinement in how registrants are crafting these disclosures,⁴⁵⁶ particularly after about a decade of experience with “say-on-pay” votes. However, despite the significant amount of information about executive compensation disclosed by registrants under the baseline, investors have expressed some discontent with current disclosures. For example, commenters have indicated that existing disclosures can be challenging to review, in that investors find it difficult to collect

⁴⁵³ See, e.g., Glass Lewis Methodology (listing the following performance measures besides TSR: change in operating cash flow, earnings per share growth, return on equity, and return on assets, with “change in operating cash flow” replaced with “tangible book value per share growth” for companies in the Banks, Diversified Financials and Insurance sectors, and with “growth in funds from operations” for certain REITs); and ISS Methodology (listing the following performance measures besides TSR: EVA Margin, EVA Spread, EVA Momentum vs. Sales, EVA Momentum vs. Capital, return on equity, return on assets, return on invested capital, and EBITDA growth, with EBITDA growth replaced by cash flow growth in certain industries). “Economic value added” (or “EVA,” which is a registered trademark of Stern Value Management, Ltd) is equal to net operating profit after taxes, less a cost of capital charge.

⁴⁵⁴ See Institutional Shareholder Services, *2019 Global Policy Survey: Summary of Results* (Sept. 11, 2019), available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/2019-2020-iss-policy-survey-results-report.pdf>.

⁴⁵⁵ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2022; IBC 2022; and PG 2022 (stating that “the SEC’s proposal, in contrast, appears to be out of step with these more sophisticated approaches of relating pay and performance”).

⁴⁵⁶ See, e.g., letters from Blackrock; NIRI; Pearl; and SCG.

or interpret the information in which they are interested.⁴⁵⁷ Commenters also highlighted shareholder concerns about the length and complexity of existing compensation disclosures.⁴⁵⁸ These disclosures have generally increased in length since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁵⁹

3. Executive Compensation Practices

The structure of executive compensation, and how it varies across the affected registrants, will influence the effects of the final rules and how those effects will vary across registrants. For example, because the final rules require that equity awards and compensation related to pension plans be reflected differently than in the Summary Compensation Table, the prevalence and variation in usage and design of these items in executive compensation packages may affect the benefits of the disclosures as well as the burden involved in making the required calculations to provide the disclosures. Similarly, variation in the number and nature of performance metrics in executive compensation plans may also affect the variation in costs and benefits of the final rules across registrants.

The final rules require that executive compensation actually paid include the annual change in fair value, through year-end or the vesting date, if earlier, of any outstanding stock and option awards. A majority of CEO direct compensation is delivered in the form of such

⁴⁵⁷ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2022; Better Markets *et al.*; Dimensional; Barbara S. Mortenson, dated May 30, 2015; Public Citizen; SVA; and Teamsters. See also Council of Institutional Investors, *CII Roundtable Report: Real Talk on Executive Compensation* (March 27, 2018), available at https://www.cii.org/special_reports, at 10 (discussing concerns with the transparency of executive compensation).

⁴⁵⁸ See, e.g., letters from Allison; CCMC; and Ross. See also Stanford University, RR Donnelley & Equilar, *2015 Investor Survey: Deconstructing Proxy Statements – What Matters to Investors* (Feb. 2015), available at <http://www.sec.gov/comments/4-681/4681-3.pdf> (“Stanford 2015 Investor Survey”).

⁴⁵⁹ See, e.g., Equilar, *Preparing for Proxy Season 2020* (November 2019), available at <https://info.equilar.com/2019-0201-Proxy-Report-2020> (stating that the average CD&A length among the 100 large companies reviewed grew by almost 500 words from 2014 to 2017). Part of the increase in length of existing disclosures may be due to other regulatory mandates that have been adopted in the interim. See, e.g., *Pay Ratio Disclosure*, Release No. 33-9877 (Aug. 5, 2015) [80 FR 50103]; and *Disclosure of Hedging by Employees, Officers and Directors*, Release No. 33-10593 (Dec. 20, 2018) [84 FR 2402].

equity awards, and their contribution to the total value of such compensation at the grant date has grown in recent years.⁴⁶⁰ The use of stock grants,⁴⁶¹ and the frequency of such grants to the CEO, by some of the potentially affected registrants is reported in the table below.⁴⁶²

⁴⁶⁰ See, e.g., Gallagher, *CEO and Executive Compensation Practices Report: 2021 Edition* (Oct. 2021), available at <https://www.ajg.com/us/executive-compensation-report-2021/> (“Gallagher 2021 Study”) (stating that the portion of total direct compensation represented by equity awards grew to 71% in 2020 from 65% in 2016 for CEOs of registrants in the Russell 3000 index).

⁴⁶¹ Throughout this release, the term “stock grant” or “stock award” is used to refer to the award of instruments such as common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, phantom stock, phantom stock units, common stock equivalent units or any other similar instruments that do not have option-like features.

⁴⁶² These statistics are based on staff analyses of compensation data from the Standard & Poor’s Execucomp database, which in turn is sourced from company proxy statements. Execucomp covers firms in the S&P Composite 1500 Index (which includes the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, and S&P SmallCap 600) as well as some firms that were previously removed from the index but are still trading and some requested by Execucomp clients. Years mentioned refer to fiscal years, under the convention that companies with fiscal closings after May 31 in a given year are assigned to that fiscal year while companies with fiscal closings on or before May 31 in a given year are assigned to the previous fiscal year. Use of the term “CEO” is based on the use of this term in the Execucomp database, and is believed to be equivalent to the term “PEO” used in this release and in the final rules.

Table 1. Use of executive stock grants by registrants covered by Execucomp

	All Firms in Database	Firms in S&P 500	Firms in S&P MidCap 400	Firms in S&P SmallCap 600
Firms in Sample	1,694	497	393	580
<i>Stock Grants to 2020 CEO:</i>				
% of CEOs Granted Stock in 2020	81.0%	87.5%	85.0%	82.2%
<i>Among subset of firms for which 2020 CEO was also CEO in 2019 and 2018:</i>				
% of CEOs Granted Stock 0 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	11.2%	8.7%	8.3%	11.7%
% of CEOs Granted Stock 1 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	5.9%	4.6%	6.3%	5.5%
% of CEOs Granted Stock 2 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	16.6%	14.2%	19.1%	16.3%
% of CEOs Granted Stock 3 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	66.3%	72.5%	66.3%	66.5%
<i>Stock Grants to Other 2020 NEOs:</i>				
% of Firms that Granted Stock to Any NEO other than CEO in 2020	86.8%	92.6%	90.3%	88.4%
Among Firms that Made Such Grants, Average Number of Other NEOs Granted Stock in 2020	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9

Per the first row of each panel of Table 1, roughly 80 to 90 percent of registrants, both large and small, make use of stock grants to CEOs and other NEOs in a given year. The last row of the first panel of Table 1 indicates that about two-thirds of registrants, and slightly more among the largest registrants, make such grants to the CEO every year. The prevalence and frequency of stock grants have not changed markedly since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁶³

⁴⁶³ See Proposing Release at Table 1.

The use of option grants,⁴⁶⁴ and the frequency of such grants to the CEO, by some of the potentially affected registrants is reported in the table below.⁴⁶⁵

Table 2. Use of executive stock option grants by registrants covered by Execucomp

	All Firms in Database	Firms in S&P 500	Firms in S&P MidCap 400	Firms in S&P SmallCap 600
Firms in Sample	1,694	497	393	580
<i>Option Grants to 2020 CEO</i>				
% of CEOs Granted Options in 2020	22.4%	31.2%	20.9%	20.9%
<i>Among subset of firms for which 2020 CEO was also CEO in 2019 and 2018:</i>				
% of CEOs Granted Options 0 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	61.5%	50.4%	59.8%	67.7%
% of CEOs Granted Options 1 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	13.0%	12.3%	15.8%	12.4%
% of CEOs Granted Options 2 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	14.7%	20.7%	14.5%	10.6%
% of CEOs Granted Options 3 out of Past 3 Years (2018-2020)	10.8%	16.6%	9.9%	9.3%
<i>Option Grants to Other 2020 NEOs:</i>				
% of Firms that Granted Options to Any NEO other than CEO in 2020	31.2%	42.1%	28.5%	29.1%
Among Firms that Made Such Grants, Average Number of Other NEOs Granted Options in 2020	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8

Per the first row of the first panel of Table 2, roughly 30 percent of the largest registrants, and about 20 percent of smaller registrants, grant options to their CEOs in a given year. This represents a significant drop, of greater than half, in the use of options to incentivize

⁴⁶⁴ Throughout this release, the term “option” is used to refer to instruments such as stock options, stock appreciation rights and similar instruments with option-like features.

⁴⁶⁵ See *supra* note 462.

CEOs across all categories since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁶⁶ The decline in option grants to CEOs has largely been offset by an increase in the number and size of performance-contingent stock grants,⁴⁶⁷ marking the continuation of a trend also discussed in the Proposing Release.⁴⁶⁸ Per the first row of the second panel of Table 2, the granting of options to any other NEO is a bit more prevalent, with roughly 40 percent of the largest and about 30 percent of smaller registrants using such grants in a given year, but these rates have also dropped significantly since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁶⁹ In contrast to stock grants, option grants are also less frequent; per the last row of the first panel of Table 2, about 10 to 15 percent of registrants grant options to the CEO every year.

Because the final rules require the valuation of equity awards annually until the time of vesting, we have also considered the variation in vesting schedules. Equity awards may be subject to time-based or performance-based vesting, or a combination of the two. Awards with time-based vesting may vest in full at the end of their vesting period (“cliff vesting”) or in increments over the period of vesting (“graded vesting”).

Market practices regarding vesting schedules have remained relatively consistent since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁷⁰ We estimate that about 45 percent of stock grants are

⁴⁶⁶ See Proposing Release at Table 2, reporting that 64.1%, 49.0%, and 43.1% of S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, and S&P SmallCap 600 constituents respectively granted options to their CEO in 2012.

⁴⁶⁷ See, e.g., Pay Governance, *S&P 500 CEO Compensation Increase Trends* (Jan. 13, 2021), available at <https://www.paygovernance.com/viewpoints/s-p-500-ceo-compensation-increase-trends-4>; and Gallagher, *CEO and Executive Compensation Practices Report: 2020 Edition* (February 2021), available at <https://www.ajg.com/us/news-and-insights/2021/feb/ceo-executive-compensation-practices-report-2020/>.

⁴⁶⁸ See Proposing Release at n. 133 and the accompanying text (discussing the increased prevalence of performance-contingent equity grants).

⁴⁶⁹ See Proposing Release at Table 2.

⁴⁷⁰ See Proposing Release at 35 for additional estimates with respect to vesting structures at and prior to the time of the Proposing Release based on third-party studies. We were unable to obtain updated third-party studies,

subject to time-based vesting, though this has declined slightly (by about three percentage points) since the time of the Proposing Release with the growth in reliance on performance-contingent stock.⁴⁷¹ Of the time-vesting stock awards, roughly one-third have cliff-vesting schedules while the vast majority of the remaining have graded vesting in annual increments.⁴⁷² For the stock awards that vest based on achieving performance conditions (approximately 55 percent of stock awards), the vast majority have cliff-vesting schedules.⁴⁷³ Approximately ten percent of awards with performance-based vesting also have an additional time-based vesting period at the end of the performance period.⁴⁷⁴ For option awards, the vast majority have time-based, graded vesting in annual increments.⁴⁷⁵ Given the decline in option awards (which tend to have graded vesting schedules) and the increasing prevalence of performance-contingent stock (which tends to cliff-vest) discussed above, there has been a corresponding increase in cliff-vesting overall.⁴⁷⁶

For affected registrants other than SRCs, compensation related to pension plans is also measured differently in executive compensation actually paid, as reported under the final rules,

but have instead provided statistics based on staff analysis of available data. These statistics are largely consistent with the estimates presented in the Proposing Release.

⁴⁷¹ This estimate is based on staff analysis of data about equity grants by 1,100 large registrants from 2018 to 2020 (or, for estimates around the time of the Proposing Release, from 2012 to 2015) from the ISS IncentiveLab Database.

⁴⁷² *Id.* About 95% of the awards with graded vesting vest in annual increments. Results are similar if we compute such an estimate around the time of the Proposing Release.

⁴⁷³ *See supra* note 471. About 85% (about 80% around the time of the Proposing Release) of the awards with performance-based vesting cliff-vest.

⁴⁷⁴ *See supra* note 471. Results are similar if we compute such an estimate around the time of the Proposing Release.

⁴⁷⁵ *See supra* note 471. About 95% of the option grants have time-based vesting, of which about 85% have graded vesting, of which about 95% vest in annual increments. Results are similar if we compute such estimates around the time of the Proposing Release.

⁴⁷⁶ *See supra* note 471. At the time of the Proposing Release, roughly 45% of new equity awards cliff-vested; this rate has now increased to about 55%.

than it is in the Summary Compensation Table. The use of pension plans and the years of credited service at some of the potentially affected registrants are reported in the table below.⁴⁷⁷

Table 3. Use of pension plans by registrants covered by Execucomp

	All Firms in Database	Firms in S&P 500	Firms in S&P MidCap 400	Firms in S&P SmallCap 600
Firms in Sample	1,694	497	393	580
<i>2020 Pension Plans</i>				
% of CEOs with Pension Plans	22.5%	36.4%	24.4%	14.3%
Among Firms with CEO Plans, Median Years of Credited Service in Pension Plan	19.3	21.5	17.6	16.9
% Firms with Pension Plans for any NEO other than CEO	29.0%	45.7%	29.5%	19.1%
Among Firms with Other NEO Plans, Average Number of Other NEOs with Pension Plans	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5

There has been a decrease of about ten percentage points in the prevalence of pension plans for CEOs or other NEOs since the time of the Proposing Release.⁴⁷⁸ Per Table 3, such pension plans, and, for those with pension plans, a higher number of years of creditable service, remain more common among larger registrants. For the affected registrants other than SRCs, the final rules require that executive compensation actually paid include only the service cost for the year (and any prior service cost, or credit, associated with plan amendments or initiations), a value which is not currently required to be reported at this disaggregated level and which will usually differ from the total change in actuarial value of pension benefits included in total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table. In particular, the value currently included in total compensation reflects the change in actuarial pension value related to changes

⁴⁷⁷ See *supra* note 462.

⁴⁷⁸ See Proposing Release at Table 3.

in the value of benefits accrued in prior years as well as the value of benefits earned during the applicable fiscal year. As such, the value currently included with respect to pensions in total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table will generally be more volatile (because of changes in interest rates and other actuarial assumptions) than the value to be included with respect to pensions in the executive compensation actually paid measure. The degree of difference between these two computations will generally increase with an executive's total number of years of credited service (and thus the extent of benefits already accumulated) under the pension plan.

Besides the decreased prevalence of option awards and pension plans, and the increased reliance on performance contingent-stock awards, there have also been changes since the time of the Proposing Release in the performance metrics used by registrants in their incentive plans. For example, as noted in the Reopening Release, there appears to have been a decline in the use of TSR as the sole metric used in long-term incentive plans, in those cases where the awards' vesting or quantities are contingent on one or more performance metrics.⁴⁷⁹ Among large companies, most use one to three financial metrics in their CEO's long-term incentive plan, with two metrics being the most common number.⁴⁸⁰ The most commonly used metric among

⁴⁷⁹ See, e.g., Meridian 2020 Survey (summarizing responses to a survey from 108 companies, and discussing, among other developments, a decline in the use of TSR as the sole performance metric in long-term incentive plans, from 47% in 2016 to 30% in 2020, and the recent use by some companies of TSR as a modifier to results initially determined by one or more other financial metrics). However, as a result of the difficulty in setting absolute or accounting performance targets given recent uncertainty due to, e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic, some market participants predict at least a temporary increase in the reliance on relative TSR as a performance metric. See, e.g., Aon 2020 Study.

⁴⁸⁰ See, e.g., Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, *2021 Trends and Developments in Executive Compensation* (April 30, 2020), available at <https://www.meridiancp.com/insights/2021-meridian-trends-and-developments-survey/> ("Meridian 2021 Survey") (summarizing responses to a survey from 309 large companies, and indicating that 35%, 51%, and 12% of the respondents used one, two, and three metrics respectively in long-term incentive plans); and Aon 2020 Study (presenting, in Figure 8, the number of metrics used in the CEO's long-term incentive plan among S&P 500 companies, broken down by industry, with an average of two metrics used in every industry).

these companies is still TSR, followed by profitability measures (particularly measures of operating income), and then scaled profitability measures (such as return on equity or return on invested capital).⁴⁸¹ Commenters pointed out that the metrics used are often non-GAAP financial measures.⁴⁸²

Some commenters indicated that another recent change in compensation practices has been an increased linkage of pay to ESG performance.⁴⁸³ Our research confirms that this appears to be a growing practice, but that consideration of ESG metrics does not often seem to be tied to specific quantitative goals and that ESG metrics are generally used in short-term incentive plans.⁴⁸⁴ These plans, such as annual bonus programs, generally make up a significantly smaller portion of total executive pay as compared to long-term incentive plans.⁴⁸⁵ As in the case of metrics for long-term incentive plans, among large companies, most use one to three financial metrics in their CEO's short-term incentive plan, with two financial metrics

⁴⁸¹ See, e.g., Meridian 2021 Survey (summarizing responses to a survey from 309 large companies, and indicating that TSR is the most commonly used long-term incentive performance metric, with use reported by 60% of the respondents); and Aon 2020 Study (indicating, in Figure 9, that TSR is the most commonly used metric in the CEO's long-term incentive plan among S&P 500 companies in most industries, where the use of TSR ranges from 22% to 61% of companies depending on the industry). Even when TSR is not used as an explicit performance metric, we note that these incentives are usually delivered in the form of stock awards, whose value will vary with the stock price.

⁴⁸² See, e.g., letters from As You Sow 2022; CII 2022; IBC 2022; Nareit; Pawliczek; and Teamsters. See also Nicholas Guest, S.P. Kothari, and Robert Pozen, *Why Do Large Positive Non-GAAP Earnings Adjustments Predict Abnormally High CEO Pay?* ACCT. REV. (forthcoming 2022), available at <https://doi.org/10.2308/TAR-2019-0003>.

⁴⁸³ See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; CII 2022; Georgiev; and Infinite.

⁴⁸⁴ See, e.g., Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, *2021 Study on Environmental, Social and Governance Metrics in Incentive Plans* (Oct. 7, 2021), available at <https://www.meridiancp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Meridian-2021-ESG-Survey.pdf> (reporting the results of a review of the proxy statements of 315 large U.S. companies for the use of ESG metrics in incentive plans).

⁴⁸⁵ See, e.g., Gallagher 2021 Study (reporting, in Figure 1.4, that for Russell 3000 companies in the year 2020, long term incentives represented 71% of the value of total direct compensation to CEOs, compared to 17% of such value being attributed to annual bonuses).

being the most common.⁴⁸⁶ The most commonly used metric among these companies is profitability (particularly measures of operating income), followed by revenues, and then measures of cash flow.⁴⁸⁷ It is also common to include business unit performance goals and non-financial metrics, such as measures of individual performance, strategic goals, or ESG metrics.⁴⁸⁸ There may be overlap in the measures used in executive’s short-term incentive plans and those used in their long-term incentive plans, but more often than not these metrics are different.⁴⁸⁹

There is no consensus in the market on the number of metrics that should be used in designing executive compensation, with some advocating for the use of more metrics⁴⁹⁰ and others advocating for fewer.⁴⁹¹

⁴⁸⁶ See, e.g., Meridian 2021 Survey (summarizing responses to a survey from 309 large companies, and indicating that 37%, 46%, and 11% of the respondents used one, two, and three financial metrics respectively in short-term incentive plans); and Aon 2020 Study (presenting, in Figure 1, the number of financial metrics used in the CEO’s short-term incentive plan among S&P 500 companies, broken down by industry, with an average of two metrics used in every industry except Energy, with an average of three metrics, and Real Estate, with an average of one metric).

⁴⁸⁷ See, e.g., Meridian 2021 Survey and Aon 2020 Study.

⁴⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁸⁹ See, e.g., Pearl Meyer & Partners, LLC, *Overlap of Executive Incentive Plan Performance Measures: Is the Concern Warranted?* (December 2019), available at <https://www.pearlmeyer.com/overlap-executive-incentive-plan-performance-measures-concern-warranted.pdf>.

⁴⁹⁰ See, e.g., letter from Better Markets 2022 (stating that any issuer using less than five performance metrics is “likely focusing NEO performance on too small a group of metrics”); and Radhakrishnan Gopalan, John Horn, and Todd Milbourn, *Comp Targets That Work*, HARVARD BUS. REV., Sept. 2017, at 102, available at <https://hbr.org/2017/09/comp-targets-that-work> (indicating that using too few metrics can “create opportunities to manage to the targets” and suggesting that companies use multiple metrics that are not too closely correlated).

⁴⁹¹ See, e.g., Norges Bank Investment Management, *CEO Remuneration Position Paper* (Apr. 7, 2017), available at <https://www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/responsible-investment/our-voting-records/position-papers/ceo-remuneration> (stating that shares awarded to a CEO should not be subject to any performance conditions, which “are often ineffective and may result in unbalanced outcomes”); and Council of Institutional Investors, *Policies on Executive Compensation* (Sept. 17, 2019), available at <https://www.cii.org/files/ciicorporategovernancepolicies/20190918NewExecCompPolicies.pdf> (“CII 2019 Policies”) (criticizing the “numerous and wide-ranging” metrics that contribute to the complexity of performance-based pay).

Overall, it is clear that the structure of executive compensation continues to evolve, as noted by commenters,⁴⁹² and further changes may be on the horizon. For example, recent tax law changes⁴⁹³ and concerns about the complexity and effectiveness of performance-contingent stock awards⁴⁹⁴ could encourage registrants to reduce their reliance on such awards. Uncertainty in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic⁴⁹⁵ and lower say-on-pay approval⁴⁹⁶ at large companies in recent years, as compared to previous years, could also drive changes in compensation structure, though it remains difficult to predict whether these factors will have lasting effects and what such effects are likely to be.

C. Discussion of Economic Effects

The final rules require registrants to present, in one location, information that for the most part is disclosed in various other locations (and using different computations) under existing rules, and to tag the new disclosure using a machine-readable data language (Inline XBRL). The anticipated benefits and costs of the final rules are therefore driven by the impact that this additional format for presenting information may have on investors and registrants,

⁴⁹² See, e.g., letters from CEC 2022; Davis Polk; and SCG.

⁴⁹³ See IRS Notice 2018-68, 2018-36 I.R.B. 418 (regarding, among other things, the revision to Section 162(m) that removed the exception for qualified performance-based compensation in determining the amount of remuneration for any covered employee that would not be deductible by a registrant for tax purposes). See also Kevin Murphy & Michael Jensen, *The Politics of Pay: The Unintended Consequences of Regulating Executive Compensation*, 3 J. L. FIN. & ACCT. 189 (2018) (stating that amendments to Section 162(m) passed in 2017 would reduce or eliminate negative consequences of this rule, such as the “recent (and ill-advised) escalation of performance-share plans”). However, recent studies have generally not found evidence of significant changes in compensation structure in reaction to this change in tax law. See *infra* note 596.

⁴⁹⁴ See, e.g., Marc Hodak, *Are Performance Shares Shareholder Friendly?* 31 J. APP. CORP. FIN., No. 3, 126 (Summer 2019); and CII 2019 Policies.

⁴⁹⁵ See, e.g., Pay Governance, *The COVID-19 Pandemic’s Fleeting and Lasting Impact on Executive Compensation* (Apr. 2022), available at <https://www.paygovernance.com/viewpoints/the-covid-19-pandemics-fleeting-and-lasting-impact-on-executive-compensation>.

⁴⁹⁶ See, e.g., Semler Brossy, *2022 Say on Pay & Proxy Results* (May 26, 2022), available at <https://semlebrossy.com/insights/2022-say-on-pay-report/> (documenting a decline in say-on-pay voting support at S&P 500 companies in 2021 and 2022 relative to previous years).

rather than by the disclosure of new underlying informational content that investors could not already access or that would require registrants to collect significant new data. The economic benefits and costs of the final rules, including impacts on efficiency, competition and capital formation, are discussed below. We also discuss the relative benefits and costs of significant, reasonable alternatives to the implementation choices reflected in the final rules.

1. Introduction

As discussed in the Proposing Release, compensating executive officers with pay that varies with registrant performance may encourage executive officers, through financial incentives, to exert effort and make decisions that create shareholder value. However, there are also potential negative consequences of such compensation plans. For example, some such plans may cause executives to focus overly on short-term performance to the detriment of long-term performance, or may make some executives less likely to take on risky but (from a typical shareholder's perspective) valuable projects if they are unwilling to take the chance that the project could fail and result in lower compensation than would result from less risky projects.

An optimal compensation policy is generally considered to be one that maximizes shareholder⁴⁹⁷ value in the long term by balancing the need to provide executives with the incentive to perform well against the monetary costs and potential detrimental effects of the compensation policy. What constitutes an optimal compensation policy, including which performance metrics should be considered and how much compensation should vary with these metrics, is difficult to ascertain and will vary with a registrant's individual circumstances.

⁴⁹⁷ Some argue that optimal compensation would maximize broader stakeholder value, not just the value of shareholders, while others respond that long-term shareholder value incorporates effects on other stakeholders. *See, e.g.*, letter from TCA 2022.

Academic research remains mixed as to whether prevailing compensation structures are optimal, are too closely linked to company performance, or should be more sensitive to company performance.⁴⁹⁸ Thus, it is unclear whether changes that would more closely link executive pay with registrant performance than current compensation structures would have a positive, a negative, or no impact on shareholder value creation.

In addition to uncertainties about the optimality of pay-versus-performance alignment, there are challenges in measuring such alignment. For example, the available performance statistics may not adequately measure a given executive's contribution to a registrant's performance, such as when registrant performance is strongly related to market moves, sector opportunities, commodity prices, or other factors unrelated to managerial effort or skill.⁴⁹⁹ Even if the performance measure were not subject to such concerns, it could be difficult to match registrant performance with the associated executive actions and, perhaps, related compensation because of timing differences. For example, an executive may be rewarded with extra compensation for an accomplishment in the year it is made, even though a registrant's expected profits related to this executive performance (such as an investment or restructuring decision)

⁴⁹⁸ See, e.g., Alex Edmans, Xavier Gabaix & Dirk Jenter, *Executive Compensation: A Survey of Theory and Evidence*, in Benjamin Hermalin & Michael Weisbach (eds.), *HANDBOOK ECON. CORP. GOV.* (2017), at 383-539 (“Edmans *et al.* 2017 Survey Paper”) (summarizing theoretical and empirical research on executive compensation, including on its sensitivity to performance, and noting that the results are mixed, and that “[e]ven seemingly fundamental questions, such as the causal effect of pay on firm outcomes, ... remain largely unanswered”). For seminal studies presenting differing views, see, e.g., Alex Edmans & Xavier Gabaix, *Is CEO Pay Really Inefficient? A Survey of New Optimal Contracting Theories*. 15 *EUR. FIN. MGMT.* (2009), at 486-496; Michael Jensen & Kevin Murphy, *Performance Pay and Top-Management Incentives*. 98 *J. POL. ECON.* 225 (1990); and Lucian Bebchuk & Jesse Fried, *PAY WITHOUT PERFORMANCE: THE UNFULFILLED PROMISE OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*, Harvard University Press (Oct. 2006).

⁴⁹⁹ See, e.g., Marianne Bertrand & Sendhil Mullainathan, *Are CEOs Rewarded for Luck? The Ones Without Principals Are*, 116 *Q. J. OF ECON.* 901 (2001). Other situations in which registrant performance statistics may differ from an executive's performance include cases in which the statistics measure managerial effort but not of the particular manager in question (which may be particularly likely in the case of NEOs other than the PEO) and situations in which other factors such as registrant size affect the translation of a given level of managerial effort into the measured statistics.

might not follow until several years later. Similarly, a registrant's stock price may rise at the announcement of a new PEO who is expected to add significant value to the registrant, even though he or she may not commence employment and begin receiving compensation until the following year. The alignment of an executive's financial incentives with registrant performance can also be difficult to evaluate without also considering holdings of vested equity which link an executive's wealth accumulation to the performance of the company whether or not they were obtained as compensation.⁵⁰⁰ Such issues may lead to concerns with any standardized approach to presenting the relationship between pay and performance.

Despite the uncertainty and challenges involved in evaluating the relation of pay with performance, pay-versus-performance alignment is likely important to investors. In fact, academic research concludes that the incentives created for executives through the linkage of their pay with registrant performance outcomes may be the most value-relevant feature of current executive compensation plans, beyond even the level of executive pay.⁵⁰¹ Accordingly, investors may consider the optimality of pay-versus-performance alignment as part of their evaluation of executive compensation packages when making voting decisions relating to the compensation of the NEOs and the election of directors, as well as when making investment decisions.⁵⁰²

⁵⁰⁰ See, e.g., Kevin J. Murphy, *Executive Compensation: Where We Are, and How We Got There*, HANDBOOK ECON. FIN., Volume 2 (George Constantinides, Milton Harris & René Stulz eds., 2013), at 211-356 ("Murphy 2013 Study") (stating that incentive compensation is negatively correlated with manager's vested equity interests, reflecting the redundancy of granting further equity awards to executives whose wealth is already substantially tied to the company's equity).

⁵⁰¹ See, e.g., Edmans *et al.* 2017 Survey Paper (stating that "[the] level of pay receives the most criticism, but usually amounts to only a small fraction of firm value. Badly structured incentives, on the other hand, can easily cause value losses that are orders of magnitudes larger.").

⁵⁰² See, e.g., Stanford 2015 Investor Survey (stating that 64% of institutional investors surveyed indicated that their firms used pay-for-performance alignment information from proxy statements to make voting decisions; 34% of those surveyed indicated that this information was used to make investment decisions).

2. Benefits

For the most part, the final rules require a different presentation of certain existing information rather than the disclosure of new underlying informational content. The primary benefits of the final rules relative to the baseline will therefore depend on the extent to which the computations provided or the format used for the required disclosure makes it easier or less costly for investors to evaluate how executive compensation relates to registrant performance.

As discussed above, investors currently have access to detailed information disclosed by registrants with respect to executive compensation and registrant financial performance, but some investors have expressed dissatisfaction with existing disclosures. Data from the currently required, standardized tables and accompanying information may require further computation and analysis before investors can evaluate actual historical pay-versus-performance alignment under the baseline. Also, voluntary disclosures that provide more direct measures of the historical pay-versus-performance relationship are provided by a minority of registrants and lack standardization and comparability, as discussed in the Baseline section above. The more standardized quantitative analyses of pay-versus-performance alignment provided by the major proxy advisory firms to their clients, as well as the analyses undertaken by certain large institutional investors on their own, demonstrate shareholder demand for additional computations regarding this relationship, beyond existing disclosures.⁵⁰³

Investors may therefore benefit from the final rules to the extent that the new presentation of data required by these final rules lowers their burden of analysis in evaluating the executive compensation policies of the affected registrants. If the repackaging of some of the information from existing disclosures into the required pay-versus-performance disclosure,

⁵⁰³ See, e.g., *supra* notes 443 and 444.

and the Inline XBRL tagging of this disclosure, allows investors to more quickly or easily process the information accurately, the final rules may generate productive efficiencies by preventing duplicative analytical effort by investors. If the disclosure helps investors process and understand compensation data faster, this information may also be more quickly incorporated in market prices, marginally increasing the informational efficiency of markets.

The final rules should make it much easier for an investor reviewing a proxy statement to relate registrant performance with concurrent changes in the value of compensation, because the amount disclosed as executive compensation actually paid will more closely track these changes than currently required compensation disclosure. Further, for a number of reasons, the disclosure required under the final rules is expected to be significantly more comparable across registrants and across time than existing required disclosures in the CD&A regarding how pay relates to performance as well as current voluntary pay-versus-performance disclosures. This enhanced comparability will likely enable more efficient processing of the information. For example, the consistent tabular format will likely make the information easier to find, and standardization of the measures of pay, TSR, and net income will allow investors to understand what these measures represent without having to examine varying definitions used by different registrants. In addition, prescribing particular measures of pay and performance reduces the ability of registrants to only include measures that lead to more favorable pay-versus-performance disclosures, which, in turn, would reduce their utility and comparability. The specific definition of executive compensation actually paid under the final rules also enhances the comparability of the disclosures, as discussed in more detail below, as it treats similar economic situations relatively consistently, allowing investors to more easily evaluate the disclosure in the context of the disclosure of other registrants.

Some commenters agreed that such disclosures may reduce the time, effort, and/or cost required to review proxy statements,⁵⁰⁴ with several noting that the proposed disclosure could be used by investors to more easily review disclosures to identify which registrants' compensation arrangements they should investigate in greater detail.⁵⁰⁵ Also, many commenters supported the importance of the consistency and comparability of the disclosures.⁵⁰⁶

On the other hand, a number of commenters indicated that meaningful comparability of pay-versus-performance disclosure is not feasible or not desirable given, for example, the degree of variation in the circumstances of registrants and the vast, differing array of considerations that go into their compensation programs.⁵⁰⁷ We acknowledge that perfect comparability may be impossible to achieve, and that some registrants may choose to supplement the required disclosures to better communicate their specific situation. However, compensation and performance, and their alignment, also cannot be properly evaluated in a vacuum. Broader economic conditions and the labor market for executive talent have significant effects on the appropriate level and performance-sensitivity of pay.⁵⁰⁸ Pay-versus-performance disclosures that can be compared across registrants should facilitate investors' consideration of these factors. Registrants already have substantial flexibility to provide tailored disclosures in proxy statements with respect to the relation of pay with performance. However, as discussed above, many investors are obtaining standardized third-party analyses of

⁵⁰⁴ See, e.g., letters from Fariant; Hermes; LGIM; OPERS; SVA; and TIAA.

⁵⁰⁵ See, e.g., letters from Hermes and OPERS.

⁵⁰⁶ See, e.g., letters from American Tower; As You Sow 2015; Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; CalSTRS; CAP; CFA; CII 2015; Fariant; Hermes; Hook; KPMG; OPERS; PDI; PRI; Quirin; Teamsters; and TIAA.

⁵⁰⁷ See, e.g., letters from BorgWarner; Celanese; Exxon; FSR; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; SCG; SCSGP; and Simpson Thacher.

⁵⁰⁸ See, e.g., Edmans *et al.* 2017 Survey Paper.

pay-versus-performance across different registrants, or constructing their own, which demonstrates demand for more consistent, comparable disclosure.

Some commenters indicated that, whether or not comparability is desirable, the proposed amendments would not actually provide disclosures that could be compared across registrants.⁵⁰⁹ These commenters stated that the proposed disclosure would not be comparable because, for example, equity granting and vesting practices vary across registrants,⁵¹⁰ valuation assumptions may vary across registrants,⁵¹¹ and there is no single way to uniformly measure performance across different registrants.⁵¹² We expect that the revised definition of executive compensation actually paid will increase the comparability of this measure across registrants with different compensation structures. In particular, for outstanding equity awards between their grant and vesting date, the change in value reported as part of this measure for a particular year is equal to the change in fair value during that particular year, and therefore may be associated with performance during the same year. This is true regardless of the grant and vesting patterns, such that similar economic exposure for executives across different registrants should be reflected more similarly than under the proposed amendments, even when the formal structure differs.

With respect to the concern about the lack of comparability of performance measures, several commenters agreed with our view that, despite certain concerns discussed below, TSR is the most comparable financial performance measure available.⁵¹³ Given that TSR is nonetheless

⁵⁰⁹ See, e.g., letters from Celanese; Hodak; Honeywell; IBC 2015; SCSGP; and Simpson Thacher.

⁵¹⁰ See, e.g., letters from Celanese; Hodak; SCSGP; and Simpson Thacher.

⁵¹¹ See, e.g., letters from IBC 2015 and Simpson Thacher.

⁵¹² See, e.g., letters from Celanese and Honeywell.

⁵¹³ See, e.g., letters from Davis Polk 2022; Hodak; and TIAA.

an imperfect measure, the inclusion of peer group TSR, net income, and at least one Company-Selected Measure may provide useful context for investors when comparing the disclosed performance across registrants. Finally, with respect to the concern about varying valuation assumptions, the disclosure of equity award valuation assumptions when they differ materially from the disclosures of assumptions as of the grant date may help investors to identify if a particular registrant's approach to these assumptions appears to be an outlier. Overall, as noted above, perfect comparability is difficult to achieve. However, the final rules are intended to provide some basic standardized elements that can be more easily reviewed and compared across registrants. At the same time, they also include more tailored elements that may better reflect registrants' individual circumstances, such as additional registrant-specific context, significant latitude in how registrants describe the relationships between the measures in the prescribed table, and the option of supplemental disclosures in case, in the registrant's view, additional detail or clarifications would be helpful.

The overall size of the potential benefit to investors depends on the extent to which the required disclosure approximates or contributes to any of the calculations and analyses that investors would choose to perform in order to process the existing disclosures. That is, the benefits of consistency and comparability will apply only to the extent that investors find the prescribed measures to be useful. While the specific extent of benefits is difficult to ascertain, commenters as well as our observations of current analyses by or on behalf of investors provide support that the disclosures are likely to be useful to investors.

For example, the new measure of executive compensation actually paid will reflect new required computations (based on information in existing disclosures) that may be particularly relevant in the context of evaluating the relationship of pay with performance. These

computations may make information of interest to investors more readily available than it is under the baseline. Commenters indicating that investors would find the proposed measure of executive compensation actually paid to be useful generally cited potential benefits discussed in the Proposing Release, such as the fact that this measure would reflect the change in value of equity awards based on performance outcomes after they are granted,⁵¹⁴ that it would focus on economic exposure due to compensation committee intent and not executives' personal investment decisions,⁵¹⁵ that it would reflect all elements of compensation for completeness and comparability,⁵¹⁶ and that it would eliminate noise caused by the revaluation of pension benefits earned in prior periods.⁵¹⁷ The revised definition of executive compensation actually paid preserves all of these features, while also mitigating concerns raised by a large number of commenters about a likely timing mismatch between the proposed measure of pay and the associated performance.⁵¹⁸ By requiring the revaluation of equity awards every year, the revised measure significantly improves the degree of matching between the period to which a change in pay is ascribed and the period of the associated performance, which should make the measure substantially more useful for investors.⁵¹⁹

The revised measure is also very similar to the concept of realizable pay, discussed above. A number of commenters indicated that a realizable pay measure would be particularly

⁵¹⁴ See, e.g., letters from CII 2015; LGIM; Pawliczek; and TIAA.

⁵¹⁵ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; Hall; OPERS; and Public Citizen.

⁵¹⁶ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; and OPERS.

⁵¹⁷ See, e.g., letters from Hall and TIAA.

⁵¹⁸ See Section IV.C.4.iii below for more detail on these concerns.

⁵¹⁹ See, e.g., letter from TIAA (noting that addressing the alignment issue “would greatly improve the clarity and value of the disclosure for investors”).

appropriate for evaluating the alignment of pay and performance.⁵²⁰ While definitions of realizable pay vary,⁵²¹ they reflect, like executive compensation actually paid, an attempt to measure the change in value of an executive’s pay package—including outstanding awards that have not yet been realized—after the grant date, as performance outcomes are experienced. We believe that the increasing consideration of realizable pay (as computed by third parties) by investors when evaluating pay and performance alignment⁵²² is evidence that a measure with similar features,⁵²³ such as the adopted measure of executive compensation actually paid, is likely to be useful to investors in this context.⁵²⁴

Although investors could estimate executive compensation actually paid using existing disclosures, and may already be making similar estimates on their own or relying on third party estimates of related measures, they may benefit from these computations becoming readily available in the prescribed compensation measure. The newly disclosed computations could reduce duplicative analytical effort by replacing or validating related investor or third party estimates. In addition, some investors or third parties hired by investors may be interested in

⁵²⁰ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; Pearl; PG 2015; PG 2022; and SCSGP (citing the conclusions of a broader working group led by the Conference Board). Others recommended the adopted approach or other variations similar to realizable pay. See letters from CAP; Farient; Hodak; Infinite; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁵²¹ Realizable pay generally reflects the end-of-period value of outstanding equity awards as well as the value of any cash and equity awards realized during the period, with a focus on equity awards that were granted within a particular horizon. Differences across definitions include whether outstanding options are valued at fair value or intrinsic (“in-the-money”) value, and whether the value of performance- or time-based awards is recognized when earned, when vested, or at the end of the period. See, e.g., ISS Realizable Pay Article.

⁵²² See *supra* note 454.

⁵²³ Differences between realizable pay measures and the adopted definition of executive compensation actually paid and associated costs and benefits for this purpose are discussed in more detail in Section IV.C.4.iii below.

⁵²⁴ To the extent that some investors may be interested in considering the relationship of performance with a measure of pay that reflects the grant date value of equity awards, they would be able to refer to the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation required alongside executive compensation actually paid in the tabular disclosure. As discussed above, some of the existing pay-for-performance analyses by, or on behalf of, investors use such a measure, though most of the analyses that we observe also supplement this with a realizable pay measure. See *supra* notes 446 and 448.

leveraging the disclosures to more easily compute slightly different pay measures, whether these are the measures they currently use under the baseline or refined versions of these measures that are more feasible to construct due to the availability of the new disclosures, or in using parts of the required computations for other purposes.⁵²⁵ In such cases they are likely to benefit from the required footnote disclosure of the adjustments made to compute executive compensation actually paid and the disclosure of equity valuation assumptions, if materially different from the grant date assumptions. Also, requiring that the disclosure be provided in a structured data language may benefit investors interested in extracting and analyzing some or all of the data in the disclosure across a large number of filings.

With respect to the performance information required in the new disclosures, as discussed above, there are challenges associated with measuring an executive's contribution to registrant performance that may lead to concerns with any performance measure. Commenters expressed a number of concerns with the use of TSR in particular in evaluating executive performance, such as its sensitivity to external factors outside of the control of executives,⁵²⁶ a possible emphasis on short-term performance,⁵²⁷ and the possibility of strategies that could artificially inflate TSR.⁵²⁸ However, we are not aware of, and commenters did not identify, any standard, singular measure that would be a uniformly better alternative, and some commenters

⁵²⁵ See, e.g., letters from CII 2015 (stating that “[s]ophisticated investors will make different adjustments to the compensation information... they are given”); and As You Sow 2015 (expressing interest in a cumulative measure of executive compensation actually paid, which we note could be constructed from the annual measures that will be disclosed).

⁵²⁶ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; Aspen; CalPERS 2015; CEC 2015; Celanese; Dimensional; FSR; Hay; IBC 2015; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; Mercer; NACCO; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; PDI; Pearl; Samuelson; and SBA-FL.

⁵²⁷ See, e.g., letters from AFREF; ASA; Blackrock; BRT 2015; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Coalition; FedEx 2015; FSR; Hall; IBC 2015; IBC 2022; Mercer; NACCO; NACD 2015; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; Samuelson; SCG; Simpson Thacher; and WorldatWork.

⁵²⁸ See, e.g., letters from Better Markets; Hodak; IBC 2022; McGuireWoods; NACCO; Pearl; and PDI.

noted that TSR would be a useful measure. In particular, commenters that indicated that investors would find TSR to be useful noted that it is the ultimate measure of corporate success and shareholder value creation⁵²⁹ and it is widely comparable across registrants.⁵³⁰ We agree with these commenters that, despite its limitations, TSR is likely to be a useful measure in this context, particularly because it incorporates information about a variety of facets of registrant performance, including market expectations of the future impact of current executive actions, and it is responsible for a significant amount of the variation in compensation outcomes experienced by executives. Specifically, academic studies indicate that changes in the value of equity awards after the grant date, with the movement of stock prices, are the primary channel through which pay is linked to registrant performance.⁵³¹ TSR is mechanically a significant determinant of executive pay outcomes, as it is the most commonly used metric in long-term incentive plans, and, more importantly, a majority of CEO compensation is awarded in the form of equity awards, whose value is closely tied to stock prices even when TSR is not explicitly used as a performance metric.⁵³² Current market practices provide further evidence that TSR is likely to be useful to investors in this context: every investor and third-party analysis of

⁵²⁹ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; Farient; Hermes; Hodak; and OPERS.

⁵³⁰ See, e.g., letters from Barnard 2015; Barnard 2022; CII 2015; Davis Polk 2022; Hodak; and TIAA.

⁵³¹ See, e.g., Edmans *et al.* 2017 Survey Paper (presenting evidence that “the vast majority of executive incentives stem from revaluations of stock and option holdings, rather than changes in annual pay”); and Murphy 2013 Study (stating that studies show that virtually all of the sensitivity of pay to corporate performance for the typical CEO is attributable to the direct link between stock price performance and the CEO’s portfolio of stock and options). See also letter from Hodak (stating that, for the average company, “upwards of 80 percent of the real variation in the value of pay would derive from unvested equity”).

⁵³² See Section IV.B.3 above. One commenter stated that the Proposing Release did not provide “any compelling evidence that [TSR] is a metric commonly used by companies to measure performance or in setting compensation.” See letter from CCMC 2015. Section IV.B.3 above provides more detail on the significant use of TSR as a performance metric as well as the heavy reliance on equity awards, whose value is closely tied to TSR, in compensating executives. However, as discussed in this section, there is also other evidence that TSR may be an appropriate measure for this purpose.

pay-for-performance that we have observed incorporates TSR as a primary performance measure.⁵³³

However, even if TSR, despite the limitations noted above, is a particularly useful measure for the purpose of evaluating the relation of pay with registrant performance, it may not provide a complete picture of registrant performance. Further, relying solely on TSR to evaluate registrant and executive performance may even be misleading in certain situations, such as when expected outperformance is already reflected in the starting stock price,⁵³⁴ when a stock is thinly traded,⁵³⁵ or when market dynamics cause stock returns to become particularly disconnected from fundamental performance.⁵³⁶ The required disclosure of additional financial performance measures may help to address these concerns by broadening the picture of registrant performance presented in the disclosure, providing additional detail and context that could enhance the usefulness of the disclosure by certain registrants or for certain investors.

For example, several investors commented that the inclusion of TSR of a peer group would enhance the comparability of TSR,⁵³⁷ perhaps by providing a benchmark for some of the market- or industry-wide factors that may affect performance at each registrant. Some commenters indicated that the required inclusion of a Company-Selected Measure and net income would provide a more complete picture of registrant performance.⁵³⁸ More specifically,

⁵³³ See *supra* note 451.

⁵³⁴ See, e.g., letters from Aspen and SCSGP.

⁵³⁵ See, e.g., letters from Hyster-Yale and NACCO.

⁵³⁶ See, e.g., letters from McGuireWoods and SCG (citing the recent “meme stocks” phenomenon as an example of massive fluctuations in stock price which have little to do with fundamental performance).

⁵³⁷ See, e.g., letters from OPERS and TIAA.

⁵³⁸ See, e.g., with respect to the Company-Selected Measure, letters from Better Markets; CII 2022; and Dimensional; and with respect to net income, letters from CII 2022 and Teamsters.

commenters stated that a Company-Selected Measure would provide insight into the registrant’s perspective⁵³⁹ and a facet of performance that is directly relevant for understanding compensation,⁵⁴⁰ and that net income would provide a more objective accounting benchmark that is not affected by items like non-GAAP adjustments⁵⁴¹ and stock buybacks.⁵⁴² Similarly, some commenters indicated that including a list of the most important performance measures used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to company performance would provide useful context or a more complete view of pay-for-performance programs,⁵⁴³ and may therefore help address concerns that the pay-versus-performance disclosure could otherwise “mislead” investors.⁵⁴⁴ Finally, to the extent registrants include additional supplemental measures of performance, commenters indicated they generally expect investors to benefit from an even more complete picture of performance.⁵⁴⁵

As discussed in the Baseline section above, all of the required performance information is generally already available in existing disclosures in annual reports or the CD&A of proxy statements. However, including this performance information in the pay-versus-performance disclosure may be useful to investors to the extent it limits the time they need to spend referring to other disclosures⁵⁴⁶ in order to interpret the pay-versus-performance disclosure, or prevents

⁵³⁹ See, e.g., letter from AFL-CIO 2022.

⁵⁴⁰ See, e.g., letters from CalPERS 2022; CalSTRS; and Infinite.

⁵⁴¹ See, e.g., letters from As You Sow 2022 and Teamsters.

⁵⁴² See, e.g., letters from Better Markets and CalSTRS.

⁵⁴³ See, e.g., letters from AFREF; Better Markets; and CII 2022.

⁵⁴⁴ See, e.g., letters from AFREF and CII 2022.

⁵⁴⁵ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2022; CalPERS 2015; CFA; CII 2022; and Hay.

⁵⁴⁶ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2022 (stating that shareholders must currently “comb through the narrative disclosure provided in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and then separately match up the company’s actual performance from financial statements”); and As You Sow 2015 (stating that they focus primarily on proxy statements from March to May, and would therefore support moving the Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K graph, which includes TSR and the TSR of a peer group, to the proxy statement from the annual report).

some investors from overlooking important context about the broader performance or pay-for-performance programs of a registrant. The required description, in graphical or narrative form, of the relationship between pay and the performance measures in the prescribed table is not anticipated to provide significant additional information beyond the contents of the table, but if it presents this information effectively, it may help investors to more easily interpret the disclosure.

If the required disclosure is useful to investors, the benefits are likely to vary across investors of different types. For example, it may be particularly beneficial to those investors who do not have access to third-party analyses, have fewer analytical resources, or are less adept at interpreting current disclosures on their own.⁵⁴⁷ That said, some such investors may limit their proxy statement review to items like a voluntarily-provided proxy summary section regardless of the existence of the new disclosure, in which case they are unlikely to benefit.⁵⁴⁸ Among investors with more resources or sophistication, some may benefit by being able to more quickly review proxy statements to determine which to investigate in more detail,⁵⁴⁹ and some may reduce their analytical burdens by relying on information from the new disclosure to replace, to validate, or to more easily construct the inputs for their existing analyses. To the extent third parties are able to similarly leverage information provided in the new disclosures in constructing their own quantitative analyses, they may pass on some of these benefits in the form of a lower cost or a more useful analysis to subscribing investors. On the other hand, some

⁵⁴⁷ See, e.g., letters from OPERS and Teamsters.

⁵⁴⁸ See, e.g., letters from Axcelis and NIRI. See also Abt SRBI, *Mandatory Disclosure Documents Telephone Survey*, Commissioned by SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy (July 30, 2008), available at <https://www.sec.gov/pdf/disclosuredocs.pdf>, at 38 (presenting survey evidence that, among individual investors that read proxy statements, 43% reported spending less than 10 minutes reading proxy statements).

⁵⁴⁹ See *supra* note 505.

investors or the third parties they subscribe to may continue to independently construct their own analyses without using any elements of the new disclosure; these investors are unlikely to benefit from the disclosure.⁵⁵⁰ For all of the investors that would benefit from the disclosures, they are likely to benefit the most in the case of (i) registrants with particularly complex compensation plans, and where the alignment of pay and performance may therefore be difficult to assess, and (ii) registrants that do not already provide useful pay-versus-performance disclosure on a voluntary basis.

Overall, the direct benefits of the final rules hinge on the new disclosures being relatively easy to review and including the information investors are most interested in when evaluating the relation of pay with performance. Therefore, if the included measures are significantly different from those investors would collect or construct on their own in order to evaluate executive compensation, or if the disclosure is too long or complicated to review quickly, benefits to investors could be limited. Some commenters expressed such concerns, indicating that the proposed disclosures would be of minimal or no benefit to investors.⁵⁵¹ However, as discussed above, there is evidence that the revised measure of executive compensation actually paid and TSR are similar to measures currently used by many investors in quantitative analyses of pay and performance alignment, which suggests that these elements of the new disclosure are likely to be at least somewhat useful to investors. It is less clear to what extent the overall effect of the additional required performance measures will be to enhance the utility of the new disclosures to investors, recognizing that the usefulness of these components may be reduced by their contribution to the overall length and complexity of the

⁵⁵⁰ See, e.g., letters from Axcelis; IBC 2015; and SCG.

⁵⁵¹ See, e.g., letters from BRT 2015; CAP; Celanese; FedEx 2015; NAM 2015; and Pearl.

disclosures,⁵⁵² which may make it difficult to quickly interpret the basic elements of the disclosures. Any supplemental explanations registrants include may further increase the length and complexity of the new disclosures.⁵⁵³ That said, the tabular disclosure of the underlying data will provide a degree of consistency and comparability, which can aid investors in quickly processing the information.

The final rules could also have indirect benefits if the required disclosures lead to more optimal compensation policies, perhaps as a result of increased attention on the level or structure of NEO compensation and/or registrant performance. Specifically, if, by virtue of the disclosure, NEOs become less likely to demand, or boards become less likely to approve, a compensation level or structure that is not optimal (in that, as discussed above, it does not maximize long-term shareholder value),⁵⁵⁴ then benefits will arise to investors and registrants. The resulting pay packages may represent either a benefit or a cost to the NEOs depending on whether or not the more optimal compensation structure, including the level of compensation as well as the risk exposure, is preferred by the executives. The final rules could also indirectly benefit investors and registrants in the form of more optimal board composition, if, by virtue of the disclosure, shareholders make more informed voting decisions.

The likelihood of such indirect effects is difficult to estimate because the ideal pay-versus-performance analysis, as well as the optimal pay structure, is uncertain and may vary by company, and because reactions to the repackaging of information are difficult to

⁵⁵² See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; McGuireWoods; Meridian; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁵³ See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; Aspen; CEC 2022; Celanese; Coalition; Exxon; Hyster-Yale; IBC 2022; NACCO; NAM 2015; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; and PNC.

⁵⁵⁴ It is important to note that, as mentioned above, a closer link between executive pay and stock performance than the current status of compensation could be either beneficial or detrimental to shareholder value creation.

predict. As discussed above, the disclosure is intended to facilitate investors' consideration of the alignment between pay and performance when making related voting decisions. Several commenters indicated that they anticipated that the proposed amendments would therefore result in improvements in compensation and/or corporate governance.⁵⁵⁵ However, because the final rules do not require the disclosure of significant new underlying informational content, and given the high level of existing attention to pay practices—including increased engagement on these matters with institutional investors, and the sophisticated methods and processes that many investors and third parties have developed for evaluating pay—we believe that it is unlikely that the final rules will play a significant role in encouraging more optimal pay packages or corporate governance. We therefore believe that the final rules are likely to have no material beneficial effects on competition or capital formation.

Lastly, we note that the required pay-versus-performance disclosure will provide some incremental information relative to the underlying informational content already available to the public in other formats, but that the extent of this information is limited. For example, the valuation of equity awards such as options and performance-contingent stock involve certain assumptions and expectations, and registrants are not currently required to disclose valuation assumptions for most⁵⁵⁶ such awards on dates other than the grant date. Vesting-date values currently are provided for stock awards in the Stock Vested and Options Exercised Table, but the applicable fair values at times before these dates, other than the grant date, and for options at all dates other than the grant date, are not separately presented by registrants. That said, for

⁵⁵⁵ See, e.g., letters from Better Markets and Sacred Heart.

⁵⁵⁶ A minority of option-like awards may be classified as liability awards under FASB ASC Topic 718, because of, e.g., certain cash settlement features or conditions or other features that are indexed to conditions other than a market, performance, or service condition. In such cases, the entity is required to revalue the award at fair value each period and to adjust its cumulative cost in the financial statements, and the associated valuation assumptions would generally be available in financial statement footnote disclosures.

some awards, additional assumptions are not required to compute their fair values at these other dates. Specifically, for stock awards, such as restricted stock, that only have service-based conditions, the fair value would generally simply equal the stock price at the time. For stock with performance-based conditions other than market conditions, determining the fair value would involve a reassessment of the probable outcome with respect to the performance metrics involved, but registrants are also required to reassess these probable outcomes each period for the purpose of financial statement reporting, and associated footnotes should provide insight into the registrant's evaluation to the extent the changes in estimates are material.

Computing the fair value of other awards, such as options and stock with market-based conditions, after the grant date would likely require new assumptions. Using existing disclosures, investors can themselves make estimates of the fair values of options and stock with market-based conditions at dates beyond the grant date based on the disclosed terms of these awards, and by using publicly available data to make reasonable valuation assumptions.⁵⁵⁷ In contrast, a fair value estimate provided directly by the registrant would reflect its discretion in choosing a valuation methodology and estimating the inputs required, such as the expected option life and the expected volatility of the stock.⁵⁵⁸ The grant-date valuations provided by registrants already demonstrate, to some extent, how the registrants choose to apply their discretion in the valuation process.⁵⁵⁹ It is unclear to what extent investors would find

⁵⁵⁷ Such data might include financial statement footnote disclosures relating to significant assumptions made by the registrant in arriving at disclosed grant-date valuations and information regarding the past exercise behavior at the registrant or a broader group of firms, as well as market information on bond and dividend yields and stock price volatilities.

⁵⁵⁸ While FASB ASC Topic 718 requires that the assumptions used shall not represent the biases of a particular party, there will generally be a range of assumptions that could be considered to be reasonable, and so the choice of particular assumptions will reflect registrant discretion.

⁵⁵⁹ An academic study of executive compensation among firms in the S&P 1500 from 1996 to 2001 found that the grant-date valuations of option awards by these registrants were, on average, understated. However, because

information about what valuation assumptions registrants would apply at later dates, which would similarly reflect registrant discretion, to represent meaningful new information beyond what is available in existing disclosures (though investors may find the computations useful regardless of whether they reflect meaningful new information).

With respect to pensions, while aggregate service costs are reported in financial statement disclosures, and pension plan terms and assumptions are disclosed in detail, registrants are not currently required to separately report the service cost, or prior service cost due to any plan amendments or initiations, that is associated with each individual NEO, so the disclosure of these costs may reveal marginal new information about actuarial assumptions specific to the estimation of service costs for these individuals, such as any embedded assumptions about future compensation levels.

Additional potential sources of new information for investors include the Company-Selected Measure and the Tabular List. As discussed above, if registrants do not already disclose the historical outcomes for their Company-Selected Measure over the past five years, the disclosure may provide new information to the extent that any required adjustments or computations required to derive the value of these measures from reported financial data may not always be straightforward for investors to replicate. Finally, both the Company-Selected Measure and the Tabular List may provide new information in the form of any insight gained based on the registrant's choice of which of the measures reported in the CD&A were deemed to be the most important with respect to the last completed fiscal year.

this paper uses data from 1996 to 2001, it might not accurately reflect current practices. *See* David Aboody, Mary E. Barth & Ron Kasznik, *Do Firms Understate Stock-Based Compensation Expense Disclosed under SFAS 123?* 11 REV. ACC. STUD., No. 4, 429 (2006). Notably, when evaluating executive compensation, two major proxy advisory firms use their own, standardized set of methodologies and assumptions to value option grants rather than relying on each registrant's estimate of grant-date value. *See* Glass Lewis Methodology and ISS Methodology.

Overall, the extent of new underlying informational content that could be made available in the disclosures is limited, and, while some investors may find the incremental information to be useful, it is unclear to what extent it would be meaningful to investors more broadly. We therefore believe that the potential benefits of the final rules derive primarily from the manner in which the information is presented rather than the disclosure of any significant new underlying informational content. The benefits of some specific implementation choices are discussed in more detail in the Implementation Alternatives section below.

3. Costs

The primary costs of complying with the final rules reside largely with registrants and include the time and expense to make the required computations; to select the tailored components of the required disclosure; to design a format for the required descriptions and create these elements of the disclosure; to draft the footnotes and any supplementary disclosures that are deemed necessary; to apply Inline XBRL data tagging; and to ensure appropriate review, such as by management, in-house counsel, outside counsel and members of the board of directors. The costs will be mitigated by phasing in the time periods for the disclosure for both new and existing registrants, thereby limiting the computations required when first producing the disclosure, and providing scaled requirements and a phased-in tagging requirement for SRCs.

In the Proposing Release, we indicated that we believed that the costs to registrants of complying with the proposed amendments likely would be relatively low, given that the required disclosures would not require the collection of any significant new information relative to the baseline and the required additional computations would be straightforward. Some commenters agreed that the compliance costs would be relatively low and/or that the required

computations would not be difficult.⁵⁶⁰ However, some other commenters indicated that the Proposing Release may not have fully accounted for the costs of the proposed disclosures,⁵⁶¹ particularly with respect to the expense of producing new option valuations⁵⁶² and supplemental disclosures that would be required to prevent confusion.⁵⁶³ Also, we acknowledge that the compliance costs associated with the final rules will generally be higher than those that would have been associated with the approach set forth in the Proposing Release, given the revised definition of executive compensation actually paid and the disclosures with respect to additional performance measures that were not included in the proposal. We have, accordingly, revised our burden estimates for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995⁵⁶⁴ (“PRA”), as discussed below and in Section VI of this release. However, we believe that, given that the disclosures require the collection of minimal new information, the overall compliance costs of the final rules should be modest.

In particular, while some of the computations involved are more complex than simple arithmetic, existing models and established methodologies should aid in making the required calculations. For example, commenters indicated that the determination of pension service cost, disaggregated by executive, would require minimal effort by the actuaries who are already making the required computations to produce aggregate pension service cost for the financial

⁵⁶⁰ See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; Better Markets; Hodak; and Infinite.

⁵⁶¹ See, e.g., letters from NAM 2015; Pearl; and TCA 2015. Some other commenters raised general concerns about the costs of the proposal. See, e.g., letters from CEC 2022; NIRI; and WorldatWork.

⁵⁶² See, e.g., letter from Pearl.

⁵⁶³ See, e.g., letter from TCA 2015.

⁵⁶⁴ 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

statements.⁵⁶⁵ While there may be an incremental charge to obtain these estimates,⁵⁶⁶ or to make the required additional computations in the case of any plan amendments, we expect it to be low. The annual revaluation of restricted stock and performance-contingent stock should only require consideration of the prevailing stock price and any updates with respect to the probable outcome of performance conditions, which are already reassessed as of the end of each fiscal year for financial reporting purposes.⁵⁶⁷ Finally, the annual revaluation of options (as well as any stock with market-based conditions) can generally be accomplished by reevaluating the appropriate inputs and entering these into the existing valuation models used to calculate currently disclosed values. Several commenters indicated that this process would be tedious and generate administrative burdens,⁵⁶⁸ and that the appropriate models as well as inputs may need to be reconsidered when revaluing option awards beyond the grant date.⁵⁶⁹

We acknowledge that the revaluation of options, which will be required more frequently under the final rules than under the proposal, will likely be the most computationally-intensive requirement of the final rules. However, a minority of registrants utilizes option awards in compensating NEOs, and we agree with several commenters who indicated that annual computations of fair value of outstanding equity awards would not be overly burdensome.⁵⁷⁰ Option valuation is a well-established discipline, and existing models and software,⁵⁷¹ as well as reliance on third-party experts when necessary, should aid the registrants that grant options to

⁵⁶⁵ *See, e.g.*, letters from Mercer and Towers.

⁵⁶⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from AON and NACCO.

⁵⁶⁷ *See* FASB ASC Topic 718-10-30. *See also* letter from CAP.

⁵⁶⁸ *See, e.g.*, letters from Cook; KPMG; Pearl; and WorldatWork.

⁵⁶⁹ *See, e.g.*, letters from CAP; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁷⁰ *See, e.g.*, letters from Hodak; Infinite; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁷¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from Hodak and ICGN.

their NEOs in making the required calculations. Further, on an ongoing basis, the value of executive compensation actually paid will only need to be computed for a single fiscal year at a time (and, given the phase-in of requirements, for three fiscal years at inception, or two fiscal years in the case of SRCs), limiting the total computations required in order to update the disclosure each year. Also, as discussed above, some investors, or third parties on behalf of investors, are currently making similar computations. While the required computations may represent a burden for registrants, they may reduce such duplicative efforts and place responsibility for the calculations in the hands of registrants, who are best positioned to produce them.

Several commenters raised concerns about the extent of supplemental disclosure that would be required to clear up “misconceptions” that could result from the required elements of the proposed disclosure.⁵⁷² While we expect that some registrants may choose to provide supplemental disclosure, such as to clarify the required disclosure, and that producing such disclosure will be associated with further compliance costs, we believe that the revised definition of executive compensation actually paid should reduce the need for clarifying disclosures because, relative to the proposed measure of pay, it is less likely to require the reporting of pay in a different period than the associated performance.⁵⁷³

Commenters to the Reopening Release also raised concerns about the cost to include the additional information with respect to performance measures contemplated in that release. The final rules include modifications that should limit these costs. For example, some commenters

⁵⁷² See, e.g., letters from CCMC 2022; CEC 2015; and FSR. See also letters from BlackRock; Celanese; Cook; Exxon; NAM 2015; NAM 2022; NIRA 2015; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁷³ See, e.g., letter from Cook (providing sample language that may have been required to address such a mismatch).

indicated that the inclusion of net income and income or loss before income tax expense would increase the length and/or cost of disclosure.⁵⁷⁴ The final rules require the inclusion of net income, but not income or loss before income tax expense, which should limit the size and costs of the associated disclosure. Similarly, some commenters indicated that the selection of a single Company-Selected Measure would be difficult⁵⁷⁵ and result in substantial additional cost⁵⁷⁶ to registrants, in part because of the prominence of this single measure and the resulting scrutiny required from board members and senior management, with input from outside advisors. The final rules require the inclusion of a Company-Selected Measure, but registrants will be permitted to include additional supplemental measures in the table, which may mitigate burdens in cases where it is difficult to isolate a single most important measure.

Finally, some commenters indicated that the list of the top five most important performance measures contemplated in the Reopening Release would be difficult to produce,⁵⁷⁷ particularly because of the difficulty in ranking such measures, and that it would increase the length and complexity of disclosure⁵⁷⁸ due to the additional explanations registrants might consider necessary for clarification. The final rules do not include a ranking requirement and allow a variable number (from three to seven) of the most important measures, which may make it easier for registrants to find a more natural break-point in isolating a group of the measures they consider to be most important. This additional flexibility may thereby also limit the amount of additional explanatory disclosure that registrants choose to provide.

⁵⁷⁴ See, e.g., letters from FedEx 2022; McGuireWoods; NAM; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁷⁵ See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; LGIM; and NAM.

⁵⁷⁶ See, e.g., letter from Davis Polk 2022.

⁵⁷⁷ See, e.g., letters from ASA; Davis Polk 2022; LGIM; McGuireWoods; NAM 2022; and SCG.

⁵⁷⁸ See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; and IBC 2022.

We also note that the number of relationships that the final rules will require registrants to describe in narrative or graphical form has increased to seven, for registrants other than SRCs, from the three that would have been required per the Proposing Release. For SRCs the number has increased from two to four. In particular, a registrant must describe the relationship of each required performance measure (TSR, net income, and, for non-SRCs, the Company-Selected Measure) with the PEO's compensation actually paid as well as with the average such pay of the other NEOs, and (for non-SRCs) they must also describe the relationship of TSR to peer group TSR. We acknowledge that these additional requirements will increase compliance costs, but we expect that the descriptions can be scaled depending on their relevance to a particular registrant. For example, if TSR or net income have little correlation, or only a spurious correlation,⁵⁷⁹ with pay at a particular registrant, and is not a metric used in their compensation plans, a simple statement to this effect may suffice.

Overall, the expansion of the disclosures with respect to performance measures will increase the compliance costs of the final rules relative to the requirements reflected in the Proposing Release, but, as discussed above, these disclosures may provide helpful context to investors.

As discussed above, registrants will be required to file the pay-versus-performance disclosure in certain proxy or information statements. While much of the disclosure will be based on information that is otherwise disclosed, the new computations and new presentation of this underlying information, as well as the inclusion of existing measures—TSR and peer group TSR—that are otherwise “furnished” but not “filed,” may create an incremental risk of litigation

⁵⁷⁹ A spurious correlation, in the context of statistics and related fields, is an apparent association between two variables that occurs, *e.g.*, by coincidence, and not because of a causal relationship.

under Section 18 of the Exchange Act (“Section 18”).⁵⁸⁰ Several commenters indicated that this may increase the cost to registrants of the disclosures,⁵⁸¹ because of the need for additional assurance and because of litigation risks. However, we note that Section 18 does not provide for strict liability with respect to “filed” information.⁵⁸²

Compliance costs associated with the final rules are likely to vary among registrants depending on the complexity of their compensation structures. For example, the computation of executive compensation actually paid from total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table involves adjustments to the treatment of equity awards and pension benefits. Registrants that include these elements in their executive compensation plans are therefore expected to require more computations to produce the disclosure.⁵⁸³ This is particularly the case for registrants that use options, both because the required computations are more involved, as discussed above, and also because options tend to vest ratably over time,⁵⁸⁴ so registrants may need to track and value many different tranches of options in a given year. As shown in Tables 2 and 3 in the Baseline section above, the use of both options and pensions has declined since the time of the Proposing Release, but each still has a prevalence of roughly 20 percent among S&P 1500 CEOs (and 30 percent among their other NEOs). Overall, though, the registrants for whom the computations will be more burdensome—those with more complex

⁵⁸⁰ 15 U.S.C. 78r.

⁵⁸¹ *See, e.g.*, letters from Hodak; NAM 2015; and SCSGP.

⁵⁸² *See* Section 18. A plaintiff asserting a claim under Section 18 would need to meet the elements of the statute to establish a claim, including purchasing or selling a security in reliance on the misstatement, and damages caused by that reliance.

⁵⁸³ *See, e.g.*, letter from Cook (discussing the preparation of five sample disclosures based on the proposed requirements, and finding that there was “considerably more time and effort required for companies that grant stock options and/or have pension plans”).

⁵⁸⁴ *See* Section IV.B.3 above.

compensation packages—are also generally those for which investors are expected to benefit most from the disclosure: in the absence of the disclosure, it is more difficult for investors to assess the alignment of pay and performance when compensation is more complex.

Large companies are more likely than smaller ones to have pension plans and grant stock and option awards to executives.⁵⁸⁵ However, a significant fraction of mid-sized and smaller companies feature these components in their compensation plans as well.⁵⁸⁶ Thus, while the compliance costs are likely to be relatively low, these costs may be slightly more burdensome for those affected registrants that have complex compensation packages and yet are small enough that the costs of the disclosure are relatively more consequential in comparison to their size. That said, SRCs will be subject to scaled requirements consistent with their existing disclosure requirements, including fewer years of disclosure; no requirement to report peer group performance, a Company-Selected Measure, or a list of the most important performance measures; and the exclusion of items related to pension plans in computing executive compensation actually paid. SRCs are not currently required to comply with Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, so they may face a small incremental burden of computing their own TSR for the purpose of this disclosure as compared to other affected registrants.

Based on analysis for purposes of the PRA, as discussed in Section VI of this release, we estimate that the total incremental burden on all registrants of the final rules will be, annually, approximately 95,800 hours for internal company time, and about \$12.8 million for the services of outside professionals. These estimates represent an increase in estimated burden hours per

⁵⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁸⁶ *Id.*

affected registrant of about 87 percent⁵⁸⁷ (from 15 to 28 hours) for non-SRCs, and about 13 percent⁵⁸⁸ (from 15 to 17 hours) for SRCs, relative to the estimates in the Proposing Release. As discussed above, these costs are expected to vary across registrants depending on the complexity of their compensation structures. Also, certain registrants – such as those whose executive compensation is not tied closely to TSR or net income – may be more likely to voluntarily supplement the disclosure with additional measures, explanations, or analyses in order to explain the patterns in the required disclosure, and may thus face higher overall costs. However, we do not believe that any of the variation in the compliance burden will be large enough to have a material detrimental effect on competition or capital formation.

While the new disclosure requirements are intended to make it easier for investors to assess the alignment of pay and performance, investors may instead bear increased information processing costs as a consequence of the final rules if they increase the length and complexity of existing disclosures without significantly adding to the ease of interpretation. Some commenters raised concerns that the proposed disclosures would result in such information overload.⁵⁸⁹ The likelihood and extent of such costs resulting from the final rules may be a function of the degree of supplementary disclosures registrants choose to provide, as well as the complexity of and variation in presentation formats. The risk of information overload may also be exacerbated by the required disclosures with respect to additional performance measures,⁵⁹⁰ which could provide helpful context for investors, or could end up complicating or obscuring the elements of

⁵⁸⁷ The incremental burden hours per filing estimated for PRA purposes is 28 hours for non-SRCs, compared to an estimate of 15 hours in the Proposing Release, representing an increase of $(28/15 - 1)$ or about 87%.

⁵⁸⁸ The incremental burden hours per filing estimated for PRA purposes is 17 hours for SRCs, compared to an estimate of 15 hours in the Proposing Release, representing an increase of $(17/15 - 1)$ or about 13%.

⁵⁸⁹ See, e.g., letters from BlackRock; BRT 2015; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Meridian; and TCA 2015.

⁵⁹⁰ See *supra* notes 574 and 578. See also letters from BRT 2022 and IBC 2022.

the disclosure that would be most useful to investors. If the required disclosures complicate rather than facilitate the task of understanding executive pay policies, they may marginally decrease the informational efficiency of markets.

The final rules could confuse investors about the optimality of pay practices if they bring attention to a particular relationship that might not be relevant, given the facts and circumstances of a particular registrant, in evaluating the alignment of pay and performance at that particular registrant.⁵⁹¹ As discussed above, there are challenges in measuring pay-versus-performance alignment which are likely to impact any standardized approach to presenting this relationship. However, the required inclusion of additional context in the disclosure may help to mitigate potential confusion. For example, the inclusion of net income, a Company-Selected Measure, and a Tabular List could be helpful in limiting confusion stemming from differences in the timing of an executive's accomplishments and when they may be reflected in TSR, to the extent that other performance measures may better align with executive performance in such cases. Further, including peer group TSR in the disclosure may help investors to identify when registrant TSR could be driven by market moves, sector opportunities, commodity prices, or other factors unrelated to managerial effort or skill. That said, the required disclosure may be less meaningful at a particular registrant if TSR, even relative to peers, is very different from the contribution of the given NEO to performance, or if the disclosed relationship between compensation and TSR does not (*e.g.*, because of vested equity holdings that are not reflected in executive compensation actually paid) fully capture the economic relationship between the company's performance and the financial rewards to the

⁵⁹¹ See, *e.g.*, letters from BlackRock; BorgWarner; CEC 2015; CCMC 2015; FSR; Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; NACCO; and Ross.

NEO. Similarly, the required net income disclosure may be less meaningful at registrants at which net income is not particularly relevant to understanding executive performance.⁵⁹²

As discussed in the Proposing Release, the potential for confusion is especially concerning given that the new disclosure may be of particular interest to less sophisticated investors, who may be less likely to have access to third-party pay-versus-performance analyses or may be less adept at conducting their own such analyses. The possibility of confusion is mitigated by allowing registrants to provide supplemental measures of pay and performance, as well as the ability of registrants to provide further explanatory disclosures. Some commenters agreed that this flexibility to supplement the disclosure would improve investors' understanding or mitigate potential confusion.⁵⁹³ However, such clarifying disclosures may be more likely to be provided when the disclosure is perceived by the registrant to incorrectly indicate the misalignment of pay and performance than when the disclosure is perceived to incorrectly indicate strong alignment. Further, as noted by other commenters, less sophisticated investors may be unlikely to consider these supplemental disclosures.⁵⁹⁴ While some commenters were not convinced that a Company-Selected Measure or list of most important performance measures would help in such cases,⁵⁹⁵ it is possible that these additional required elements of the disclosure may help mitigate confusion by providing a mandatory, prominent indicator of the broader performance landscape in the specific context of a given registrant.

⁵⁹² See, e.g., letters from Aon HCS; ASA; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2022; Dimensional; FedEx 2022; IBC 2022; Nareit; NAM; NIRI 2022; PG 2022; and TCA 2022.

⁵⁹³ See, e.g., letters from CalPERS 2015; CAP; CFA; CII 2015; Farient; OPERS; and TIAA.

⁵⁹⁴ See, e.g., letters from Aspen; CEC 2015; Celanese; FSR; and NACCO.

⁵⁹⁵ See, e.g., letters from CCMC 2022; NAM 2022; and TCA 2022.

The final rules could also lead to indirect costs if the required disclosures lead to changes in compensation packages that are not beneficial.⁵⁹⁶ Registrants may make changes to avoid disclosure that they perceive indicates the misalignment of pay and performance, whether that indication is valid or merely due to limitations of the standardized approach. For example, by virtue of the disclosure, boards may become more likely to approve compensation structures that more strongly link pay to stock price performance,⁵⁹⁷ even in situations in which this would not be optimal.⁵⁹⁸ The inclusion of net income in the disclosure could mitigate this risk, or could instead encourage the use of net income as a performance metric in incentive programs, even when this is not beneficial.⁵⁹⁹ Commenters raised concerns that such pressures on compensation design could lead to compensation that incentivizes short-termism and/or the inappropriate homogenization of compensation plans.⁶⁰⁰ If such changes are indirectly encouraged by the final rules, they may entail costs to registrants and their shareholders. As in the case of any shifts towards more optimal compensation structures, discussed in the Benefits section above, the resulting pay packages may represent either a benefit or a cost to the NEOs themselves

⁵⁹⁶ See, e.g., letter from Brian Cadman, dated Feb. 18, 2022 (discussing the potential unintended consequences of regulation of executive compensation disclosures). We note, however, that the research cited in this letter focuses on changes in a prior period, before registrants were regularly holding say on pay votes and engaging as heavily with investors on compensation. In contrast, more recent regulatory changes have not always been as impactful as expected, perhaps because of the offsetting effect of this heightened investor engagement on pay structure. See, e.g., Lisa De Simone, Charles McClure & Bridget Stomberg, *Examining the Effects of the TCJA on Executive Compensation* (Apr. 15, 2022). Kelley School of Business Research Paper No. 19-28, available at <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3400877> (finding no evidence that the repeal of a long-standing exception under Section 162(m) of the tax code that allowed companies to deduct executives' qualified performance-based compensation in excess of \$1 million reversed a related shift in executive compensation away from cash compensation and towards performance pay).

⁵⁹⁷ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; CCMC 2015; Hall; Hay; Hermes; Hodak; FSR; Georgiev; McGuireWoods; Mercer; Pearl; PNC; SCSGP; Simpson Thacher; and WorldatWork.

⁵⁹⁸ See *supra* notes 498 and 499 regarding academic studies that find that a stronger link between pay and stock price performance may not be optimal. See also letter from Aspen (highlighting research indicating that financial incentives in general may be problematic “when complex or creative mental tasks are required”).

⁵⁹⁹ See, e.g., letters from NAM and SCG.

⁶⁰⁰ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2022; Georgiev; Hay; NAM; and SCG.

depending on whether or not the less optimal compensation structure, including the level of compensation as well as the risk exposure, is preferred by the executives.

As in the case of the potential benefits outlined above, many of these costs are difficult to quantify because the ideal pay-versus-performance analysis for investors, as well as the optimal pay structure, is uncertain and may vary by company and because reactions to the repackaging of information are difficult to predict. Still, because the final rules do not require the disclosure of significant new information, and given the high level of existing attention to pay practices—including the increased engagement on these matters with institutional investors, and the sophisticated methods and processes that many investors and third parties have developed for evaluating pay—we believe that it is unlikely that the final rules will play a significant role in encouraging sub-optimal pay practices.⁶⁰¹ We therefore believe that the final rules likely will have no material detrimental effects on competition or capital formation.

The costs of some specific implementation choices are discussed in more detail in the Implementation Alternatives section below.

4. Implementation Alternatives

In this section, we present significant implementation alternatives and a discussion of their benefits and costs relative to the implementation choices in the final rules.

i. Registrants and Filings Subject to the Disclosure Requirement

An alternative to the final rules would be to fully exempt SRCs from the disclosure requirement. Exempting SRCs generally would be consistent with the overall scaled disclosure requirements that apply to SRCs. While the final rules subject SRCs to scaled requirements in order to limit the incremental burdens such companies may face relative to other registrants,

⁶⁰¹ See *supra* note 596.

some such burdens remain. For example, SRCs are currently not required to disclose their TSR in annual reports, so they would face a higher burden than other registrants to calculate and include this measure in the pay-versus-performance disclosure. SRC pay-versus-performance disclosure, under the final rules, may also benefit investors to a lesser degree than that for other registrants, because the scaled requirements reduce the content and comparability of the disclosures. Also, in the absence of CD&A disclosure, investors will have less information with which to interpret pay-versus-performance disclosures from these registrants. As discussed above, some commenters agreed that SRC pay-versus-performance disclosure would generate greater burdens and/or lesser benefits than that for other registrants.⁶⁰²

On the other hand, it is possible that investors may particularly benefit from the required pay-versus-performance disclosure for SRCs, precisely because these registrants currently provide less extensive disclosure about compensation. For example, some investors may believe that the long-term performance of younger, high-growth companies may be highly sensitive to the design of executive compensation. Such investors may be particularly interested in compensation structures at SRCs but may find it difficult to assess these structures in the absence of CD&A disclosure for SRCs. These investors may benefit from SRC pay-versus-performance disclosures, even if these disclosures are not directly comparable with the disclosures of other affected registrants. Further, the data that SRCs do currently disclose is less likely to be available in aggregate form from data vendors that collect such data from the proxy statements of larger companies. Investors that are interested in comparing executive compensation across SRCs may particularly benefit from the data in the pay-versus-performance disclosure being tagged in Inline XBRL, to the extent this makes the

⁶⁰² See *supra* notes 405 to 407 and accompanying text.

data more accessible or increases the likelihood that more commercial databases expand their coverage to such registrants.⁶⁰³ Some commenters agreed that there may be particular governance concerns at SRCs⁶⁰⁴ and that investors would benefit from pay-versus-performance disclosures by these registrants.⁶⁰⁵

The final rules permit SRCs to present fewer years of information in the disclosure; to not include peer group performance, a Company-Selected Measure, or a Tabular List; and to exclude items related to pension plans in computing executive compensation actually paid. While these scaled requirements may reduce the benefits of the disclosure, these accommodations should substantially limit the incremental burdens faced by SRCs in providing pay-versus-performance disclosure, while preserving some benefits to investors interested in executive compensation at such registrants.

Another alternative with respect to the applicability of the final rules would be to expand the filings requiring pay-versus-performance disclosure, such as requiring that such disclosure accompany any Item 402 of Regulation S-K disclosure, including in Form 10-K or Form S-1. Such an approach would make pay-versus-performance disclosures more consistently available for Section 12(g) registrants subject to the final rules and broaden the disclosure requirement to include Section 15(d) registrants other than EGCs. However, the required disclosure may be most useful to shareholders when they are deciding whether to approve the compensation of the NEOs through the say-on-pay vote, voting on the election of directors or acting on a

⁶⁰³ See Y. Cong, H. Du & M.A. Vasarhelyi, Are XBRL Files Being Accessed? *Evidence from the SEC EDGAR Log File Dataset*, 32 J. INFO. SYS. 3 (concluding that “small company investors not only access XBRL files but also prefer them to the non-XBRL files when both are available to download for a filing”).

⁶⁰⁴ See, e.g., letters from Morrell and Troop.

⁶⁰⁵ See, e.g., letters from Better Markets; CalPERS 2015; and CalSTRS.

compensation plan. The adopted approach requires pay-versus-performance disclosure in proxy statements in each of these cases. As discussed above, one commenter agreed that this approach would provide “relevant information” when it is “most useful.”⁶⁰⁶ Nonetheless, shareholders making voting decisions at a particular registrant may benefit from broader and more consistent availability of pay-versus-performance disclosures on an annual basis at other registrants. Specifically, these disclosures may allow shareholders to more easily compare pay practices across registrants when deciding how to vote at a particular registrant, particularly, for example, in the case of smaller companies whose peers may be more likely to be Section 12(g) or Section 15(d) registrants. Such disclosures may also be of use to some investors in making investment decisions, irrespective of any matters that are up for a vote.

However, registrants with reporting obligations only under Section 12(g) or Section 15(d) do not have securities that are registered on national securities exchanges, so the markets for their shares are likely to be comparatively less liquid. Estimates of share values and therefore of TSR for such registrants may be less precise and less readily available, potentially making pay-versus-performance comparisons based on this measure less meaningful across such registrants. Also, as in the case of SRCs, Section 15(d) registrants are not subject to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K requirements for stock price performance disclosure. Similarly, Section 12(g) registrants may not be required to disclose Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K information in some or all years, so Section 15(d) registrants and some Section 12(g) registrants would bear an additional burden of calculating their own TSR and, except in the case of SRCs, the TSR of a peer group for this purpose. One commenter supported requiring the new pay-versus-performance disclosure in all filings that discuss compensation, but this commenter

⁶⁰⁶ See letter from OPERS.

also acknowledged that shareholders would most likely only read those materials assembled for an annual meeting,⁶⁰⁷ which would include the new disclosure under the final rules.

ii. General Disclosure Requirements

We have considered several reasonable alternatives to the general disclosure requirements of the final rules.

Many commenters recommended a more principles-based approach that would permit registrants to determine which measures of pay and performance to disclose or how to disclose the relationship between these measures based on what they deem to be appropriate for their individual situations.⁶⁰⁸ Such an approach could have the potential to allow investors to more directly observe how management views the alignment of pay and performance at a given registrant, and might reduce reporting costs because registrants need only report what they believe to be appropriate given their unique circumstances. To the extent that the prescribed measures may be less meaningful at particular registrants, a principles-based approach could reduce shareholder confusion in understanding the relationship between pay and performance at a particular registrant. A principles-based approach would also reduce the risk that the disclosure requirements could lead registrants to change their compensation structures in ways that are less than optimal for the sake of achieving what they perceive to be more favorable pay-versus-performance disclosure.

On the other hand, a principles-based approach may reduce comparability of the disclosure and could increase shareholder confusion because the choice of pay and performance

⁶⁰⁷ See letter from Quirin.

⁶⁰⁸ See, e.g., letters from AB; ASA; Aspen; BlackRock; BorgWarner; BRT 2015; CCMC 2015; CCMC 2022; CEC 2015; CEC 2022; Celanese; Coalition; Exxon; FSR; Hall; Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; NACCO; Nareit; NAM 2022; NIRI 2015; NIRI 2022; PG 2015; Pearl; PNC; SCG; SCSGP; TCA 2015; TCA 2022; and WorldatWork.

measures, and the disclosure time horizon, may vary significantly across registrants. Also, a principles-based approach may allow registrants to selectively choose the measures or time horizon that result in the most favorable disclosure. Several commenters indicated that scrutiny by sophisticated investors and proxy advisory firms, as well as the incentive effect of say-on-pay votes, would motivate registrants to produce effective disclosures within the flexibility of a principles-based regime.⁶⁰⁹ However, we note that investors continue to express discontent with existing disclosures despite these factors.⁶¹⁰ The adopted approach of specifying some uniform requirements for the disclosure, requiring certain elements that will vary across registrants (the Company-Selected Measure and Tabular List), allowing registrants to choose the format for describing the relationship between different measures, and permitting the inclusion of additional measures, additional years of data, or other supplemental disclosure should promote comparability while preserving flexibility to tailor the disclosure to a registrant's individual situation. Registrants will also continue to have significant latitude in presenting additional compensation analyses, which provides further opportunity for registrants to clarify their unique circumstances and considerations in designing compensation.

Conversely, we also considered prescribing a uniform format or some minimum requirements for the descriptions of the relationships between different measures. Under the final rules, registrants may apply a wide range of formats when presenting these relationships. For example, some registrants may discuss percentage changes in the measures in narrative form while others may present the levels of the measures in graphical form. Investors' ability to easily interpret and compare the disclosure across registrants could be increased by requiring a

⁶⁰⁹ See, e.g., letters from BorgWarner and Honeywell.

