The Role of Financial Activism in Shaping Our World. #LetThemEatCereal

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What is financial activism?

Types of Financial Activism

- Shareholder activism
- Impact investing
- Divestment campaigns
- Consumer boycott campaigns

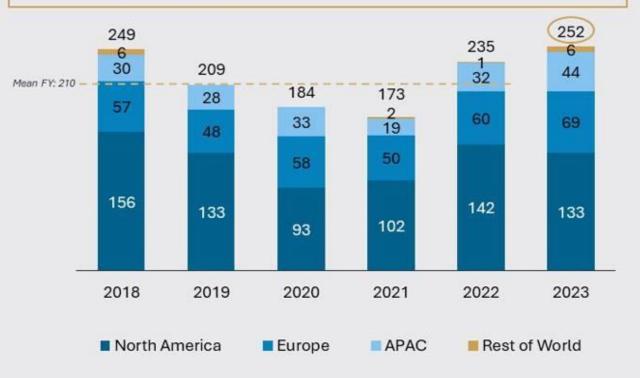


Shareholder activism

Global Campaign Activity

Annual Activity

- · 2023 global activity was up versus last year and reached a record high
- Europe and APAC were the largest contributors to the spike in activity, with each experiencing record numbers of new campaigns



Source: FactSet, press reports and public filings as of 12/31/2023.

Note: All data is for campaigns conducted globally by activists at companies with market capitalizations greater than \$500 million at time of campaign announcement; companies spun off as part of campaign process counted separately.



Examples of Shareholder Activism for good

- Engine No.1: 2017 Exxon Cleaner energy with only 0.02% ownership
- Arjuna Capital and Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia: 2016 Microsoft Gender gap and diversity issues
- Third Point: Nestl Reduction
 environment footprint
- Humane Society of US: 2012 McDonald Animal Cruelty

Impact investing

- ESG Investing based on Environmental, Social, and Governance principles
- Socially responsible Investing (SRI): focus on social values
- Faith Driven Mutual Funds
 - Jewish
 - Christian
 - Islamic





Divestment campaigns

- Fossil Fuel Divestment Campaigns
- Weapons Manufacturer Divestment Campaigns
- Prison Industrial Complex Divestment Campaigns
- Anti-apartheid Divestment Campaigns

Consumer boycott campaigns

- Social
 - South African Boycott 1980s
 - BDS Movement
 - NRA linked boycotts
 - Grab Your Wallet Campaign
 - Amazon Boycott
 - Black Lives Matter Campaign
- Animal Cruelty
 - World Animal Protection and Klook (global travel company)
 - Peta and Air France
 - Peta and House of Fraser



WEAREHUMANS NOT ROBOTS OR DATA

CRUELTY

Starbucks loses \$23 billion

in value amid boycott calls

in solidarity with Palestine.



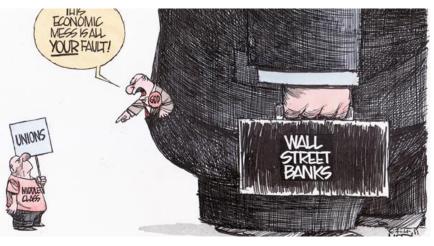
Impact of Financial Activism

- Economic impact: how financial activism influences corporate behavior and market dynamics
- Social impact: improving labor practices, promoting diversity and inclusion, supporting human rights
- Environmental impact: addressing climate change, promoting sustainable practices

TACKL VE VONT PAY FOR THE CRISIS!

Why is it crucial to be financially active especially now







Why you should be a financial activist!

- Climate change
- Greed-driven inflation
- Monopolies
- Corporate and PAC money in politics
- Concentration of wealth

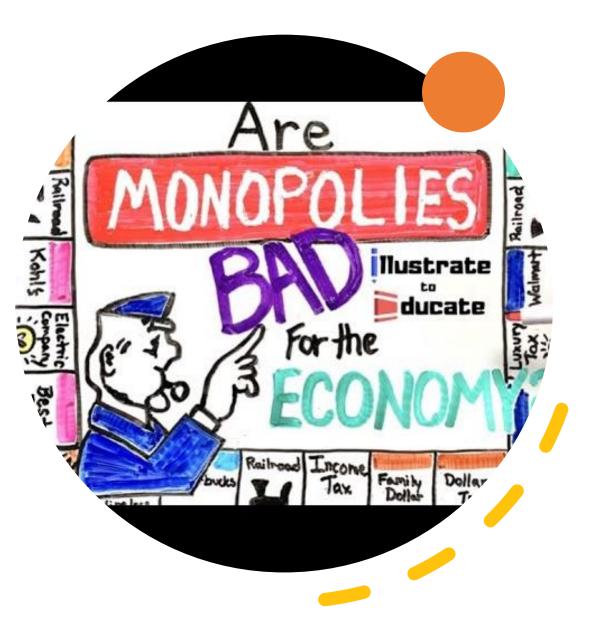
Corporate Greed

- Effective Inflation Control Requires Supply-Side Policy: Marc Jarsulic, Chief Economist at American Progress
- Why are prices still so high? Corporate greed, some say.: Tami Luhby, CNN



Monopolies

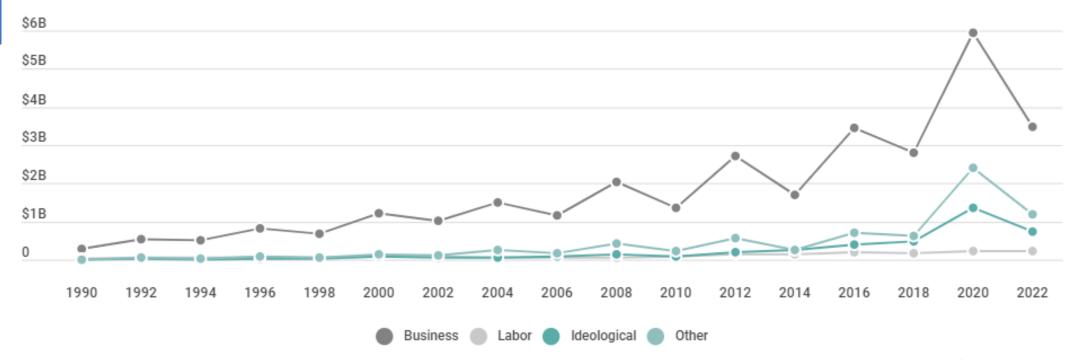
- Food Production: 60-80% control by 4 firms
- Housing
 - Concentration in builders' market
 - Institutional buyers: 24% of all single-family homes in 2021
- Healthcare
 - One-third is owned by 40 largest health systems



Corporate money in politics

Business interests spent \$3.5 billion on federal political contributions during the 2022 cycle

Business interests outspent organized labor 14-to-1 during the 2022 election cycle, including \$341.3 million in federal contributions by business PACs.

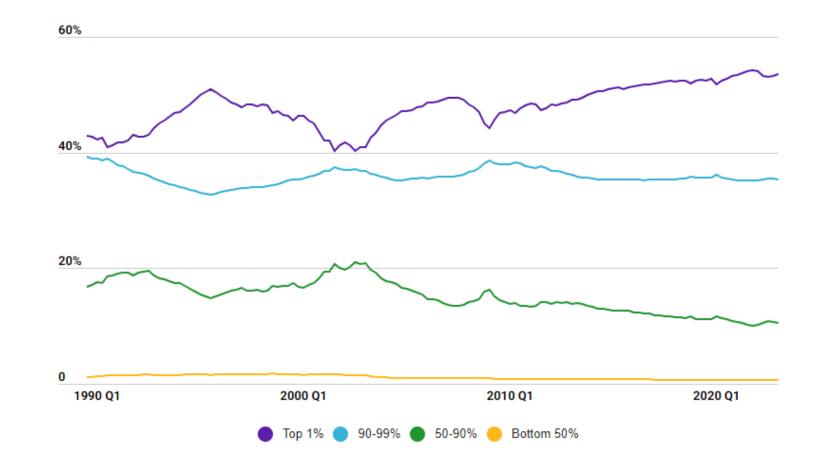


Source: OpenSecrets analysis of post-general federal campaign finance disclosures filed with the Federal Election Commission. Previous cycles not adjusted for inflation.

