

## The Fanciest Snouts in the Trough

Stephen Mayne looks at the smartest game in town - at least this time around

If you fancy making a fast buck, investment banking is the career for you. The two biggest Australian-based industry players, Macquarie Bank and Babcock & Brown, have this year demonstrated the extraordinary rewards that flow from smart asset shuffling.

Babcock & Brown, dubbed Macquarie's Mini Me, only listed on the Australian market last year. But their first annual report showed its top five executives shared \$37.27 million in 2004, which was unprecedented for an Australian company. Bragging rights are important

in investment banking, and given

that Macquarie Bank is five times as valuable as B&B, it came as no surprise that its result for the 12 months to March 30 showed a startling increase in executive pay as the top five executives shared in \$47.5 million, or an average \$9.5 million. This wasn't surprising given that Macquarie's bonus pool amounts to 40% of gross profit and the latest result showed a staggering 67% increase in profit to a record \$823 million.

These rewards obviously come from somewhere, and in the case of Macquarie the source has been huge

fees from managing and packaging assets all over the world. Macquarie chairman and co-founder David Clarke heads the board's remuneration committee, so much of the bank's success can be sheeted home to his extraordinarily successful leadership since the early Clarke's policy has

been to hire the best and brightest from university - only honours graduates will do - and then lock them in through staff incentives and long term bonus plans. When challenged about executive pay, Clarke talks about having to compete in a global environment and

TOP FIVE PAY PACKETS

MACQUARIE BANK	
Allan Moss, CEO:	\$18.55m
Nick Moore, head of investment banking:	\$18.22m
Bill Moss, head of banking and property	r:\$15.40m
Ottmar Weiss, head of equity markets:	\$11.50m
Andrew Downe, treasury boss:	\$10.40m
TOTAL:	\$74.07m
Average:	\$14.80m
BABCOCK & BROWN	
Phillip Green, CEO:	\$10.30m

## Phillip Green, CEO:

Steven Zissus, leasing boss:	\$10.26m
Eric Lucas, CEO Japanese property trust:	\$7.07m
James Babcock, executive chairman:	\$4.97m
Robert Topfer, head of investments:	\$4.67m
TOTAL:	\$37.27m
Average:	\$7.45m

that Macquarie's most important assets get in the lift each evening and go home.

This is no longer entirely true, as Macquarie Bank has lifted its funds under management by 42% to a \$80 billion over the past year. If mass resignations poured in, an extraordinary spread of assets would remain - assets that include regional radio stations in Australia, broadcast transmission towers in Australia and the UK, toll roads all over the world, Brussels and Rome airports, retirement villages in Canada, telephone directories in Europe, and the list goes on.

While the staff don't appear on the Macquarie Bank balance sheet, they do soak up a majority of revenue each year, thanks to the generous bonus system. Total revenue reached almost \$3.5 billion 2004-05 and about 55% of this went to the 6,556 staff, meaning that the average Macquarie Bank worker costs shareholders \$275,000 a year. No other major company can get close to this figure and it doesn't include profits on equity holdings. In fact, it's estimated that about \$1-\$2 billion of Macquarie's \$11 billion market capitalisation is held by current and former staff. The board holds more than

> \$200 million worth of shares and options between them, so they certainly have plenty of skin in the

With a share price that has soared from \$6 to almost \$50 over the past decade, the big question is whether the Macquarie juggernaut is sustainable. Extracting about \$700 million in management fees a year from various offshoots is a huge whack, which raises the prospect of investors deciding this is excessive. But as long as share prices continue to surge, the chances of an investor revolt remain slim.

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