### Investors for Opioid and Pharmaceutical Accountability (IOPA) **Five years of change-making**

The IOPA was established in July 2017 to engage with opioid manufacturers, distributors and retail pharmacies on opioid-related business risks that have implications for long-term shareholders, communities and the economy.

In 2023, the IOPA wound down its collaborative efforts. In its five years of operations, the coalition actively engaged numerous corporate boards and executives in dialogue, filed more than a hundred shareholder proposals, and took on the most important governance reforms within major pharmaceutical companies to better manage societal and enterprise risks.

Our coalition, which included 67 members representing over US\$4.2 trillion in assets under management, left the industry with some of the following reforms in place:



at three companies to separate the role of Board Chair and CEO. At eight other companies, our proposals achieved high voter support, signaling strong investor interest in this governance reform.

# Misconduct Clawbacks

Clawback provisions (which allow boards to recoup executive pay if misconduct comes to light) can help set a "tone at the top" that emphasizes compliance and ensures that employees do not benefit financially from conduct that is harmful to the company and to shareholders, even if it does not result in a financial restatement.

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companies adopted a robust misconduct clawback policy, and another nine agreed to provide enhanced disclosure to shareholders of any use of their clawback policy.



#### Lobbying disclosure and assessment

Board oversight of lobbying and political spending safeguards corporate reputations and protects shareholder value. Disclosure of activity helps to hold the company accountable for its political spending, while independent assessments of the activity can identify hidden risks and misalignment.

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companies pledged to assess their trade association lobbying, and three others improved political spending and lobbying disclosure after strong votes from shareholders.



Deferring portions of executive compensation gives a board an effective mechanism to recoup incentive compensation in the event of misconduct by allowing for adjustment of incentive compensation prior to payout or settlement.

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After IOPA worked with companies to develop industry standards, four companies amended their executive compensation policies.



### **Executive accountability**

When companies booked major settlements in opioid-related lawsuits, the executives that presided over these companies at the time of misconduct were largely insulated from the financial fallout because legal settlements are often removed from non-GAAP performance metrics. The IOPA

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Five companies changed their default calculations for non-GAAP performance metrics to consider liability for large legal settlements.



challenged this default practice, to hold executives accountable for their decisions.

The IOPA campaigned for a "no" vote on executive compensation at four companies, where a substantial percentage of shareholders voted down pay. Three companies subsequently docked a portion of their CEO's compensation.

#### Companies engaged by IOPA, 2017-2023

Abbott Labs AbbVie Alkermes Allergan AmerisourceBergen Amgen Amphastar Assertio

TherapeuticsBiogen Bristol-Myers Squibb Cardinal Health CVS Health Eli Lilly Emergent Biosolutions Endo International Gilead Sciences Indivior Insys Therapeutics Johnson & Johnson Mallinckrodt McKesson Moderna Mylan Novartis Novo Nordisk Pfizer Rite Aid Sanofi Teva Viatris Walgreens Walmart

**IOPA** INVESTORS FOR OPIOID AND PHARMACEUTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY