



Takeover Regulation Reforms in Europe and Corporate Governance Convergence

Marc Goergen
Sheffield University Management School and ECGI
Marina Martynova
Tilburg University
Luc Renneboog
Tilburg University and ECGI

- Introduction
- Debate on best system
- Corporate governance functions of takeover regulation
- Reforms of Takeover Regulation in Europe
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Two polar systems of corporate governance
 - Market-based system (UK and US)
 - Case law emphasizing enforcement of shareholder rights
 - Dispersed ownership of firms
 - Well-developed stock markets
 - Managers are disciplined via the market
 - Blockholder-based system (Europe and most of Asia)
 - Codified law focusing on the protection of stakeholders
 - Concentrated ownership and control
 - Illiquid stock markets
 - Stakeholder monitoring

Introduction

- Economic globalization has started a debate
 - Best corporate governance system
 - Barriers to achieving a single system

- Introduction
- Debate on best system
- Corporate governance functions of takeover regulation
- Reforms of Takeover Regulation in Europe
- Conclusion

- Some argue that market-based system is superior (La Porta *et al.* 1997)
 - Better investor protection
 - Cheaper and easier access to financing
 - Fosters long-term growth
- Proponents of alternative systems
 - Chief advantage is way conflicts between managers and shareholders are addressed
 - Interests of shareholders and stakeholders not necessarily at odds

- Hansmann and Kraakman (2003)
 - Increased acceptance by international business of superiority of market-based system
 - Corporate law reforms will follow
 - Global convergence towards market-based system
- Global competition hypothesis
 - Systems should borrow best practices from each other
 - Hybrid model

- Bratton and McCahery (1999)
 - National systems should resolve their weaknesses
 - No need for global convergence
- Roe (2002, 2003) and Coffee (2000)
 - Those predicting convergence base themselves on economic efficiency
 - However, there are political and institutional barriers
 - Move towards suboptimal system

- Gilson (2000)
 - Contractual convergence
 - Firms choose to deviate from national standards
 - However, Bebchuk and Cohen (2003) and Bebchuk and Ferrell (2001) show that contractual convergence may lead to a 'race to the bottom'

- Introduction
- Debate on best system
- Corporate governance functions of takeover regulation
- Reforms of Takeover Regulation in Europe
- Conclusion

Corporate Governance Functions of Takeover Regulation

- Not only a mechanism to ease corporate restructuring
- But also a device to mitigate conflicts of interests between different stakeholders

Corporate Governance Functions of Takeover Regulation

- In a system with dispersed ownership
 - Hostile takeovers discipline bad managers
 - Regulation should minimise costs and inefficiencies of hostile takeovers
- In a system with concentrated ownership
 - Managers are monitored by large shareholders
 - Danger of minority shareholders being expropriated
 - Regulation should provide an 'exit on fair terms'

- Introduction
- Debate on best system
- Corporate governance functions of takeover regulation
- Reforms of Takeover Regulation in Europe
- Conclusion

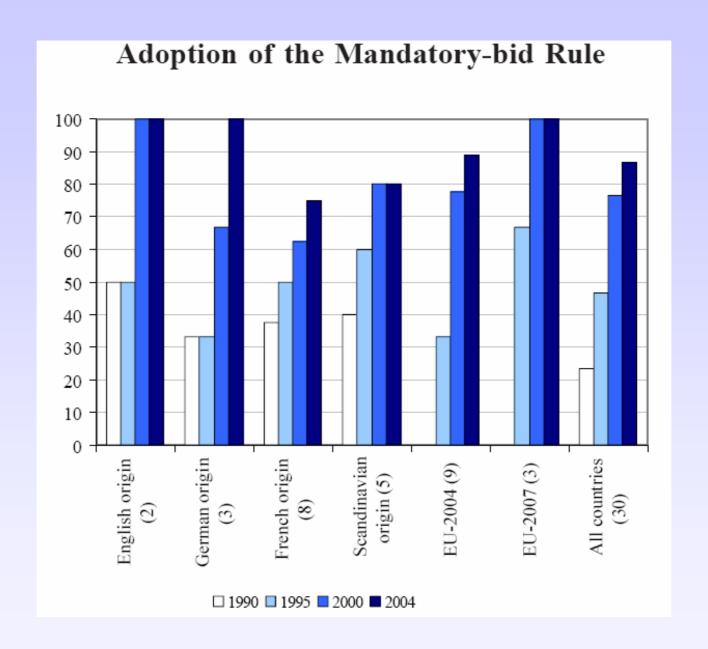
•	1968	UK introduces City Code on Takeovers and Mergers
•	Late 1980s	Continental Europe introduces voluntary codes
•	Mid-1990s	Voluntary codes are replaced by binding codes
•	Late 1990s	Start of national reforms
•	2002	First draft on EU Takeover Bids Directive
•	Apr 2004	EU Takeovers Directive is approved