⁶¹⁰ See Section IV.B.2 above.

uniform format for presenting the relationship, such as a standardized graphical presentation, or some minimum standards for the presentation format, such as a requirement that the disclosure be in the form of a graph. The cost of these more prescriptive approaches would be the restrictions on the ability of registrants to tailor the format of the required disclosures to best reflect their individual circumstances, which may vary significantly. For example, with a prescribed format, registrants might not be able to scale a required description to reflect the relevance of a particular measure at that particular registrant, which could result in lengthy disclosure about relationships that are not meaningful. Under the final rules, the tabular disclosure of the annual values of the required compensation and performance measures should facilitate comparisons of the underlying content of the disclosures across registrants regardless of the format for the required descriptions. It is also possible that these descriptions could become more comparable as registrants gain experience with the requirements; as one commenter predicted, “[o]ver time best practices will emerge, and investors will encourage companies to follow those best practices.”⁶¹¹

We also considered alternatives with respect to the extent of the required descriptions. As discussed above, the final rules require, for non-SRCs, the description of seven different relationships (and four in the case of SRCs) in graphical or narrative format. An alternative would be to not require the description of some of these relationships, such as that between net income and executive compensation actually paid of the CEO or the other NEOs. Such an approach could help to mitigate commenter concerns about the costs and length of the required disclosure,⁶¹² given that the description of a specific relationship might require the application

⁶¹¹ See letter from CFA.

⁶¹² See Section IV.C.3 above.

of significant discretion and involve more space in the proxy statement than a particular column in the required table. Reducing the number of mandated descriptions may reduce the extent of disclosure in cases where the measures in question may not be relevant in the context of a particular registrant. A more focused set of required descriptions could reduce compliance costs and make it easier for investors to more quickly review the disclosures. The underlying measures would still be available in tabular form for investors to consider; for example, investors might refer to net income as a benchmark to gauge the adjustments in a non-GAAP profitability measure presented as a Company-Selected Measure. However, investors may benefit from understanding the registrant's perspective on each performance measure, and, as discussed above, we expect that the descriptions can be scaled depending on their relevance to a particular registrant.

We also considered alternative approaches to presenting the pay and performance data. For example, several commenters suggested that, instead of requiring the presentation of year-by-year data, we could require registrants to aggregate pay over a three to five year horizon and compute the cumulative TSR over a similar horizon, and then either present a single pair of statistics or a set of rolling values of these multi-year statistics.⁶¹³ As noted by these commenters, such an approach could help to smooth any lumpiness in pay (such as when certain awards or payments are not made every year) or short-term volatility in the performance measure. However, it would also make it harder to discern how pay has been associated with year-by-year changes in performance. Further, for investors preferring this approach, a form of aggregate analysis should be relatively straightforward to construct from the disclosure required under the final rules, by adding the values of executive compensation actually paid over

⁶¹³ See, e.g., letters from Farient; Pearl; and Ross.

multiple years and comparing this to the cumulative TSR over that horizon. In contrast, presenting aggregate statistics would not reduce compliance costs over time because new computations for the latest fiscal year would still be required each year that the disclosure is produced.

Other commenters suggested that we require registrants to isolate pay granted in a particular year and provide an updated valuation of that pay, for each grant year in the time horizon of the disclosure, at the end of the latest fiscal year (or possibly at vesting), and relate those updated values to cumulative performance.⁶¹⁴ Such a focus on the pay granted in a particular year, and how its value has changed, may provide insight specific to the compensation decisions by the board in each year. However, given that grants have overlapping performance periods, it may be difficult under this approach to judge the overall association of pay with performance, and the relationship between the performance in a particular period and all of the associated pay.

We also considered alternatives with respect to the required structuring of the disclosures. Alternatives to the adopted approach include not requiring that the underlying data disclosed in tabular form be provided using a structured data language (*i.e.*, tagged in Inline XBRL), requiring more or less of the information to be tagged, or requiring a different structured data language. Not requiring that the disclosure be provided in a structured data language would reduce the costs of compliance. Some commenters indicated that the tagging requirements would increase the costs and time to produce the disclosure or delay the filing process.⁶¹⁵ The affected registrants are familiar with Inline XBRL because they are required to

⁶¹⁴ See, *e.g.*, letters from CAP and PG 2015.

⁶¹⁵ See, *e.g.*, letters from CCMC 2015; Celanese; FedEx 2015; Hay; IBC 2015; and NACCO.

provide information in other filings in this data language, but the exact specifications differ and, with limited exception, they are not required to provide any structured data in proxy or information statements.⁶¹⁶ The Inline XBRL requirements would impose additional burdens on registrants, beyond what they currently spend on producing structured data for other purposes, because their contracts with outside data tagging vendors and/or the responsibilities of their in-house staff that works on data tagging would have to be expanded to include the new tagging requirement. In addition, a few commenters anticipated some difficulties because staff preparing proxy statements would be unfamiliar with Inline XBRL.⁶¹⁷ One commenter stated the cost of XBRL tagging can be up to tens of thousands of dollars.⁶¹⁸ A few commenters remarked that the costs of XBRL tagging outweigh the benefit to investors,⁶¹⁹ and questioned whether there was sufficient evidence that such structured data was being used by, or would benefit, investors.⁶²⁰

Since the time of the Proposing Release, the market has had significantly more experience with structured data languages, including XBRL. We expect that this experience, along with the adoption of Inline XBRL, will reduce the costs of implementing the requirements

⁶¹⁶ BDCs were not previously required to provide their financial statements and financial statement footnotes in XBRL or Inline XBRL, and may thus be less familiar with data tagging than other registrants. However, all BDCs will be required to provide their financial statements and financial statement footnotes, as well as certain prospectus disclosures, in Inline XBRL from, at latest, February 1, 2023. Some BDCs may choose to incorporate prospectus disclosures by reference to their proxy or information statements, in which case those proxy or information statements would include Inline XBRL tagging. See *Securities Offering Reform for Closed-End Investment Companies*, Release No. IC-33836 (Apr. 8, 2020) [85 FR 28853 (May 5, 2020)]. We estimate that there are approximately seven BDCs that would be required to produce the pay-versus-performance disclosure.

⁶¹⁷ See, e.g., letters from NACCO; Hyster-Yale; and XBRL US.

⁶¹⁸ See letter from CCMC 2015.

⁶¹⁹ See, e.g., letters from CCMC 2015; Celanese; and NIRI 2015.

⁶²⁰ See, e.g., letters from CCMC 2015 and NIRI 2015.

and enhance the quality of the data made available.⁶²¹ While costs will remain, the Inline XBRL requirements should facilitate the extraction of the tagged data across large numbers of filings. These requirements may therefore benefit investors interested in analyzing and comparing the information in the disclosure across large numbers of registrants or, eventually, a large number of years.⁶²² The tagging of compensation information under the final rules may be particularly beneficial to investors, in that several widely-used commercial databases collect compensation data only for large companies.⁶²³ Some commenters agreed that tagging the disclosures would enhance the benefits to investors, by increasing the efficiency with which large amounts of data could be filtered and analyzed,⁶²⁴ by enhancing the ability of investors to compare the data across companies or over time,⁶²⁵ and by allowing investors to obtain this data efficiently or at lower cost.⁶²⁶ There is also increased evidence that structured data is used by investors and generates benefits. For example, one study found that XBRL has helped to reduce the

⁶²¹ See, e.g., Michael Cohn, *AICPA Sees 45% Drop in XBRL Costs for Small Companies*, ACCOUNTING TODAY (Aug. 15, 2018), available at <https://www.accountingtoday.com/news/aicpa-sees-45-drop-in-xbrl-costs-for-small-reporting-companies> (retrieved from Factiva database) (observing a 45% decline in average cost and a 69% decline in median cost of annual XBRL requirements for SRCs from 2014 to 2017); see also Ariel Markelevich, *The Quality and Usability of XBRL Filings in the US*, 5 *Int'l. J. Acct. Tax 2* (2017) (with findings suggesting that, “starting in 2012, there has been a steady improvement in the quality and usability of the XBRL filings in most aspects... consistent with the notion of companies moving along a learning curve and improving the quality and usability of the XBRL data as they gain more experience tagging”).

⁶²² Some investors that are interested in analyzing compensation data across a large number of filings may also wish to analyze the substantial amount of other information regarding compensation in the proxy statement. Because this other data is not currently provided in a structured data language, such investors would have to continue to purchase such data from a data vendor that aggregates this data or to electronically parse or hand-collect such data from filings. The incremental benefit of the structured data requirement is likely to be lower for such investors than for those primarily interested in the data to be tagged.

⁶²³ For example, the Standard & Poor’s Execucomp database covers the S&P 1500 and some additional registrants, and the ISS IncentiveLab database covers about 1,100 registrants, with coverage in both of these cases representing well under half of the affected registrants.

⁶²⁴ See, e.g., letters from CalPERS 2015 and XBRL US.

⁶²⁵ See, e.g., letters from AFL-CIO 2015; CII 2015; Public Citizen; SBA-FL; and XBRL US.

⁶²⁶ See, e.g., letters from CalPERS 2015 and XBRL US.

informational advantage of large institutions over small ones, in that small institutions' trading responsiveness to Form 10-K information and stock-picking skills improved relative to large institutions after the adoption of XBRL.⁶²⁷ Other studies provide evidence consistent with XBRL tagging of financial statement disclosures leading to an increase in stock price informativeness (*i.e.*, the extent to which market prices reflect company-specific information).⁶²⁸

We considered not requiring some or all of the block tagging that the final rules will require, such as: the graphical or narrative disclosure that would follow the tabular disclosure; the disclosure of deductions and additions used to determine executive compensation actually paid; and the disclosure regarding vesting date valuation assumptions. While the nature and potential variation in format of these disclosures may make them less suitable for large-scale analysis than the numerical data in the main table, the incremental costs of tagging these disclosures as block-text should be low and such tagging could benefit investors interested in extracting these parts of the disclosure from a large number of filings. We also considered, as proposed, not requiring that each numerical item in the deductions and additions used to determine executive compensation actually paid and the vesting date valuation assumptions be tagged separately. While such tagging will require incremental compliance costs, it may benefit investors interested in using this data, such as for constructing alternate pay measures.

⁶²⁷ See Nilabhra Bhattacharya, Young Jun Cho & Jae B. Kim, *Leveling the Playing Field Between Large and Small Institutions: Evidence from the SEC's XBRL Mandate*, ACCT. REV., Sept. 2018, at 51.

⁶²⁸ See, e.g., Y. Huang, Y.G. Shan & J.W. Yang, *Information Processing Costs and Stock Price Informativeness: Evidence from the XBRL Mandate*, 46 AUS. J. MGMT. 1 (2021) (finding XBRL adoption "leads to more informative stock price through two channels, the firm-specific information incorporation, and increased disclosures"); see also Y. Dong, O.Z. Li, Y. Lin & C. Ni, *Does Information Processing Cost Affect Firm-Specific Information Acquisition? Evidence from XBRL Adoption*, 51 J. FIN. QUANT. ANALYS. 2 (2016) (finding "evidence consistent with the SEC's statement that XBRL adoption helps market participants translate more firm-specific information into stock prices").

We also considered requiring registrants to provide the data an XML-based data language specific to the pay-versus-performance disclosures (“custom XML”) rather than Inline XBRL.⁶²⁹ As discussed in the Proposing Release, a custom XML requirement could increase the ease of implementation of the structured formatting requirement for the main table, and could thus reduce costs of structuring, particularly for smaller registrants. However, the Commission’s custom XML data languages are generally unsuitable for tagging large blocks of information or implementing detail tags within such blocks, and are therefore not as appropriate for implementing the requirements of the final rules.

iii. Compensation Measures

We have considered several alternative approaches to the compensation measures to be included in the disclosure, particularly with respect to the definition of executive compensation actually paid. The final rules define this compensation measure generally in line with the approach described as “incremental compensation earned” in the discussion of implementation alternatives in the Proposing Release. We also considered adopting definitions that would treat equity awards and pensions differently, such as in the proposed definition, or that would include different elements of compensation.

With respect to equity awards, the proposed approach would have required registrants to include the fair value of stock and option awards in executive compensation actually paid at the time of vesting. As discussed in more detail above,⁶³⁰ some commenters agreed with arguments in the Proposing Release that certain features of this approach, such as the fact that it would

⁶²⁹ This would be consistent with the approach used for other XML-based structured data languages created by the Commission for certain forms, including the data languages used for reports on each of Form 13F, Form D and the Section 16 beneficial ownership reports (Forms 3, 4 and 5).

⁶³⁰ See Section IV.C.2 above.

reflect the change in value of equity awards based on performance outcomes after they are granted, would be beneficial for this purpose. However, many commenters raised concerns that the proposed definition would generate a mismatch between the period in which pay was reported and the period of the associated performance,⁶³¹ and that this would significantly reduce the potential usefulness of the disclosure.⁶³²

Specifically, as discussed in the Proposing Release, under the proposed definition of executive compensation actually paid, the measure may be subject to volatility based not on performance but on the vesting pattern of equity awards, because it includes, in the year of vesting, the original grant-date value and all gains (or losses) related to returns in all years since the grant was made. A number of commenters highlighted concerns of this nature.⁶³³ Similar issues that commenters noted include an exacerbation of the misalignment when the size of an award is intended to recognize performance in the year of grant (or prior);⁶³⁴ when awards formally vest in a different year than the end of the performance period,⁶³⁵ or when the vesting date of an award is distant from the end of the year.⁶³⁶ Commenters also noted that the timing mismatch would not apply equally to different types of compensation or across different vesting

⁶³¹ See, e.g., letters from Allison; CAP; CCMC 2015; CEC 2015; Celanese; Coalition; Cook; Davis Polk 2022; Farient; Faulkner; FSR; Georgiev; Hodak; Huddart; Hyster-Yale; Infinite; NACCO; NACD 2015; NAM 2015; NAM 2022; PG 2015; PG 2022; Pearl; Ross; SBA-FL; SVA; TCA 2015; TCA 2022; Teamsters; TIAA; and WorldatWork.

⁶³² See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; Celanese; Cook; NACCO; NAM 2022; Pearl; PG 2015; Ross; TIAA; TCA 2022; and WorldatWork.

⁶³³ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; Celanese; Cook; Faulkner; Hodak; Hyster-Yale; Infinite; NACCO; SVA; and TCA 2022.

⁶³⁴ See, e.g., CCMC 2015; McGuireWoods; and NAM 2022.

⁶³⁵ See, e.g., letters from Hall; PG 2015; PG 2022; and Towers.

⁶³⁶ See, e.g., letters from Celanese; Hyster-Yale; and NACCO.

patterns, leading to difficulties in comparisons across registrants or executives.⁶³⁷ Consider, for example, a fiscal year in which one PEO receives a \$1 million cash bonus and another instead receives a \$1 million restricted stock award that vests after one year. Under the definition that was proposed, executive compensation actually paid would have been \$1 million and zero, respectively, for the two PEOs in that fiscal year.⁶³⁸

As discussed above,⁶³⁹ the treatment of equity awards in the adopted measure of executive compensation actually paid is expected to preserve the benefits noted by commenters of the proposed approach while substantially reducing the risk of a timing mismatch.⁶⁴⁰ Under the adopted approach, the total value reflected in executive compensation actually paid for a given award, when summed across years, will be equivalent by the time of vesting to that which would have been included at vesting under the proposed approach. However, by attributing the change in an equity award's fair value in a given year—which would reflect performance in that same year—to that individual year, rather than ascribing the full value to the vesting date, the revised measure should better align pay with the associated performance.

This improved alignment will limit the volatility associated with vesting patterns, by distributing pay over the full vesting period, as it is earned. It will also reduce the sensitivity to small differences in formal vesting dates, by associating amounts of pay with particular years

⁶³⁷ See, e.g., letters from Hodak; Honeywell; Hyster-Yale; and NACCO.

⁶³⁸ The Proposing Release also provides an example of comparability issues in the case of executives with asynchronous vesting dates.

⁶³⁹ See Section IV.C.2 above.

⁶⁴⁰ Some timing mismatches may remain, even under the adopted approach. For example, in the case of compensation contingent on a performance condition (e.g., based on achieving a particular level of net income), that is later recovered (i.e., clawed back) because of a restatement, the market stock price correction associated with the restatement may happen in a more recent period, while the historical accounting performance and compensation measure would be corrected retroactively. In this case, even after recovery of the erroneously awarded compensation, the effect on executive compensation actually paid is not likely to appear in the same period as the associated market reaction in TSR.

based on the changes in value attributable to those years rather than solely based on where the vesting date happens to fall. Attributing some of the value of equity awards to the grant year addresses the possibility that the size of awards may be designed to reward grant year performance.⁶⁴¹ The revised approach also improves comparability; for example, the two PEOs discussed above, who receive a \$1 million cash bonus and a \$1 million restricted stock award, will both be considered to receive \$1 million of compensation actually paid in that year, while any change in the value of the second executive's stock until vesting would also be reflected in future years. Overall, the enhanced alignment resulting from the revised definition is expected to make it easier for investors to understand the relationship between pay and performance,⁶⁴² though this comes at the cost of increased compliance costs for registrants.

In valuing option awards in executive compensation actually paid, a number of commenters recommended that we use intrinsic values (*i.e.*, the “in-the-moneyness,” or the amount that would be gained upon immediate exercise) instead of fair values. Those commenters indicated that intrinsic values would be easier and less burdensome to calculate⁶⁴³ or would more appropriately reflect compensation rather than the effect of an executive's investment decisions.⁶⁴⁴ We acknowledge that fair values are more burdensome to compute than

⁶⁴¹ To the extent that registrants may use infrequent awards or so-called mega-grants in some years to award performance over multiple years (*see, e.g.*, letters from Cook and PG 2015), the revised definition of executive compensation may increase sharply in grant years regardless of performance. The inclusion of Summary Compensation Table total compensation (which reports the aggregate grant date fair value of all equity awards granted to the NEO during the fiscal year, and would therefore also reflect any differences in annual grant sizes) alongside executive compensation actually paid in the tabular disclosure may assist investors in filtering these effects out from the patterns in pay that are more likely to be driven by performance after the grant date.

⁶⁴² The revised definition may also reduce the unintended, indirect encouragement of shorter or more graduated vesting schedules in order to smooth executive compensation actually paid under the proposed definition. *See, e.g.*, letter from Pearl.

⁶⁴³ *See, e.g.*, letters from CAP; Corning; Davis Polk 2015; Honeywell; Pearl; and WorldatWork.

⁶⁴⁴ *See, e.g.*, letters from CEC 2015; CEC 2022; Honeywell; and Pearl.

intrinsic values. However, intrinsic values can severely understate the values of options.⁶⁴⁵ The fair value of an option provides a more accurate picture of the total value of the asset being transferred, which includes both the current intrinsic value and the ongoing time value of the option: the ability to potentially capture additional upside while not taking the commensurate downside risk. By granting an option with significant remaining time to maturity after vesting, boards are consciously awarding executives with value beyond the vesting-date intrinsic value. As such, this transfer of value may reasonably be considered to be compensation. While an executive might not wait until maturity to exercise an option, the fair value calculation should generally incorporate an assumption regarding typical exercise behavior. Whether the executive chooses to exercise earlier or later than is typical (and therefore expected by the board) can reasonably be considered an investment decision.

Some commenters also suggested that we consider valuing equity awards as of alternate dates, such as the grant date⁶⁴⁶ or, for options, the exercise date.⁶⁴⁷ Valuations as of these alternative dates may be less burdensome to calculate, as grant date fair values are already included in the Summary Compensation Table and the amount realized on exercise of options is already included in the Stock Vested and Options Exercised Table. However, grant date valuations would not reflect the performance sensitivity of unvested equity awards. As discussed above, because the empirical relationship between pay and performance is driven by changes in the value of executive stock and option holdings, considering only grant-date values may ignore one of the primary channels for relating pay and performance. Exercise date

⁶⁴⁵ See, e.g., Zvi Bodie, Robert S. Kaplan & Robert C. Merton, *For the Last Time, Stock Options are an Expense*, HARV. BUS. REV. (Mar. 2003), available at <https://hbr.org/2003/03/for-the-last-time-stock-options-are-an-expense>.

⁶⁴⁶ See, e.g., letters from CAP and NAM 2022.

⁶⁴⁷ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; Corning; Coalition; and FSR.

valuations, in turn, reflect the effect of performance after the grant date, but also reflect the executive’s decision of when to exercise awards, which may reasonably be considered an investment decision rather than a compensation decision. For example, as one commenter noted, “executives who hold their options to the full term before exercise may be unjustifiably seen as being overpaid compared to executives who exercise their options quickly.”⁶⁴⁸

With respect to pensions, the final rules require that executive compensation actually paid include the pension service cost for the year as well as the prior service cost (or credit) due to any plan amendments or initiations in the year, rather than just the pension service cost, as proposed. Some commenters alternatively suggested that we include the present value of pension benefits that were earned in the last fiscal year, or, similarly, the change in present value of accumulated pension benefits while holding the beginning and ending valuation assumptions constant.⁶⁴⁹ All of these approaches—including what is being adopted, what was proposed, and the commenters’ suggestions—should reduce the volatility in reported pay caused solely by changes in assumptions relative to the pension component of the Summary Compensation Table, because the latter includes the change in value of all previously accumulated benefits with changes in interest rates and other actuarial assumptions. Thus, any of these approaches should make it easier for investors to evaluate the relationship of pay with performance. We considered, as an alternative to the adopted approach, including only pension service cost (as proposed) or the present value of pension benefits that were earned in the last fiscal year (as suggested by, or similar to what was suggested by, various commenters).

⁶⁴⁸ See letter from Honeywell.

⁶⁴⁹ See letters from AON; Barnard; Exxon; Mercer; Towers; and WorldatWork.

Pension benefits may be a function of compensation levels, as in the case of pay-related, final-pay, final-average-pay, or career-average-pay plans. They are also a function of the terms of the plan. Service costs are based on estimates of future benefits that assume plan terms remain fixed and that may already incorporate projections about future compensation levels. Service costs are also smoothed over time relative to how the future benefits are actually earned or change over time. As a result, the effect of plan amendments and actual changes in current compensation levels on the value included for pensions under the proposed approach may be dampened. For example, if a plan were amended, current and future service costs would be adjusted upwards, but there would be no corresponding adjustment for service costs reported for previous years. The adopted approach would more fully reflect the effect of any plan amendments by including a catch-up adjustment for the impact on service costs reported in previous years.

