

PROCTER & GAMBLE Co
Form DFAN14A
September 29, 2017
SCHEDULE 14A
Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Under Rule 14a-12

The Procter & Gamble Company

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Triam Fund Management, L.P.
Triam Fund Management GP, LLC
Triam Partners, L.P.
Triam Partners Co-Investment Opportunities Fund, Ltd.
Triam Partners Master Fund, L.P.
Triam Partners Parallel Fund I, L.P.
Triam Partners Master Fund (ERISA), L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Investment Fund-A, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Co-Investment Fund-A, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Investment Fund-D, L.P.
Triam SPV (Sub) XII L.P.
Triam Partners Fund (Sub)-G, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Fund-G II, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Fund-G III, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Investment Fund-N, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Fund-K, L.P.
Triam Partners Strategic Fund-C, Ltd.

Nelson Peltz
Peter W. May
Edward P. Garden
Clayton C. Daley, Jr.

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rule 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

5) Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

1) Amount Previously Paid:

2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

3) Filing Party:

4) Date Filed:

On September 29, 2017, Trian Fund Management, L.P. ("Trian") posted to www.RevitalizePG.com the following article related to The Procter & Gamble Company, and from time to time, Trian may distribute all or selected portions of this article through various outlets.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 © 2017 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

HEARD ON THE STREET

Why P&G Investors Should Want Nelson Peltz on the Board

After a half-decade of disappointments, P&G has lost the right to say: Just trust me.

By Stephen Wilmot

Rabble-rousing investor Nelson Peltz is testing the law of large numbers in his fight for a board seat at Procter & Gamble. His fellow shareholders should support him—and hope he wins despite the odds.

P&G is the largest company ever to face an activist challenge of this sort. Once the ultimate blue chip stock, a member of the Dow Jones Industrial Average since 1932, the consumer-goods giant famous for Ivory soap, Dawn dish liquid and Bounty paper towels has a market capitalization of \$238 billion.

But the stock has been a laggard for the past five years. Stalwart brands have lost market share, which gets to the heart of the challenge. Prime among them is Gillette, acquired by P&G in 2005 for \$54 billion. The razor brand has since lost out to subscription-based upstarts Harry's and Dollar Shave Club in the U.S. Another notable lapse: Diapers brand Pampers has ceded hard-won ground in the huge and fast-growing Chinese market.

P&G welcomed Mr. Peltz's Trian Fund Management when it disclosed a \$3.5 billion investment in February. The mood quickly soured as management resisted Mr. Peltz's demands for a board seat. Though the stake is large in dollar terms, it represents a puny 1.48% of the company, raising the legitimate question: Should an investor with such a small slice of a company carry outsized influence? An expensive and contentious proxy vote ahead of an annual general meeting on Oct. 10 will let shareholders decide whether he gets his seat.

Mr. Peltz argues P&G needs cultural

change. He wants P&G to improve its innovation brand divestments and currency movements, improved to 2% in and M&A capabilities, "up its game" in online sales the most recent financial year, from 1% in the year through June and marketing, and fix an "insular culture" with more2016. But because 2% still implied market-share losses—and was

external hires. The most controversial idea is a reorganization that would give more independence—and thus accountability—to three global divisions.

P&G's Chief Executive David Taylor argues that he has already implemented the changes necessary to fix P&G since taking the top job in late 2015. Creating three global divisions would risk undermining the company's bargaining power with advertising agencies and retailers. He told CNBC this week a further reorganization would be "dangerous."

Neither side throws a knockout punch when it comes to the facts. Management argues its turnaround plan is showing early progress. Organic growth, which strips out the impact of

possibly a touch below listed U.S. and European peers, who grew by 2.1%—Trian says the company hasn't gone far enough. In fact, because P&G rounds organic-growth figures to the nearest whole number, unlike key peers, whether it actually outperformed the sector as defined by Trian isn't clear.

The company's share-price performance since Mr. Taylor's appointment is equally inconclusive: P&G stock has outperformed the broader market, but this is heavily dependent on the low starting point. The track record is simply not long enough to support the burden of analysis being placed on it by either side.

The bluster makes it easy to forget

(over please)

The Publisher's Sale Of This Reprint Does Not Constitute Or Imply Any Endorsement Or Sponsorship Of Any Product, Service, Company Or Organization.

**Custom Reprints 800.843.0008
www.djreprints.com DO NOT
EDIT OR ALTER
REPRINT/REPRODUCTIONS
NOT PERMITTED**

that Messrs. Peltz and Taylor ultimately want the same thing: faster growth. They also largely agree on how to achieve it: by untangling reporting lines and thus improving accountability for results. Mr. Peltz just wants to hold Mr. Taylor himself to account, which he can do better from inside the boardroom.

In taking on such a big fish, Mr. Peltz faces a peculiar challenge. Unable to

amass a large stake on his own, he needs to convince a mass of loyal P&G lifers to vote for his cause. Individual shareholders, including a fair number of ex-employees, account for as much as 40% of P&G's share register by some estimates. The company is spending an estimated \$35 million on telling them how to vote. Trian has estimated its bills at \$25 million.

Shareholders should cast their vote for Mr. Peltz. Having an investor in the room, among around a dozen board members, can only aid robust board discussions, the bedrock of good corporate governance. The company's existing board is a mostly one-dimensional pantheon of establishment corporate leaders—the likes of Hewlett-Packard boss Meg Whitman and Macy's chairman Terry Lundgren.

Voting for P&G's existing board looks like the riskier option. The company has a record of complacency, and Mr. Taylor, for all his talk of change, is an insider. A board seat may be the only way for Mr. Peltz to assess the company's underlying performance. It is all but impossible to judge from the outside the underlying improvement of a company that has sold as many brands as P&G has in recent years, including Duracell and CoverGirl.

A watchful outsider has a valuable role to play on the inside, and management's stubborn resistance to his presence raises troubling questions about its openness to change. After a half-decade of disappointments, P&G has lost the right to say: Just trust me.