- Mandatory-bid rule
- Principle of equal treatment
- Squeeze-out and sell-out rules
- One-share-one-vote principle
- Break-through rule

Mandatory-bid rule

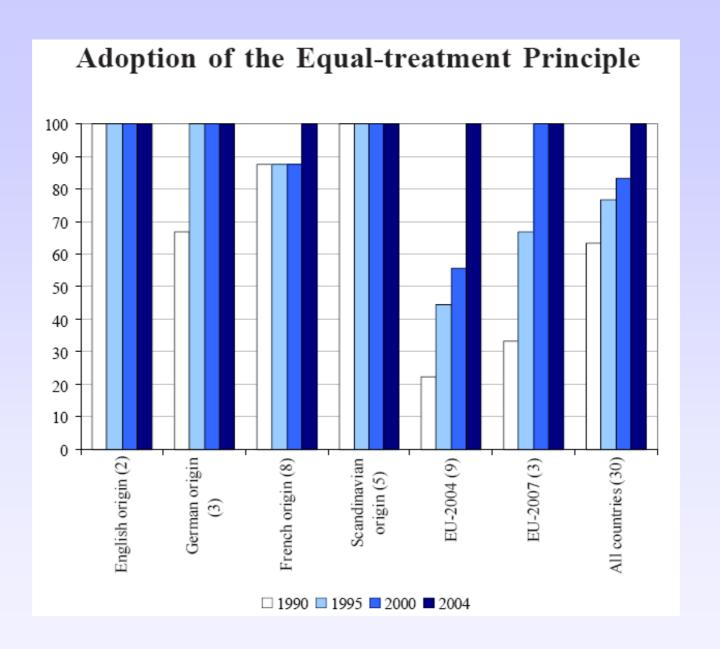
- Enables minority shareholders to exit on fair terms
- Bidder must make tender offer beyond a certain threshold
- Rule also normally prescribes price of tender offer
- Protects minority shareholders against expropriation
- Reduces likelihood of value-creating restructuring

	Minority share- holder protection	Ownership concen- tration
Block- holder system	Increases	Increases
Market- based system	Increases	No impact



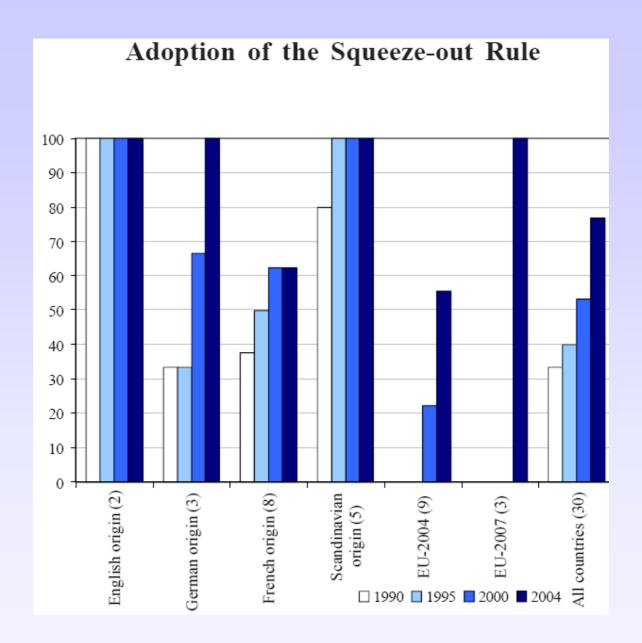
- Principle of equal treatment
 - Minority shareholders exit on same terms as blockholder
 - Combined with mandatory-bid rule increases cost of acquisitions

	Minority share- holder protection	Ownership concen- tration
Block- holder system	Increases	Decreases
Market- based system	No impact	No impact



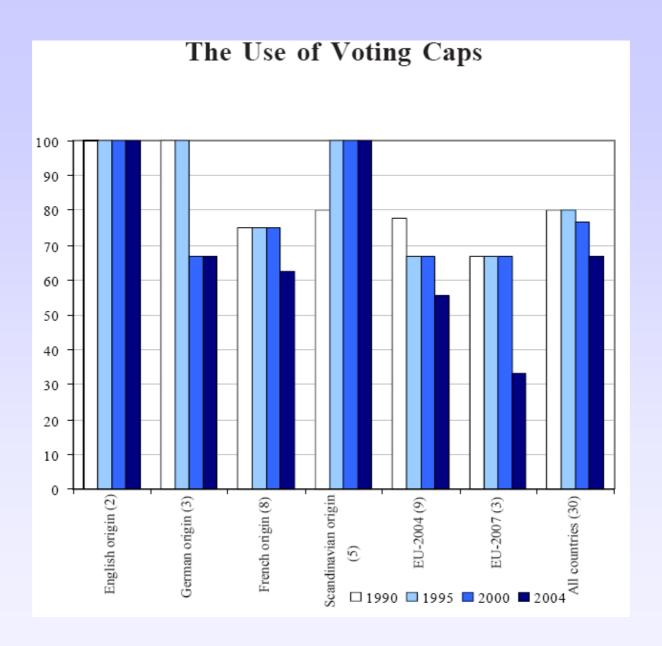
- Squeeze-out and sellout rules
 - Squeeze-out rule forces remaining minority shareholders to sell
 - Sell-out rule is counterprovision

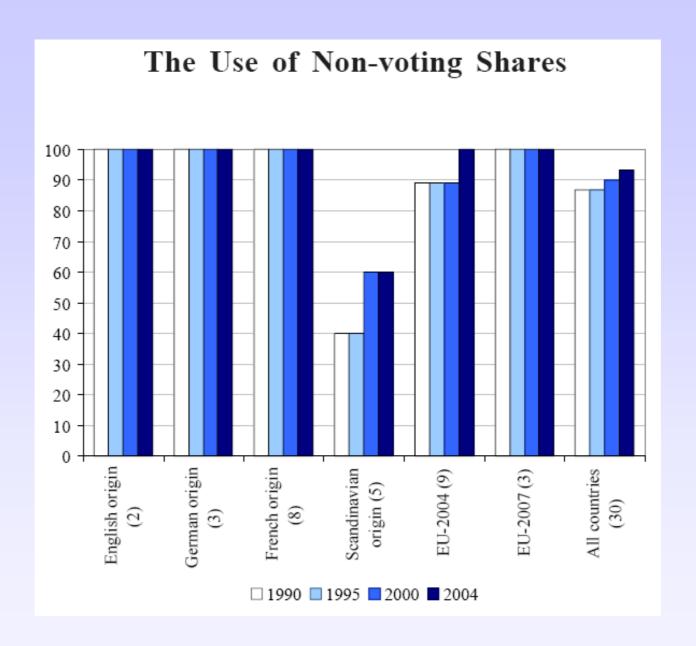
	Minority share- holder protection	Ownership concen- tration
Block- holder system	Increases	Decreases
Market- based system	Increases	No impact