The adopted approach does not fully account for changes in actual compensation levels from the estimated compensation levels used to estimate service cost. Because actual changes in current compensation may be related to performance, and these changes in compensation may be magnified by pension benefits that are a function of compensation levels, the alternative approach of including the present value of pension benefits earned in a given year may be more useful in evaluating the relationship between pay and performance. This alternative approach would fully reflect plan amendments as well as unexpected increases in pay,⁶⁵⁰ whose impact on pension benefits may reflect an important source of increased compensation.⁶⁵¹ Under this alternative, registrants may be able to make the required computations based on the information

⁶⁵⁰ See, e.g., letter from Mercer.

⁶⁵¹ See, e.g., Irina Stefanescu, Yupeng Wang, Kangzhen Xie & Jun Yang, *Pay Me Now (and Later): Pension Benefit Manipulation Before Plan Freezes and Executive Retirement*, 127 J. FIN. ECON. 152 (2018).

already available to them, rather than through their actuarial services provider, which could marginally reduce compliance costs. Such an approach may also further increase the comparability between compensation provided through defined benefit and defined contribution plans, because registrant contributions to defined benefit plans may also be directly related to current compensation levels or other such metrics with respect to the last fiscal year. However, the amount included with respect to pensions under this alternative would not have as direct of a relationship with the values included in the audited GAAP financial statements as the service cost (and prior service cost or credit) included under the adopted approach.

Some commenters suggested excluding components of pay that may be considered unrelated to performance—such as perquisites and values related to retirement benefits—from the definition of executive compensation actually paid.⁶⁵² As discussed in the Proposing Release, restricting the definition of executive compensation actually paid in such a way would not provide investors with a complete picture of compensation and how it relates to financial performance. While compensation committees may rely mainly on particular components of compensation in order to provide performance incentives, the other components of compensation may still vary with company performance and, even if they do not vary with performance, may be important to consider in order to understand how sensitive the totality of compensation is to performance.⁶⁵³ Restricting the types of compensation included in executive compensation actually paid may also reduce the comparability of disclosures across registrants that rely more heavily on types of compensation that would be excluded from the prescribed measure versus those that rely more heavily on compensation types that would be included.

⁶⁵² See, e.g., letters from AON; CEC 2015; Coalition; Corning; Honeywell; and PG 2015.

⁶⁵³ See, e.g., Lucian Bebchuk & Jesse Fried, *Stealth Compensation via Retirement Benefits*, 1 BERKELEY BUS. L. J., 291 (2004).

We also considered adjusting the definition of executive compensation actually paid to account for executives' continued exposure to registrant performance after an equity award vests, due to restrictions on the transfer or monetization of such equity,⁶⁵⁴ by continuing to reflect such awards in executive compensation actually paid until these other restrictions lapse. In some cases, the relationship of executives' wealth accumulation to registrant performance may be driven by their vested holdings of equity. When such holdings are mandated, the resulting exposure to registrant performance after vesting may reflect a compensation decision rather than an active investment decision by the executives, and could be helpful to consider in order to better understand the total required sensitivity of an executive's income and financial assets to the registrant's performance.

However, different sets of restrictions on the transfer or monetization of equity can have different effects on the degree of continued required exposure. For example, some non-transferable holdings could be monetized by executives through contractual agreements with a broker-dealer, if the registrant's hedging policies permit such transactions. There is therefore uncertainty as to how best to reflect such restrictions for the purpose of the new disclosure. While the adopted definition of executive compensation actually paid does not include adjustments for restrictions on the transfer or monetization of equity awards, registrants can choose to provide supplemental measures of pay if they believe that those measures better demonstrate the effects of these features.

The final rules require registrants to include the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation together with executive compensation actually paid in the tabular

⁶⁵⁴ Such restrictions include delayed option exercisability as well as equity anti-hedging, holding, and mandatory deferral requirements. *See, e.g.*, letters from CEC 2015; CEC 2022; Davis Polk 2015; Hyster-Yale; and NACCO (describing awards to their executives consisting of "immediately vested and taxable restricted stock" that is "non-transferrable and generally may not be hedged, pledged or transferred for a period of 10 years").

disclosure of pay and performance measures. We considered excluding this measure. Some commenters indicated that it would be extraneous or confusing in the pay-versus-performance disclosure.⁶⁵⁵ However, as discussed above, some current pay-for-performance analyses used by investors use grant-date measures of pay, similar to total compensation from the Summary Compensation Table.⁶⁵⁶ To the extent that some investors may be interested in considering the relationship of performance with a measure of pay that excludes changes in the value of equity awards, they would be able to refer to the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation in the tabular disclosure. Further, as discussed above, this existing total compensation measure may be a useful benchmark for understanding executive compensation actually paid, such as in the case where infrequent grants designed to provide multi-year incentives may cause sharp increases in the latter measure in the years when such grants are made.⁶⁵⁷

We considered also requiring the disclosure of a measure of realizable pay, a type of measure that a number of commenters indicated may be useful in this context.⁶⁵⁸ The adopted measure of executive compensation actually paid is quite similar conceptually to realizable pay measures, with a few key differences. For example, realizable pay is typically computed based on equity awards granted over a fixed period. This approach may make it easier to evaluate the compensation decisions made by a board over such fixed period. However, equity awards can have long vesting periods and typically have overlapping performance periods, so considering all unvested awards, regardless of when they were granted, may provide a more complete

⁶⁵⁵ See, e.g., letters from CEC 2015; Exxon; Hall; McGuireWoods; Meridian; PG 2015; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁶⁵⁶ See Section IV.B.2 above.

⁶⁵⁷ See *supra* note 641.

⁶⁵⁸ See *supra* note 520.

picture of pay for the purpose of evaluating its alignment with performance. Realizable pay is also typically computed over a multi-year period, with outstanding equity awards valued as of the end of the period (or sometimes at vesting or exercise, if earlier). As discussed above, such aggregated, multi-year pay measures can smooth certain outliers but can also obscure the year-to-year relationship of pay and performance. Registrants may voluntarily include measures of realized or realizable pay in the disclosure if they deem them to be helpful to explaining the relationship of their pay with performance.

Lastly, we considered also requiring the disclosure of peer group compensation. While TSR for a peer group is required to be included under the final rules, also incorporating pay information for a peer group in order to produce relative pay-versus-performance disclosures may be useful to investors as it would provide further context in which to evaluate the pay-versus-performance alignment of a registrant.⁶⁵⁹ However, requiring further comparisons to a peer group may reduce the comparability of disclosures because of registrant discretion in selecting the peer group or variation in the availability of a closely comparable peer group. There are also practical implementation considerations, as peer compensation for the last fiscal year is not likely to be available at the time a registrant is compiling the disclosure. Further, even if these practical considerations could be mitigated (*e.g.*, by permitting peer information to be excluded when unavailable), requiring relative pay-versus-performance disclosures would most likely impose higher compliance costs. Under the final rules, investors can construct relative pay-versus-performance analyses on their own by comparing the separate pay-versus-performance disclosures of each of a registrant's peers, based on the peer group

⁶⁵⁹ See, *e.g.*, letter from Cook.

reported by a registrant under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or in the CD&A, if such peers have filed their disclosures as of the time of comparison.

iv. Performance Measures

We have considered several reasonable alternatives with respect to the performance measures to be included in the disclosures. For example, commenters raised, and we have considered, many different approaches to computing and presenting TSR. As discussed above, common suggestions included, among others, presenting a rolling average of TSR (*i.e.*, for each year, registrants would report the cumulative TSR for the previous five years) or an annualized TSR (*i.e.*, for each year, registrants would report TSR for that single year).⁶⁶⁰ While a rolling average could present a broader view of performance to those taking a longer-term perspective, it could also obscure the performance specific to a given year. A five-year rolling average TSR could change from year to year because of performance in the current year being newly included in the rolling average or because of the performance six years ago being newly excluded from the rolling average. An annualized TSR would provide greater clarity and align with the revised definition of executive compensation actually paid, which will reflect, in a given year, changes in the value of outstanding equity awards over that specific year. Also, according to one commenter, “most investors and proxy advisors generally look to an annualized approach when they assess a company’s TSR.”⁶⁶¹

However, the adopted approach of computing cumulative TSR, and presenting it as the changing value of an initial fixed dollar investment, will be familiar to both investors and registrants because it aligns with the Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K performance graph

⁶⁶⁰ See *supra* notes 254 to 257 and accompanying text.

⁶⁶¹ See letter from Towers.

requirement. We also expect this approach will make the trend in performance easier to understand for less sophisticated investors, given concerns about financial literacy among investors⁶⁶² and, particularly, a common difficulty in appropriately combining percentage changes⁶⁶³ (e.g., recognizing that a negative 50 percent return followed by a positive 50 percent return represents a negative 25 percent return on a cumulative basis). A cumulative return, scaled to a fixed investment, will still make the return attributable to a given year apparent, and sophisticated investors can easily use this return to compute other variations of TSR that they may prefer.

We also considered not requiring any registrants, including non-SRCs, to include peer group TSR in the disclosure. As discussed above, a number of commenters had concerns about the peer group TSR requirement,⁶⁶⁴ including that it would be costly and yet the benefits could be limited because variation in peer group selection, and in the degree of relevance of peer group performance, could reduce comparability and mislead investors. We acknowledge that peer group TSR will not provide an equally relevant benchmark across all registrants. However, it may nonetheless provide helpful context for assessing registrant TSR by providing some indication of broader market or industry conditions, and may help to address the concerns of commenters that registrant TSR could reflect a number of factors outside of the control of the executives of the registrant.⁶⁶⁵ We continue to expect the costs of including peer group TSR to

⁶⁶² See, e.g., *SEC Staff Study Regarding Financial Literacy Among Investors*, as required by Section 917 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (August 2012), available at <https://www.sec.gov/files/917-financial-literacy-study-part1.pdf>; and Annamaria Lusardi & Olivia Mitchell, *The Economic Importance of Financial Literacy: Theory and Evidence*, 52 J. ECON. LIT., No. 1, 5 (2014).

⁶⁶³ See, e.g., Haipeng Chen & Akshay Rao, *When Two Plus Two is Not Equal to Four: Errors in Processing Multiple Percentage Changes*, 34 J. CONSUMER RSCH. 327 (Oct. 2007).

⁶⁶⁴ See *supra* notes 261 to 269 and accompanying text.

⁶⁶⁵ See *supra* note 526.

be limited, even if a registrant does not use the same peer group as in the Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K peer group TSR disclosure, because the required data is readily available and the required computations are relatively straightforward.

Another alternative to the final rules would be, as in the proposed rules, to not require any other prescriptive performance measures, beyond TSR and peer group TSR, to be included in the disclosure. As some commenters noted, it is not clear that any single measure other than TSR would be relevant across most registrants.⁶⁶⁶ Declining to prescribe additional measures would reduce costs and limit the risk that registrants would have to include and discuss a measure that could be misleading or which investors may not find to be useful. This approach could thereby increase the likelihood that investors could process the disclosures quickly, while not decreasing the total amount of underlying information available from public disclosures. At the same time, if the addition of another performance measure would better explain the pattern in executive compensation actually paid, registrants would be able to voluntarily provide such measures, and would likely be motivated to do so.⁶⁶⁷

However, as discussed in the Benefits section above, the inclusion of net income as an additional measure may provide investors with useful context for interpreting the disclosure. Even if required to include a Company-Selected Measure, registrants might not always provide a measure of profitability, in which case net income may help to provide a more complete picture of registrant performance. Further, as discussed above, measures of profitability are commonly used as performance metrics in executive compensation contracts.⁶⁶⁸ Yet, if registrants provide measures of profitability in the disclosure, they may be non-GAAP or

⁶⁶⁶ See, e.g., letters from AB; BlackRock; Davis Polk 2022; and TIAA.

⁶⁶⁷ See, e.g., letters from CFA; CII 2015; Davis Polk 2022; and SCG.

⁶⁶⁸ See Section IV.B.3 above.

adjusted measures, and investors may benefit from having net income beside these measures as a benchmark to better understand the effects of such adjustments. Finally, limiting the additional prescribed measures to a single, readily available measure should help to contain the costs and risks of expanding the required measures that are noted above.

We also considered other financial measures as alternatives to net income. As discussed in the Baseline section above, the measures presented by third parties as part of pay-for-performance analyses in recent years—which may reflect investor interest in or demand for the measures—include operating cash flow growth, earnings per share growth, EBITDA growth, return on equity, return on invested capital, return on assets, and various ratios and growth rates using “economic value added.”⁶⁶⁹ Measures that commenters suggested we consider include EBITDA,⁶⁷⁰ free cash flow,⁶⁷¹ revenue or profit growth,⁶⁷² return on investment,⁶⁷³ shareholder value added,⁶⁷⁴ or the ratio of enterprise value to either EBITDA or earnings before interest and taxes (“EBIT”).⁶⁷⁵ Overall, these suggestions and the measures presented in third party analyses differ from net income in that many involve some form of scaling—that is, some are ratios, which can help to account for the capital or assets used to generate profits, while others are growth rates—and many include adjustments to focus on operating items or cash flows. It is possible that investors may benefit more from a prescribed measure with these characteristics, rather than net income. However, it is not obvious that there

⁶⁶⁹ See *supra* note 453.

⁶⁷⁰ See letter from Dimensional.

⁶⁷¹ See letters from Dimensional and Quirin.

⁶⁷² See letter from Grier.

⁶⁷³ See letter from Quirin.

⁶⁷⁴ See letter from Quirin.

⁶⁷⁵ See letter from PDI.

is a single preferred measure, and net income has the benefit of being a clearly-defined, widely-understood measure. Registrants may supplement the disclosure with other measures if they feel they would be useful or if their investors demand them.

Another alternative to the final rules would be, as in the proposed rules, to give registrants the option to include additional performance measures but not to require a Company-Selected Measure of any registrant. As discussed above, if the addition of another performance measure would better explain the pattern in executive compensation actually paid, registrants would likely be motivated to include such a measure on a voluntary basis. Not requiring a Company-Selected Measure would also eliminate any costs or difficulties associated with isolating a single most important measure and give registrants more flexibility to include only the measures that they expect may be most useful to investors. For example, investors may benefit if registrants are able to present a different measure than the Company-Selected Measure in cases where the measure that drove compensation in the last fiscal year may not be the most important for explaining the pattern in executive compensation actually paid over the full five-year horizon of the disclosure. On the other hand, requiring a Company-Selected Measure may elicit additional helpful context in cases where registrants would not otherwise supplement the required performance measures.

As an alternative to the Tabular List, we also considered other approaches to providing context about the measures that were critical in linking pay to performance at a given registrant. For example, we could have required registrants to disclose all of the measures actually used to link pay to performance, with or without quantitative disclosure of the outcomes of the quantifiable measures, any applicable thresholds and targets, and the associated payouts. Such disclosure may provide a more complete view of how pay is linked to performance at a given

registrant, and the potential quantitative element may allow investors to more readily assess the sensitivity of pay to particular measures and the rigor of performance goals. Some investors commented that they would benefit from this information being more readily available.⁶⁷⁶ However, depending on the specific requirements, such disclosure could be more costly to produce than the Tabular List and may take more time for investors to review, rather than providing simple context and framing for an investor’s review of the main table and associated descriptions. There may also be implications of increased transparency of quantitative targets and thresholds, such as pressuring registrants to limit discretion in their pay programs, which may or may not be beneficial. Finally, we note that several commenters mentioned that some registrants are already providing such disclosures,⁶⁷⁷ with one indicating that the market does not seem to have coalesced around a consistent format for such disclosures.⁶⁷⁸ We expect that market practices in this area may continue to develop.

VI. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

A. Background

Certain provisions of our regulations and schedules that would be affected by the final rules contain a “collection of information” within the meaning of the PRA. The Commission is submitting the final rules to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for review in accordance with the PRA.⁶⁷⁹ The Commission published a notice requesting comment on changes to these collection of information requirements in the Proposing Release and submitted

⁶⁷⁶ *See, e.g.*, letters from AFL-CIO 2015; AFL-CIO 2022; CalPERS 2022; CII 2015; CII 2022; and SBA-FL.

⁶⁷⁷ *See, e.g.*, letters from PG 2022 and SBA-FL.

⁶⁷⁸ *See* letter from PG 2022.

⁶⁷⁹ 44 U.S.C. 3507(d) and 5 CFR 1320.11.

these requirements to the OMB for review in accordance with the PRA.⁶⁸⁰ The hours and costs associated with preparing, filing, and distributing the schedules constitute reporting and cost burdens imposed by each collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to comply with, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Compliance with the final rules is mandatory. Responses to the information collections will not be kept confidential and there is no mandatory retention period for the information disclosed.

The titles for the collections of information are:

“Regulation 14A and Schedule 14A” (OMB Control No. 3235-0059); and

“Regulation 14C and Schedule 14C” (OMB Control No. 3235-0065).

We adopted the above-referenced regulations and schedules pursuant to the Securities Act or the Exchange Act. The regulations and schedules set forth the disclosure requirements for proxy and information statements filed by registrants to help investors make informed investment and voting decisions. The final rules are intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 14(i).

A description of the final amendments, including the need for the information and its use, as well as a description of the likely respondents, can be found in Section II above, and a discussion of the expected economic effects of the final amendments can be found in Section V above.

B. Summary of Comment Letters and Revisions to PRA Estimates

In the Proposing Release, the Commission requested comment on the PRA burden hour and cost estimates and the analysis used to derive such estimates. While several commenters

⁶⁸⁰ *Id.*

provided comments on the potential costs of the proposed rules and of the potential requirements discussed and analyzed in the Reopening Release, only one commenter specifically addressed our PRA estimates, stating that the Commission’s estimates of the man hour and cost burden of the rule on companies were “grossly underestimated.”⁶⁸¹ As discussed, above, we have made some changes to the proposed amendments as a result of comments received in response to the Proposing Release and the Reopening Release. We have revised our estimates from the Proposing Release accordingly, taking into account the changes and the comments received.

C. Summary of Collection of Information Requirements

We are adding new Item 402(v) to Regulation S-K. This item requires registrants to provide a table containing the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation and the values of the prescribed measure of executive compensation actually paid for the PEO and as an average for the other NEOs, TSR both for the registrant and its peer group, the registrant’s net income, and a Company-Selected Measure. Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K also requires a registrant to provide a clear description of (i) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to its PEOs and, on average, to its other NEOs and the registrant’s TSR, (ii) the relationship between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs, and the net income of the registrant, (iii) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and the registrant’s Company-Selected Measure, and (iv) the relationship between the registrant’s TSR and its peer group TSR, in each case over the

⁶⁸¹ See letter from NAM 2015. Another commenter contended that the Reopening Release should have included an updated PRA analysis. See letter from Toomey/Shelby. That letter is discussed in footnote 8, *supra*.

registrant's five most recently completed fiscal years. A registrant will also be required to disclose an unranked Tabular List of its most important financial performance measures used by it to link executive compensation actually paid to its PEOs and other NEOs during the fiscal year to registrant performance. The final rules require registrants to separately tag the values disclosed in the table in Inline XBRL, block-text tag the footnote and relationship disclosure and the Tabular List in Inline XBRL, and tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote disclosures in Inline XBRL.

The disclosure is required in proxy statements on Schedule 14A and information statements on Schedule 14C in which executive compensation disclosure pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required. EGCs, registered investment companies, and foreign private issuers are not required to provide the disclosure. SRCs are subject to scaled disclosure requirements, under which they will not be required to provide a peer group TSR or a Company-Selected Measure (or any related relationship disclosures), nor will they be required to provide a Tabular List or disclose amounts related to pensions; and will only be required to provide three (two in the first applicable filing after the rules become effective) years of disclosure. SRCs must provide the Inline XBRL data beginning in the third filing in which they provide the required pay-versus-performance disclosure.

Much of the information required to produce the pay-versus-performance disclosure is based on items that are already required elsewhere in the executive compensation disclosure and financial statements provided by registrants. In particular, we believe that using as a starting point the total compensation that registrants already are required to report in the Summary Compensation Table and making adjustments to those figures will help reduce the burden on registrants in preparing the disclosure required by new Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K. As

discussed above, the final rules are not expected to require registrants to collect significant new data, relative to current disclosure requirements.⁶⁸² All of the individual components needed to calculate executive compensation actually paid already must be reported under existing disclosure requirements, with the exception of the values to be included with respect to equity awards and the values to be included with respect to pension benefits for registrants other than SRCs, which are not required to include such pension amounts in their calculation of executive compensation actually paid. Information about net income for all registrants is already required to be disclosed in the registrant's financial statements. Further, information about TSR and peer group TSR is already required to be disclosed in a registrant's annual report to shareholders under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K, and the measures that make up the Tabular List and the Company-Selected Measure are already considered by registrants when making executive compensation determinations, and may already be discussed, in a different form, in the CD&A. SRCs are not required to provide disclosure under Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K or a CD&A, but also are not required under the final rules to provide disclosure of peer group TSR, the Tabular List, or the Company-Selected Measure. However, SRCs, which currently are not required to disclose their TSR in annual reports, will need to calculate this measure under the final rules.

We arrived at the estimates discussed below by reviewing our burden estimates for similar disclosure and considering our experience with other tagged data initiatives. In addition, the estimates discussed below reflect our belief that much of the information required to prepare the pay-versus-performance disclosure will be readily available to registrants because the information is required to be gathered, determined, or prepared in order to satisfy the other

⁶⁸² See *supra* Section V.C.

disclosure requirements of our rules, including Item 402 of Regulation S-K. We believe that the amendments regarding pay-versus-performance disclosure will enhance the already required compensation disclosure.

The following PRA Table 1 summarizes the estimated effects of the final amendments on the paperwork burdens associated with the affected collections of information listed in Section VI.A.

