



Do Index Funds Monitor?

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Discussion by

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Overview

- » The paper studies whether **increased index investing** (and the reduction of other investing) leads to more agency conflicts
- » Increases in holdings by index funds could **accommodate more agency problems** between managers and shareholders due to the governance “vacuum”
 - » The **sources** of the classical agency conflict include: short time horizon, overinvestment, low risk taking, perk consumption, low effort
 - » Increase in **total agency costs** (monitoring, bonding, and residual loss (Jensen and Meckling, 1976))
 - » => **lower firm value** (index fund ownership and firm value also an important topic to study in more depth)

- » The recent rise of **agency capitalism** (e.g. Gilson and Gordon, JACF 2019): increases in well-diversified institutional ownership in listed firms
 - » What is the **role of the growing body of index funds** (e.g., Vanguard and BlackRock)?
- » There is a clear **gap** in the literature that the present paper aims to fill
- » Message: **index funds are weak monitors**
- » Three alternative hypotheses:
 - » The **exit hypothesis**
 - » this is a credible threat (and governance mechanism) only if there is **liquidity** and blockholders do **not have trading restrictions** due to the index membership (that index funds have)
 - » The **engagement hypothesis**
 - » **Managers follow policies preferred by index funds**

Empirical Findings

- » Index funds are more likely to **side with firm management on contentious corporate governance votes**
- » Index funds are **less likely to exit** their position after loss of vote
- » Index fund do **not file Schedule 13Ds** to affect firm policies

==> Index funds seem to cede power to firm managers

- » The role of **other concentrated owners** affecting agency conflicts
 - » The classical agency problem is likely to be larger in firms without dominant shareholders (founders, family owners, other large blockholders with concentrated portfolios)
 - » The effects of index funds could thus be studied in firms without a large concentrated blockholder

- » Other **non-owner monitors** reducing asymmetric information
 - » Analysts

- » Index funds and **ESG issues**
 - » Responsibility of large index funds on environmental and social problems
 - » Climate change issues, board diversity etc.

- » **Coordination** of action beyond fund families?
 - » Can coordination/coalitions be observed?
 - » Hermes etc.



Thank You!