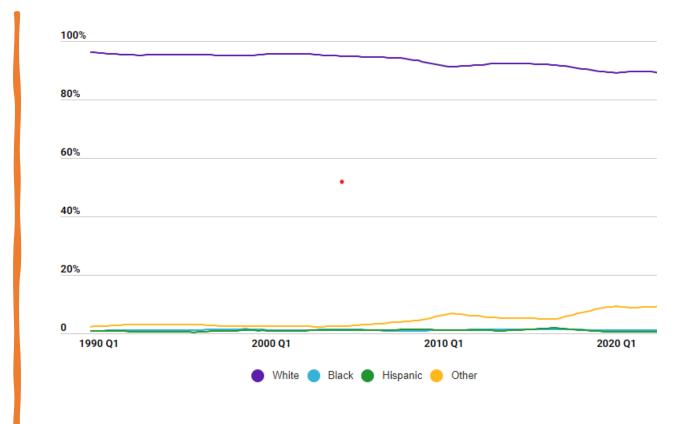


Wealth Concentration

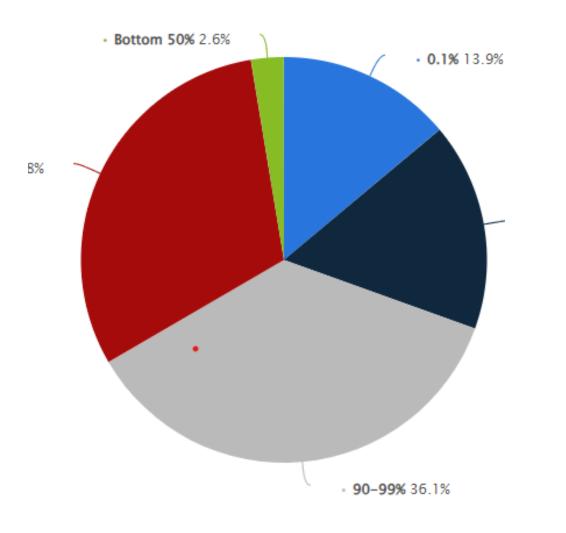
- 90% of the market is owned by the top 10%
- 10.5% is owned by 50%-90% wealth bracket
- 0.6% is owned by bottom
 50%



By Race



- 90% white
- 1.1% Black
- 0.5% Hispanic
- 9.4% Other



Wealth distribution in the United States in the third quarter of 2023

- Top 10%: 66.6%
- 50-90%: 30.8%
- Bottom 50%: 2.6%

Disparity between policy and public opinion Rich vs. Poor

Figure 5. Policy Questions on which respondents at the 50th and 90th Income Percentiles Disagree

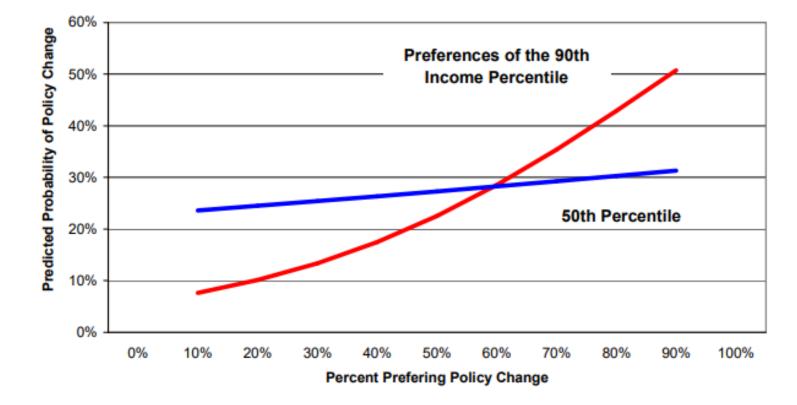
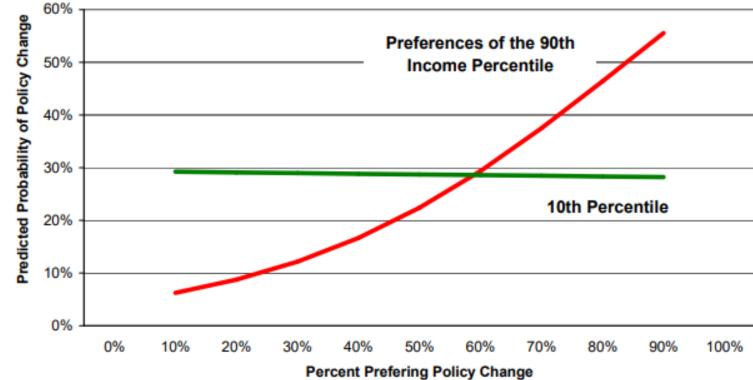


Figure 4. Policy Questions on which respondents at the 10th and 90th Income Percentiles Disagree

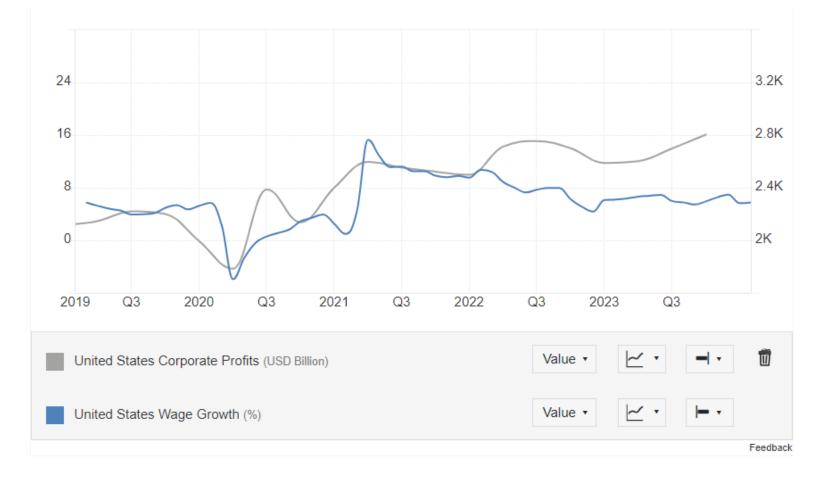
Disparity between policy and public opinion Rich vs. Really Poor



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Power + Wealth Inequity = Disturbance in the force

- Imbalance in pricing power
- Employee rights
- Quality control
- Kills innovation





What questions do you have??