PRA Table 1. Estimated Paperwork Burden Effects of the Final Amendments

Final Amendments and Effects	Estimated Burden Effect*
<p>Pay-versus-Performance Table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Registrants other than SRCs</i>: Requiring a table containing the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation and the values of the prescribed measure of executive compensation actually paid for the PEO and as an average for the other NEOs, TSR for both the registrant and its peer group, the registrant’s net income, and a Company-Selected Measure. The calculation of executive compensation actually paid includes adjustments from the Summary Compensation Table amounts with respect to equity awards and pension benefits. Related footnote disclosure of the amounts that were deducted from, and added to, the Summary Compensation Table total and of valuation assumptions also required. Registrants required to separately tag the values disclosed in the table, block-text tag the footnote disclosure, and tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 hour increase in compliance burden per schedule for registrants other than SRCs • 17 hour increase in compliance burden per schedule for SRCs

disclosures, all in Inline XBRL. *Estimated burden increase: 20 hours per schedule.*

- *SRCs*: Requiring a table containing the Summary Compensation Table measure of total compensation and the values of the prescribed measures of executive compensation actually paid for the PEO and as an average for the other NEOs, TSR for the registrant, and the registrant's net income. The calculation of executive compensation actually paid includes adjustments from the Summary Compensation Table amounts with respect to equity awards. Related footnote disclosure of the amounts that were deducted from, and added to, the Summary Compensation Table total and of valuation assumptions also required. Registrants required to separately tag the values disclosed in the table, block-text tag the footnote disclosure, and tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote disclosures, all in Inline XBRL. *Estimated burden increase: 15 hours per schedule.*

Relationship Disclosure:

- *Registrants other than SRCs*: Requiring a clear description of (i) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to its PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and the registrant's TSR, (ii) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant's PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and

the net income of the registrant, (iii) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant's PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and the registrant's Company-Selected Measure, and (iv) the relationships between the registrant's TSR and its peer group TSR, in each case over the registrant's five most recently completed fiscal years. Registrants required to block-text tag the relationship disclosure in Inline XBRL. *Estimated burden increase: 4 hours per schedule.*

- *SRCs*: Requiring a clear description of (i) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to its PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and the registrant's TSR and (ii) the relationships between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant's PEOs and, on average, its other NEOs and the net income of the registrant, in each case over the registrant's three most recently completed fiscal years. Registrants required to block-text tag the relationship disclosure in Inline XBRL. *Estimated burden increase: 2 hours per schedule.*

Tabular List:

- Requiring a registrant that is not an SRC to disclose an unranked Tabular List of the most important financial performance measures used by it to link executive compensation actually paid to its PEOs and NEOs during

<p>the fiscal year to company performance. Registrants required to block-text tag the Tabular List in Inline XBRL. <i>Estimated burden increase: 4 hours per schedule.</i></p>	
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*Estimated effect expressed as an increase of burden hours on average and derived from Commission staff review of samples of relevant sections of the affected forms and schedules.

The estimated burden increase associated with the final rules for both SRCs and non-SRCs reflects an increase from the estimated average burden increase of 15 hours for all registrants that was included in the Proposing Release.⁶⁸³ The increase reflects adjustments made due to comments received and accounts for several modifications relative to the proposed rules, including with respect to the calculation of executive compensation actually paid, the addition of net income and the Company-Selected Measure as performance measures to be included in the table, and related relationship disclosures with respect to those performance measures, and the requirement to provide the Tabular List. Because these estimates are averages of the burdens for all such companies in each respective category, the burden could be more or less for any particular company, and may vary depending on a variety of factors, such as the complexity of companies' compensation plans or the degree to which companies use the services of outside professionals, or internal staff and resources, to tag the data in Inline XBRL. This burden, as discussed in more detail below, will be added to the current burdens for Schedule 14A and Schedule 14C.

D. Incremental and Aggregate Burden and Cost Estimates for the Final Amendments

We anticipate that new disclosure requirements will increase the burdens and costs for the affected registrants. We derived our new burden hour and cost estimates by estimating the

⁶⁸³ See Section V.C of the Proposing Release.

total amount of time it would take a registrant to prepare and review the disclosure requirements contained in the final rules, as well as the average hourly rate for outside professionals who assist with such preparation. The burden estimates were calculated by multiplying the estimated number of responses by the estimated average amount of time it would take a registrant to prepare and review disclosure required under the final amendments. For purposes of the PRA, the burden is to be allocated between internal burden hours and outside professional costs. For the proxy and information statements on Schedule 14A and Schedule 14C, we estimate that 75% of the burden of preparation is carried by the company internally and that 25% of the burden of preparation is carried by outside professionals retained by the company at an average cost of \$400 per hour.⁶⁸⁴ The portion of the burden carried by outside professionals is reflected as a cost, while the portion of the burden carried by the company internally is reflected in hours.

We estimate that about 1,275 EGCs are required to file proxy statements on Schedule 14A or information statements on Schedule 14C, in which executive compensation disclosure pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required. We have adjusted the estimates to deduct the filings attributed to these companies from our estimate because EGCs are not subject to the final rules.⁶⁸⁵ The table below sets forth our estimates of the number of current filings on the schedules that will be affected by the final rules. We used this data to extrapolate the effect of these changes on the paperwork burden for the listed collections of information.

⁶⁸⁴ We recognize that the costs of retaining outside professionals may vary depending on the nature of the professional services, but for purposes of this PRA analysis, we estimate that such costs would be an average of \$400 per hour. This estimate is based on consultations with several issuers, law firms, and other persons who regularly assist issuers in preparing and filing reports with the Commission.

⁶⁸⁵ *See supra* note 23. Although EGCs would not have been subject to the proposed amendments, the estimates included in the Proposing Release were not adjusted to deduct the number of EGCs because at the time the precise number of these filers was difficult to determine.

PRA Table 2: Estimated Number of Affected Filings

Form	Current Annual Responses in PRA Inventory*	Estimated Number of Affected Filings**
Schedule 14A	6,369	4,968
Schedule 14C	569	444

* The number of responses reflected in the table equals the three-year average of the number of schedules filed with the Commission and currently reported by the Commission to OMB.

** Based on the approximately 1,275 EGCs that we estimate are required to file proxy statements on Schedule 14A or information statements on Schedule 14C relative to the estimated total number of approximately 4,530 registrants subject to the final rules, we estimate that approximately 22% of the registrants filing Schedules 14A or 14C are EGCs, which are not subject to the final rules. In estimating the hours and service costs, we have removed those filers from the Current Annual Responses totals for Schedule 14A and Schedule 14C. As a result, we expect the final rules to affect approximately 4,968 Schedule 14A filings [$6,369 \times 0.22 = 1,401$; $6,369 - 1,401 = 4,968$] and approximately 444 Schedule 14C filings [$569 \times 0.22 = 125$; $569 - 125 = 444$].

In deriving our estimates, we recognize that the burdens will likely vary among individual registrants based on a number of factors, including the size and complexity of their executive compensation arrangements. We believe that some registrants will experience costs in excess of this average (particularly in the first year of compliance with the final rules) and some registrants may experience less than the average costs. PRA Table 3 below illustrates the incremental change to the total annual compliance burden of affected collections of information, in hours and in costs, as a result of the final amendments.

PRA Table 3: Calculation of the Incremental Change in Burden Estimates of Current Responses Resulting from the Final Amendments

Collection of Information	Filed By*	Estimated Number of Affected Responses (A)	Burden Hour Increase per Affected Response (B)	Increase in Burden Hours for Current Affected Responses (C) =(A) x (B)	Increase in Company Hours for Current Affected Responses (D) =(C) x 0.75	Increase in Professional Hours for Current Affected Responses (E) =(C) x 0.25	Increase in Professional Costs for Current Affected Responses (F) =(E) x \$400
Schedule 14A	Non-SRC	2,981	28	83,468			

Schedule 14A	SRC	1,987	17	33,779			
Schedule 14A (Total)		4,968		117,247	87,935	29,312	\$11,724,800
Schedule 14C	Non-SRC	266	28	7,448			
Schedule 14C	SRC	178	17	3,026			
Schedule 14C (Total)		444		10,474	7,856	2,619	\$1,047,600

* Based on 2021 filings, SRCs represent about 41 percent (1,860 out of 4,530) of the affected registrants. We assume for purposes of our PRA estimates that 60 percent of each affected collection of information was filed by non-SRCs and 40 percent by SRCs.

The following PRA Table 4 summarizes the requested paperwork burden, including the estimated total reporting burdens and costs, under the final amendments.

PRA Table 4. Requested Paperwork Burden under the Final Amendments

Collection of Information	Current Burden			Program Change			Revised Burden		
	Current Annual Responses (A)	Current Burden Hours (B)	Current Cost Burden (C)	Number of Affected Responses (D)	Increase in Company Hours (E)†	Increase in Professional Costs (F)‡	Annual Responses (G) = (A)	Burden Hours (H) = (B) + (E)	Cost Burden (I) = (C) + (F)
Schedule 14A	6,369	778,802	\$103,805,312	4,968	87,935	\$11,724,800	6,369	866,737	\$115,530,112
Schedule 14C	569	56,356	\$7,514,944	444	7,856	\$1,047,600	569	64,212	\$8,562,544

† From Column (D) in PRA Table 3.

‡ From Column (F) in PRA Table 3.

VII. FINAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (“RFA”)⁶⁸⁶ requires the Commission, in promulgating rules under Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act,⁶⁸⁷ to consider the impact of those rules on small entities. We have prepared this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (“FRFA”)

⁶⁸⁶ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

⁶⁸⁷ 5 U.S.C. 553.

in accordance with Section 604 of the RFA.⁶⁸⁸ An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (“IRFA”) was prepared in accordance with the RFA and was included in the Proposing Release. This FRFA relates to the amendments to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, Item 405 of Regulation S-T, Schedule 14A, and Schedule 14C.

A. Need For, and Objectives of, the Final Rules

The final rules are designed to implement the requirements of Section 14(i), which was added by Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act. Section 14(i) mandates that the Commission adopt rules addressing specified disclosure requirements. Specifically, as described in detail in Section II above, the final rules will require registrants (other than EGCs, registered investment companies, and foreign private issuers) to disclose in any proxy or information statement for which disclosure under Item 402 of Regulation S-K is required, the relationship between executive compensation actually paid to the registrant’s PEO and, on average, its other NEOs and the financial performance of the registrant for the three most recently completed fiscal years in the case of a registrant that qualifies as an SRC (or the five most recently completed fiscal years in the case of a non-SRC), taking into account any change in the value of the shares of stock and dividends of the registrant and any distributions.

The final rules require registrants to present pay-versus-performance disclosure that can be readily compared across registrants, while also providing investors with disclosure reflecting the specific situation of the registrant. We believe that the final rules will, among other things, allow investors to assess a registrant’s executive compensation actually paid relative to its financial performance more easily and at a lower cost to investors. The need for, and objectives of, the final rules are described in greater detail in Sections I and II.

⁶⁸⁸ 5 U.S.C. 604.

B. Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments

In the Proposing Release, we requested comment on all aspects of the IRFA, including the nature of any impact on small entities and empirical data to support the extent of the impact. In addition, the Reopening Release included a discussion of the potential impact on SRCs of requiring disclosure of the additional performance measures discussed in that release and also requested comment on a number of matters with respect to SRCs in relation to the proposed rules and the additional requirements considered in that release. We did not receive any comments specifically addressing the IRFA.⁶⁸⁹ However, we received a number of comments on the proposed rules generally,⁶⁹⁰ and have considered these comments in developing the FRFA. In addition, as discussed in detail above in Section II.G.2, we received a variety of comments on whether SRCs should be subject to the proposed rules.⁶⁹¹ Some commenters supported fully exempting SRCs from the pay-versus-performance disclosure requirements,⁶⁹² while another suggested that the pay-versus-performance disclosure be voluntary for SRCs.⁶⁹³ Other commenters stated that we should not exempt SRCs from the disclosure requirements,⁶⁹⁴ some noting that a lack of transparency could have negative market effects for SRCs.⁶⁹⁵ Commenters also made a variety of suggestions with respect to the timing of the disclosure for SRCs, including that SRCs be subject to the full pay-versus-performance disclosure requirement

⁶⁸⁹ As discussed in footnote 8, *supra*, one comment letter noted that the Commission did not update the RFA analysis in the Reopening Release, and “urge[d]” the Commission to “re-propose” with an updated RFA analysis. *See* letter from Toomey/Shelby.

⁶⁹⁰ *See supra* Section II.

⁶⁹¹ *See supra* notes 399–406 and accompanying text.

⁶⁹² *See* letters from CCMC 2015; Mercer; Pearl; TCA 2015; and TCA 2022.

⁶⁹³ *See* letter from ICGN.

⁶⁹⁴ *See* letters from AB; Better Markets; CalPERS 2015; CalSTRS; CII 2015; Morrell; SBA-FL; and Troop.

⁶⁹⁵ *See* letter from CalPERS 2015.

but with a one year “grace period,”⁶⁹⁶ or that SRCs provide five years of data, but with a three year transition period.⁶⁹⁷ One commenter also suggested that the Commission exempt SRCs from the disclosure requirements for five years so that the Commission could first analyze the impact of the disclosure requirements on larger registrants.⁶⁹⁸

C. Small Entities Subject to the Final Amendments

The final rules will affect some companies that are small entities. For purposes of the RFA, under our rules, an issuer, other than an investment company,⁶⁹⁹ is a “small business” or “small organization” if it had total assets of \$5 million or less on the last day of its most recent fiscal year.⁷⁰⁰ The final rules will affect issuers that have a class of securities that are registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act but are not foreign private issuers, registered investment companies, or EGCs. We estimate that there are approximately 450 issuers that may be considered small entities and are potentially subject to the final amendments. An investment company, including a BDC, is considered to be a “small business” if it, together with other investment companies in the same group of related investment companies, has net assets of \$50 million or less as of the end of its most recent fiscal year.⁷⁰¹ We believe that the final rules will affect some small entities that are BDCs that have a class of securities registered under Section

⁶⁹⁶ See letter from AB.

⁶⁹⁷ See letter from Hermes.

⁶⁹⁸ See letters from NIRI 2015 and NIRI 2022.

⁶⁹⁹ For purposes of the RFA, an investment company is a “small business” or “small organization” that, together with other investment companies in the same group of related investment companies, has net assets of \$50 million or less as of the end of its most recent fiscal year. [17 CFR 270.0-10].

⁷⁰⁰ See Exchange Act Rule 0-10(a) [17 CFR 240.0-10(a)].

⁷⁰¹ 17 CFR 270.0-10(a).

12 of the Exchange Act. We estimate that one affected BDC may be considered a small entity.⁷⁰²

D. Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

We expect the final rules to have an incremental effect on existing reporting, recordkeeping and other compliance burdens for all issuers, including small entities. Under the final rules, SRCs are permitted to provide disclosure in accordance with Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K that is scaled for small companies, consistent with SRCs' existing scaled executive compensation disclosure requirements. Specifically, SRCs are not required to provide a peer group TSR, a Company-Selected Measure, a Tabular List, or to disclose amounts related to pensions. Because SRCs are not required to provide a peer group TSR or Company-Selected Measure, they are similarly not required to provide relationship disclosure with respect to those performance measures. In addition, because the existing scaled definition of NEO in Item 402 of Regulation S-K applicable to SRCs applies for purposes of the new Item 402(v) disclosure, SRCs are required to provide disclosure about fewer NEOs than non-SRC registrants. SRCs also will only be required to provide three years of disclosure (two in the first applicable filing after the rules become effective). Both SRCs and non-SRC registrants are required to separately tag the values disclosed in the table in Inline XBRL, block-text tag the footnote and relationship disclosure and the Tabular List in Inline XBRL, and tag specific data points (such as quantitative amounts) within the footnote disclosures in Inline XBRL, but SRCs are required to provide the required Inline XBRL data beginning in the third filing in which they provide pay-versus-performance disclosure.

⁷⁰² Of the seven BDCs that will be subject to the final amendments, one may be considered a small entity for purposes of the RFA.

Much of the information required in the pay-versus-performance disclosure is based on items that are already required elsewhere in the executive compensation disclosure and financial statements provided by registrants, and the final rules are not expected to require registrants to collect significant new data, relative to current disclosure requirements.⁷⁰³ Compliance with certain provisions affected by the amendments will require the use of professional skills, including accounting, legal, and technical skills. The final amendments are discussed in detail in Sections I and II above. We discuss the economic impact, including the estimated compliance costs and burdens of the final rules on all registrants, including small entities, in Sections V and VI above.

E. Agency Action to Minimize Effect on Small Entities

The RFA directs us to consider alternatives that would accomplish our stated objectives, while minimizing any significant adverse impact on small entities. In connection with the final rules, we considered the following alternatives:

- Establishing different compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities;
- Clarifying, consolidating or simplifying compliance and reporting requirements under the rules for small entities;
- Using performance rather than design standards; and
- Exempting small entities from all or part of the final rules.

As noted above, the final rules will require clear disclosure of prescribed measures of executive compensation actually paid and the company's financial performance and the relationship between these measures. All of the individual components needed for SRCs to

⁷⁰³ See *supra* Section V.C.

calculate executive compensation actually paid already must be reported by SRCs under current disclosure rules, with the exception of the values to be included with respect to equity awards. In addition, net income is required under existing financial disclosure. As discussed above, we do not believe that it is necessary to exempt small entities from the final rules entirely, as we believe the benefit to investors of small entities providing pay-versus-performance disclosure outweighs the costs to them of preparing the scaled disclosure.⁷⁰⁴ We have provided some different and simplified compliance requirements for small entities, taking into account their resources. In particular, we have scaled the disclosure requirements for SRCs in an attempt to limit the compliance burden to which such companies will be subject. Accordingly, registrants that are SRCs will be subject to the final rules, but will be permitted to provide only three years of disclosure, instead of five years as required for all other registrants. Also, the final rules will require SRCs to disclose their company TSR and their net income, but they will not be required to disclose peer group TSR, a Company-Selected Measure, or a Tabular List. In addition, because the scaled compensation disclosure that applies to SRCs under existing Item 402 of Regulation S-K does not include pension plans, the pension plan adjustment otherwise required under the final rules will not apply to SRCs. To the extent that a small entity is a registrant, we believe that there are few, if any, small entities that do not qualify as SRCs because it is unlikely that an entity with total assets of \$5 million or less would have a public float of \$75 million or more. Under the final rules, a small entity, therefore, will likely be subject to the scaled disclosure requirements described above that will apply to SRCs.⁷⁰⁵ We believe this will

⁷⁰⁴ The alternative of exempting SRCs in their entirety from the final rules is discussed above in Section V.C.4.i.

⁷⁰⁵ See *supra* Section II.G.3.

minimize any adverse impact on small entities of providing new disclosures which they generally do not currently provide.

With respect to compliance timetables, the final rules also provide SRCs with transitional relief under which they may provide two years of disclosure, instead of three, in the first applicable filing after the rules become effective, and three years of disclosure in subsequent proxy and information statement filings. The final rules also provide SRCs with a phase-in of the requirement to provide the disclosure in Inline XBRL, under which SRCs need not comply with the Inline XBRL requirement until the third filing in which they provide pay-versus-performance disclosure.

Although the final rules will require disclosure of prescribed measures of executive compensation actually paid and registrant financial performance, they will permit issuers significant flexibility in presenting the relationship between these measures. For example, issuers, including small entities, can describe the relationships in narrative form or by means of a graph or chart, or a combination of both forms. In this respect, the final rules make use of both design and performance standards as a means of balancing the investors' need for uniform disclosure across registrants while also providing registrants, including small entities, with flexibility to describe their pay-versus-performance relationship in a format that is best suited to their particular circumstances.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

The final amendments contained in this release are being adopted under the authority set forth in Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act and Sections 3(b), 14, 23(a) and 36 of the Exchange Act.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Parts 229, 232, and 240

Reporting and Recordkeeping requirements; Securities.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, we are amending title 17, chapter II, of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

**PART 229 – STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING FORMS UNDER
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 AND ENERGY
POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975 – REGULATION S-K**

1. The authority citation for part 229 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77e, 77f, 77g, 77h, 77j, 77k, 77n, 77s, 77z-2, 77z-3, 77aa(25), 77aa(26), 77ddd, 77eee, 77ggg, 77hhh, 77iii, 77jjj, 77nnn, 77sss, 78c, 78i, 78j, 78j-3, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78n-1, 78o, 78u-5, 78w, 78ll, 78mm, 80a-8, 80a-9, 80a-20, 80a-29, 80a-30, 80a-31(c), 80a-37, 80a-38(a), 80a-39, 80b-11, and 7201 *et seq.*; 18 U.S.C. 1350; sec. 953(a), Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1904 (2010); sec. 953(b), Pub. L. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1904 (2010); and sec. 102(c), Pub. L. 112-106, 126 Stat. 310 (2012).

2. Amend § 229.402 by adding paragraph (v) to read as follows:

§ 229.402 (Item 402) Executive compensation.

* * * * *

(v) *Pay versus performance.* In connection with any proxy or information statement for which the rules of the Commission require executive compensation disclosure pursuant to this section (excluding any proxy or information statement of an “emerging growth company,” as defined in § 230.405 of this chapter or § 240.12b-2 of this chapter):

(1) Provide the information specified in paragraph (v)(2) of this section for each of the registrant’s last five completed fiscal years in the following tabular format:

Pay Versus Performance

Year (a)	Summary Compensation Table Total for PEO (b)	Compensation Actually Paid to PEO (c)	Average Summary Compensation Table Total for Non-PEO Named Executive Officers (d)	Average Compensation Actually Paid to Non-PEO Named Executive Officers (e)	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based On:		Net Income (h)	[Company-Selected Measure] (i)
					Total Shareholder Return (f)	Peer Group Total Shareholder Return (g)		

(2) The table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section must include:

(i) The fiscal year covered (column (a)).

(ii) The PEO’s (as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section) total compensation for the covered fiscal year as reported in the Summary Compensation Table pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(x) of this section, or paragraph (n)(2)(x) of this section for smaller reporting companies (column (b)), and the average total compensation reported for the remaining named executive officers collectively reported pursuant to such applicable paragraph (column (d)). If more than one person served as the registrant’s PEO during the covered fiscal year, provide the total compensation, as reported in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence, for each person who served as the PEO during that period separately in an additional column (b) for each such person.