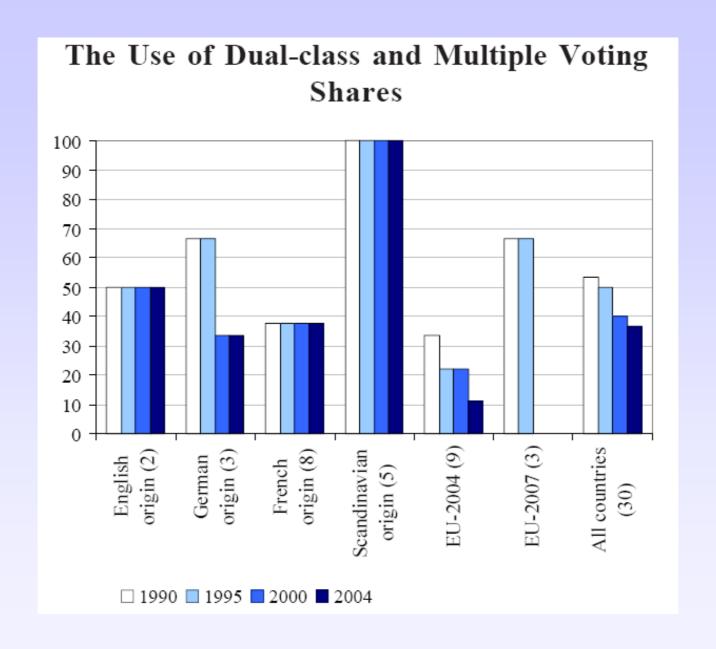


- One-share-one-vote principle
 - Prohibits restrictions on voting rights
 - Removes barriers to takeovers
 - Increases private
 benefits of control

	Minority share- holder protection	Ownership concen- tration
Block- holder system	?	?
Market- based system	?	No impact



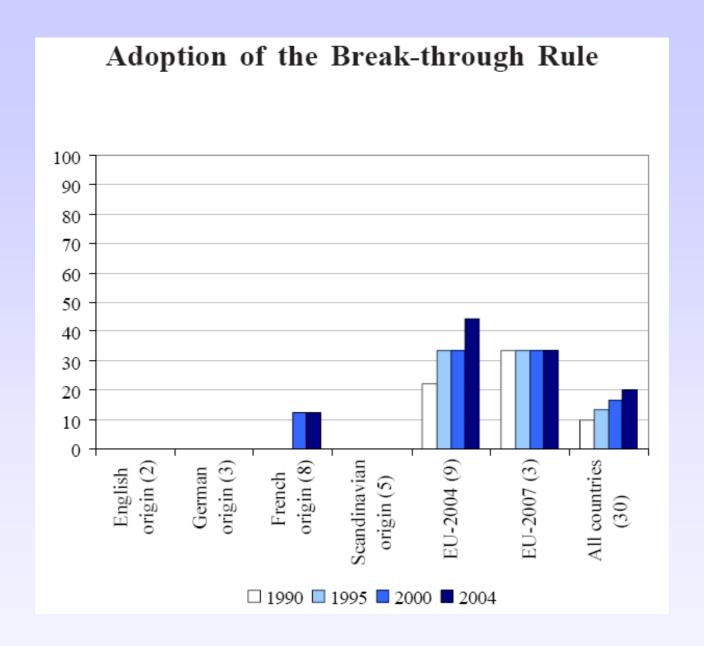




Break-through rule

- Enables bidder to circumvent voting restrictions
- Violates principle of shareholder decisionmaking
- Makes inefficient bids possible
- May increase use of pyramids

	Minority share- holder protection	Ownership concen- tration
Block- holder system	Decreases	?
Market- based system	Decreases	?



- Introduction
- Debate on best system
- Corporate governance functions of takeover regulation
- Reforms of Takeover Regulation in Europe
- Conclusion

Conclusion

- European countries have taken steps towards convergence of
 - Takeover regulation
 - Corporate governance rules
- However, similar regulatory changes may have different effects within different systems
- Not clear whether corporate governance regimes are converging towards single system