(iii) The executive compensation actually paid to the PEO (column (c)) and the average executive compensation actually paid to the remaining named executive officers collectively (column (e)). If more than one person served as the registrant's PEO during the covered fiscal year, provide the compensation actually paid to each person who served as PEO during that period separately in an additional column (c) for each such person. For purposes of columns (c) and (e) of the table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section, executive compensation actually paid must be the total compensation for the covered fiscal year for each named executive officer as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(x) of this section, or paragraph (n)(2)(x) of this section for smaller reporting companies, adjusted to:

(A) Deduct the aggregate change in the actuarial present value of the named executive officer's accumulated benefit under all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans reported in the Summary Compensation Table in accordance with paragraph (c)(2)(viii)(A) of this section;

(B)(1) Add, for all defined benefit and actuarial pension plans reported in the Summary Compensation Table in accordance with paragraph (c)(2)(viii)(A) of this section, the aggregate of:

(i) Service cost, calculated as the actuarial present value of each named executive officer's benefit under all such plans attributable to services rendered during the covered fiscal year; and

(ii) Prior service cost, calculated as the entire cost of benefits granted (or credit for benefits reduced) in a plan amendment (or initiation) during the covered fiscal year that are attributed by the benefit formula to services rendered in periods prior to the amendment.

(2) “Service cost” and “prior service cost” must be calculated using the same methodology as used for the registrant’s financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles.

(C)(1) Deduct the amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table pursuant to paragraphs (c)(2)(v) and (vi) of this section and then include an amount calculated as follows for all stock awards, and all option awards, with or without tandem SARs (as defined in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section) (including awards that subsequently have been transferred):

(i) Add the fair value as of the end of the covered fiscal year of all awards granted during the covered fiscal year that are outstanding and unvested as of the end of the covered fiscal year;

(ii) Add the amount equal to the change as of the end of the covered fiscal year (from the end of the prior fiscal year) in fair value (whether positive or negative) of any awards granted in any prior fiscal year that are outstanding and unvested as of the end of the covered fiscal year;

(iii) Add, for awards that are granted and vest in the same year, the fair value as of the vesting date;

(iv) Add the amount equal to the change as of the vesting date (from the end of the prior fiscal year) in fair value (whether positive or negative) of any awards granted in any prior fiscal year for which all applicable vesting conditions were satisfied at the end of or during the covered fiscal year;

(v) Subtract, for any awards granted in any prior fiscal year that fail to meet the applicable vesting conditions during the covered fiscal year, the amount equal to the fair value at the end of the prior fiscal year; and

(vi) Add the dollar value of any dividends or other earnings paid on stock or option awards in the covered fiscal year prior to the vesting date that are not otherwise included in the total compensation for the covered fiscal year.

(2) If at any time during the last completed fiscal year, the registrant has adjusted or amended the exercise price of options or SARs held by a named executive officer, whether through amendment, cancellation or replacement grants, or any other means, or otherwise has materially modified such awards, the changes in fair value included pursuant to this paragraph (v)(2)(iii)(C) must take into account the excess fair value, if any, of any such modified award over the fair value of the original award as of the date of such modification.

(3) Fair value amounts must be computed in a manner consistent with the fair value methodology used to account for share-based payments in the registrant's financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles. For any awards that are subject to performance conditions, calculate the change in fair value as of the end of the covered fiscal year based upon the probable outcome of such conditions as of the last day of the fiscal year.

(iv) For purposes of columns (f) and (g) of the table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section, for each fiscal year disclose the cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant (column (f)) and peer group cumulative total shareholder return (column (g)) calculated, except as set forth below, in the same manner as under § 229.201(e) of this chapter (Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K). For purposes of calculating the cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant and peer group cumulative total shareholder return, the term "measurement period" must be the period beginning at the "measurement point" established by the market close on the last trading day before the registrant's earliest fiscal year in the table, through and including the end of the fiscal year for which cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant or peer

group cumulative total shareholder return is being calculated. The closing price at the measurement point must be converted into a fixed investment of one hundred dollars, stated in dollars, in the registrant's stock (or in the stocks represented by the peer group). For each fiscal year, the amount included in the table must be the value of such fixed investment based on the cumulative total shareholder return as of the end of that year. The same methodology must be used in calculating both the registrant's total shareholder return and that of the peer group. For purposes of determining the total shareholder return of the registrant's peer group, the registrant must use the same index or issuers used by it for purposes of § 229.201(e)(1)(ii) of this chapter or, if applicable, the companies it uses as a peer group for purposes of its disclosures under paragraph (b) of this section. If the peer group is not a published industry or line-of-business index, the identity of the issuers composing the group must be disclosed in a footnote. The returns of each component issuer of the group must be weighted according to the respective issuers' stock market capitalization at the beginning of each period for which a return is indicated. If the registrant selects or otherwise uses a different peer group from the peer group used by it for the immediately preceding fiscal year, explain, in a footnote, the reason(s) for this change and compare the registrant's cumulative total return with that of both the newly selected peer group and the peer group used in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(v) The registrant's net income for each fiscal year (column (h)).

(vi) An amount for each fiscal year attributable to an additional financial performance measure included in the Tabular List provided pursuant to paragraph (v)(6) of this section, designated as the Company-Selected Measure, which in the registrant's assessment represents the most important financial performance measure (that is not otherwise required to be disclosed in the table) used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the

registrant's named executive officers, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance (column (i)). For purposes of this paragraph (v) of this section, "financial performance measures" means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the issuer's financial statements, any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures, and stock price and total shareholder return. A financial performance measure need not be presented within the registrant's financial statements or otherwise included in a filing with the Commission to be a Company-Selected Measure. Disclosure of any Company-Selected Measure, or any additional measure that the registrant elects to provide, that is not a financial measure under generally accepted accounting principles will not be subject to §§ 244.100 through 102 of this chapter (Regulation G) and § 229.10(e) of this chapter (Item 10(e)); however, disclosure must be provided as to how the number is calculated from the registrant's audited financial statements.

(3) For each amount disclosed in columns (c) and (e) of the table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section, disclose in footnotes to the table each of the amounts deducted and added pursuant to paragraph (v)(2)(iii) of this section, the name of each named executive officer included as a PEO or in the calculation of the average remaining named executive officer compensation, and the fiscal years in which such persons are included. For disclosure of the executive compensation actually paid to named executive officers other than the PEO, provide the amounts required under this paragraph as averages.

(4) For the value of equity awards added pursuant to paragraph (v)(2)(iii)(C) of this section, disclose in a footnote to the table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section any assumption made in the valuation that differs materially from those disclosed as of the grant date of such equity awards.

(5) In proxy or information statements in which disclosure is required pursuant to this Item, use the information provided in the table required by paragraph (v)(1) of this section to provide a clear description (graphically, narratively, or a combination of the two) of the relationships:

(i) Between:

(A) The executive compensation actually paid by the registrant to the PEO (column (c)) and the average of the executive compensation actually paid to the named executive officers other than the PEO (column (e)) included in the Summary Compensation Table; and

(B) The cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant (column (f)), across the registrant's last five completed fiscal years;

(ii) Between:

(A) The executive compensation actually paid by the registrant to the PEO (column (c)) and the average of the executive compensation actually paid to the named executive officers other than the PEO (column (e)) included in the Summary Compensation Table; and

(B) Net income of the registrant (column (h)), across the registrant's last five completed fiscal years; and

(iii) Between:

(A) The executive compensation actually paid by the registrant to the PEO (column (c)) and the average of the executive compensation actually paid to the named executive officers other than the PEO (column (e)) included in the Summary Compensation Table; and

(B) The Company-Selected Measure (column (i)), across the registrant's last five completed fiscal years.

(iv) The description provided in response to paragraph (v)(5)(i) of this section must also include a comparison of the cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant (column (f)) and cumulative total shareholder return of the registrant's peer group (column (g)) over the same period. If a registrant elects to provide any additional measures in the table, each additional measure must be accompanied by a clear description of the relationship between:

(A) The executive compensation actually paid by the registrant to the PEO (column (c)) and the average of the executive compensation actually paid to the named executive officers other than the PEO (column (e)) included in the Summary Compensation Table; and

(B) That additional measure, across the registrant's last five completed fiscal years.

(6) Subject to paragraph (v)(6)(iii) of this section, provide a tabular list of at least three, and up to seven, financial performance measures, which in the registrant's assessment represent the most important financial performance measures used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant's named executive officers, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance ("Tabular List").

(i) The registrant may provide the Tabular List disclosure either as one tabular list, as two separate tabular lists (one for the PEO, and one for all named executive officers other than the PEO), or as separate tabular lists for the PEO and each named executive officer other than the PEO. If the registrant elects to provide multiple tabular lists in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence, each tabular list must include at least three, and up to seven, financial performance measures, which in the registrant's assessment represent the most important financial performance measures used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to that, or those, particular named executive officer, or officers, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance.

(ii) If fewer than three financial performance measures were used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant's named executive officers, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance, the Tabular List must include all such measures that were used, if any.

(iii) A registrant may include non-financial performance measures (*i.e.*, performance measures other than those that fall within the definition of financial performance measures) used by the registrant to link compensation actually paid to the registrant's named executive officers, for the most recently completed fiscal year, to company performance in the Tabular List, if it determines that such measures are among its three to seven most important performance measures, and it has disclosed its most important three (or fewer, if the registrant only uses fewer) financial performance measures, in accordance with this paragraph (v)(6).

(iv) The Tabular List may include a maximum of seven performance measures, regardless of whether the registrant elects to include non-financial performance measures in the Tabular List.

(7) The disclosure provided pursuant to this paragraph (v), including, but not limited to, any disclosure provided pursuant to paragraphs (v)(3) and (6) of this section, must appear with, and in the same format as, the rest of the disclosure required to be provided pursuant to this section and, in addition, must be provided in an Interactive Data File in accordance with § 232.405 of this chapter and the EDGAR Filer Manual (referenced in § 232.301 of this chapter).

(8) A registrant that qualifies as a "smaller reporting company," as defined by §229.10(f)(1) of this chapter, may provide the information required by this paragraph (v) for three years, instead of five years. A smaller reporting company may provide the disclosure

required by this paragraph (v) for only two fiscal years in the first filing in which it provides this disclosure, and is not required to provide the disclosure required by paragraph (v)(2)(iv) or (v)(5) of this section with respect to the total shareholder return of any peer group, or the Company-Selected Measure disclosure required by paragraph (v)(2)(vi) of this section, or the Tabular List provided pursuant to paragraph (v)(6) of this section. For purposes of paragraph (v)(2)(iii) of this section with respect to smaller reporting companies, executive compensation actually paid must be the total compensation for the covered fiscal year for each named executive officer as provided in paragraph (n)(2)(x) of this section, adjusted to deduct the amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table pursuant to paragraphs (n)(2)(v) and (vi) of this section, and to add in their place the fair value of the amounts added in paragraph (v)(2)(iii)(C) of this section. Disclose in a footnote to the table required pursuant to paragraph (v)(1) of this section for the PEO and average remaining named executive officer compensation the amounts deducted from, and added to, the Summary Compensation Table pursuant to this instruction, the name of each named executive officer included as a PEO or in the calculation of the average remaining named executive officer compensation, and the fiscal years in which they are included. A smaller reporting company is required to comply with paragraph (v)(7) of this section in the third filing in which it provides the disclosure required by this paragraph (v).

Instructions to paragraph (v).

1. *Transitional relief.* A registrant may provide the disclosure required by this paragraph (v) for three years, instead of five years, in the first filing in which it provides this disclosure, and may provide disclosure for an additional year in each of the two subsequent annual filings in which this disclosure is required.

2. *New registrants.* Information for fiscal years prior to the last completed fiscal year will not be required if the registrant was not required to report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)) at any time during that year.

3. *Incorporation by reference.* The information required by paragraph (v) of this section will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

PART 232 — REGULATION S-T — GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ELECTRONIC FILINGS

3. The general authority citation for part 232 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77c, 77f, 77g, 77h, 77j, 77s(a), 77z-3, 77sss(a), 78c(b), 78l, 78m, 78n, 78o(d), 78w(a), 78ll, 80a-6(c), 80a-8, 80a-29, 80a-30, 80a-37, 80b-4, 80b-10, 80b-11, 7201 *et seq.*; and 18 U.S.C. 1350, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

4. Amend § 232.405 by:

a. Revising the introductory text and paragraphs (a)(2) and (4).

b. In paragraph (b)(1)(i), removing the word “and” from the end of the sentence;

c. In paragraph (b)(1)(ii), removing the period from the end of the sentence, and adding “; and” in its place;

d. Adding paragraph (b)(1)(iii);

e. In paragraph (b)(3)(i)(A), removing the word “and” from the end of the sentence;

f. In paragraph (b)(3)(i)(B), adding “and” at the end;

g. Adding paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(C) and (b)(4); and

h. Revising Note 1 to § 232.405.

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§ 232.405 Interactive Data File submissions.

This section applies to electronic filers that submit Interactive Data Files. Section 229.601(b)(101) of this chapter (Item 601(b)(101) of Regulation S-K), General Instruction F of Form 11-K (§ 249.311), paragraph (101) of Part II—Information Not Required to be Delivered to Offerees or Purchasers of Form F-10 (§ 239.40 of this chapter), paragraph 101 of the Instructions as to Exhibits of Form 20-F (§ 249.220f of this chapter), paragraph B.(15) of the General Instructions to Form 40-F (§ 249.240f of this chapter), paragraph C.(6) of the General Instructions to Form 6-K (§ 249.306 of this chapter), Note D.5 of Rule 14a-101 under the Exchange Act (§ 240.14a-101 of this chapter), Item 1 of Rule 14c-101 under the Exchange Act (§ 240.14c-101 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(g) of Form N-1A (§§ 239.15A and 274.11A of this chapter), General Instruction I of Form N-2 (§§ 239.14 and 274.11a-1 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-3 (§§ 239.17a and 274.11b of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-4 (§§ 239.17b and 274.11c of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-6 (§§ 239.17c and 274.11d of this chapter), and General Instruction C.4 of Form N-CSR (§§ 249.331 and 274.128 of this chapter) specify when electronic filers are required or permitted to submit an Interactive Data File (§ 232.11), as further described in note 1 to this section. This section imposes content, format and submission requirements for an Interactive Data File, but does not change the substantive content requirements for the financial and other disclosures in the Related Official Filing (§ 232.11).

(a) * * *

(2) Be submitted only by an electronic filer either required or permitted to submit an Interactive Data File as specified by § 229.601(b)(101) of this chapter (Item 601(b)(101) of Regulation S-K), General Instruction F of Form 11-K (§ 249.311), paragraph (101) of Part II—Information Not Required to be Delivered to Offerees or Purchasers of Form F-10 (§ 239.40 of this chapter), paragraph 101 of the Instructions as to Exhibits of Form 20-F (§ 249.220f of this chapter), paragraph B.(15) of the General Instructions to Form 40-F (§ 249.240f of this chapter), paragraph C.(6) of the General Instructions to Form 6-K (§ 249.306 of this chapter), Note D.5 of Rule 14a-101 under the Exchange Act (§ 240.14a-101 of this chapter), Item 1 of Rule 14c-101 under the Exchange Act (§ 240.14c-101 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(g) of Form N-1A (§§ 239.15A and 274.11A of this chapter), General Instruction I of Form N-2 (§§ 239.14 and 274.11a-1 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-3 (§§ 239.17a and 274.11b of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-4 (§§ 239.17b and 274.11c of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-6 (§§ 239.17c and 274.11d of this chapter), or General Instruction C.4 of Form N-CSR (§§ 249.331 and 274.128 of this chapter), as applicable;

* * *

(4) Be submitted in accordance with the EDGAR Filer Manual and, as applicable, Item 601(b)(101) of Regulation S-K (§ 229.601(b)(101) of this chapter), General Instruction F of Form 11-K (§ 249.311 of this chapter), paragraph (101) of Part II—Information Not Required to be Delivered to Offerees or Purchasers of Form F-10 (§ 239.40 of this chapter), paragraph 101 of the Instructions as to Exhibits of Form 20-F (§ 249.220f of this chapter), paragraph B.(15) of the General Instructions to Form 40-F (§ 249.240f of this chapter), paragraph C.(6) of the General Instructions to Form 6-K (§ 249.306 of this chapter), Note D.5 of Rule 14a-101 under the Exchange Act (§ 240.14a-101 of this chapter), Item 1 of Rule 14c-101 under the Exchange

Act (§ 240.14c-101 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(g) of Form N-1A (§§ 239.15A and 274.11A of this chapter), General Instruction I of Form N-2 (§§ 239.14 and 274.11a-1 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-3 (§§ 239.17a and 274.11b of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-4 (§§ 239.17b and 274.11c of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-6 (§§ 239.17c and 274.11d of this chapter); or General Instruction C.4 of Form N-CSR (§§ 249.331 and 274.128 of this chapter).

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) The disclosure set forth in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

* * * * *

(3) * * *

(i) * * *

(C) The disclosure set forth in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

* * * * *

(4) The disclosure provided under 17 CFR part 229 (Regulation S-K) and related provisions that is required to be tagged, including, as applicable:

(i) The information provided pursuant to § 229.402(v) of this chapter (Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K).

(ii) [Reserved].

* * * * *

Note 1 to § 232.405: Section 229.601(b)(101) of this chapter (Item 601(b)(101) of Regulation S-K) specifies the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted and the circumstances under which it is permitted to be submitted, with respect to

§ 239.11 of this chapter (Form S-1), § 239.13 of this chapter (Form S-3), § 239.25 of this chapter (Form S-4), § 239.18 of this chapter (Form S-11), § 239.31 of this chapter (Form F-1), § 239.33 of this chapter (Form F-3), § 239.34 of this chapter (Form F-4), § 249.310 of this chapter (Form 10-K), § 249.308a of this chapter (Form 10-Q), and § 249.308 of this chapter (Form 8-K). General Instruction F of § 249.311 of this chapter (Form 11-K) specifies the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted, and the circumstances under which it is permitted to be submitted, with respect to Form 11-K. Paragraph (101) of Part II—Information not Required to be Delivered to Offerees or Purchasers of § 239.40 of this chapter (Form F-10) specifies the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted and the circumstances under which it is permitted to be submitted, with respect to Form F-10. Paragraph 101 of the Instructions as to Exhibits of § 249.220f of this chapter (Form 20-F) specifies the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted and the circumstances under which it is permitted to be submitted, with respect to Form 20-F. Paragraph B.(15) of the General Instructions to § 249.240f of this chapter (Form 40-F) and Paragraph C.(6) of the General Instructions to § 249.306 of this chapter (Form 6-K) specify the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted and the circumstances under which it is permitted to be submitted, with respect to § 249.240f of this chapter (Form 40-F) and § 249.306 of this chapter (Form 6-K). Note D.5 of § 240.14a-101 of this chapter (Schedule 14A) and Item 1 of § 240.14c-101 of this chapter (Schedule 14C) specify the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted with respect to Schedules 14A and 14C. Section 229.601(b)(101) (Item 601(b)(101) of Regulation S-K), paragraph (101) of Part II—Information not Required to be Delivered to Offerees or Purchasers of Form F-10, paragraph 101 of the Instructions as to Exhibits of Form 20-F, paragraph B.(15) of the General

Instructions to Form 40-F, and paragraph C.(6) of the General Instructions to Form 6-K all prohibit submission of an Interactive Data File by an issuer that prepares its financial statements in accordance with 17 CFR 210.6-01 through 210.6-10 (Article 6 of Regulation S-X). For an issuer that is a management investment company or separate account registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a *et seq.*) or a business development company as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-2(a)(48)), General Instruction C.3.(g) of Form N-1A (§§ 239.15A and 274.11A of this chapter), General Instruction I of Form N-2 (§§ 239.14 and 274.11a-1 of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-3 (§§ 239.17a and 274.11b of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-4 (§§ 239.17b and 274.11c of this chapter), General Instruction C.3.(h) of Form N-6 (§§ 239.17c and 274.11d of this chapter), and General Instruction C.4 of Form N-CSR (§§ 249.331 and 274.128 of this chapter), as applicable, specifies the circumstances under which an Interactive Data File must be submitted.

PART 240 – GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

5. The general authority citation for part 240 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77c, 77d, 77g, 77j, 77s, 77z-2, 77z-3, 77eee, 77ggg, 77nnn, 77sss, 77ttt, 78c, 78c-3, 78c-5, 78d, 78e, 78f, 78g, 78i, 78j, 78j-1, 78k, 78k-1, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78n-1, 78o, 78o-4, 78o-10, 78p, 78q, 78q-1, 78s, 78u-5, 78w, 78x, 78dd, 78ll, 78mm, 80a-20, 80a-23, 80a-29, 80a-37, 80b-3, 80b-4, 80b-11, and 7210 *et seq.*, and 8302; 7 U.S.C. 2(c)(2)(E); 12 U.S.C. 5521(e)(3); 18 U.S.C. 1350; and Pub. L. 111-203, 939A, 124 Stat. 1376, (2010); and Pub. L. 112-106, sec. 503 and 602, 126 Stat. 326 (2012), unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

6. Amend § 240.14a-101 by adding paragraph D.5 to the Notes to read as follows:

§240.14a-101 Schedule 14A. Information required in proxy statement.

Schedule 14A Information

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Notes

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D. * * *

5. *Interactive Data File.* An Interactive Data File must be included in accordance with § 232.405 of this chapter and the EDGAR Filer Manual where applicable pursuant to § 232.405(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

7. Amend § 240.14c-101 by revising Item 1 to read as follows:

§240.14c-101 Schedule 14C. Information required in information statement.

Schedule 14C Information

* * * * *

Item 1. Information required by Items of Schedule 14A (17 CFR 240.14a-101). Furnish the information called for by all of the items of Schedule 14A of Regulation 14A (17 CFR 240.14a-101) (other than Items 1(c), 2, 4 and 5 thereof) which would be applicable to any matter to be acted upon at the meeting if proxies were to be solicited in connection with the meeting. Notes

A, C, D, and E to Schedule 14A (including the requirement in Note D.5 to provide an Interactive Data File in accordance with § 232.405 of this chapter and the EDGAR Filer Manual where applicable pursuant to § 232.405(b) of this chapter) are also applicable to Schedule 14C.

* * * * *

By the Commission.

Dated: August 25, 2022.

Vanessa A. Countryman,

Secretary.