
GCGC 2019

Bebchuk & Hirst

**“Index Funds and the Future of Corporate Governance:
Theory, Evidence, and Policy”**

discussion by:

Pedro Matos



Columbia Law Review (forthcoming)



The **2019 Cleary Gottlieb Steen Hamilton Prize** for the Best Paper in the ECGI Law Working Paper Series has been awarded to:

Lucian Bebchuk (Harvard Law School, NBER, CEPR and ECGI), **Scott Hirst** (Boston University, Harvard Law School) for their paper:

“Index Funds and the Future of Corporate Governance: Theory, Evidence, and Policy” (ECGI Law Working Paper 433/2018).

U.S. “paradigm” of corporate ownership: publicly-listed companies with dispersed anonymous investors (Berle and Means (1932))

... separation of ownership and control => agency costs between owners/investors (“principals”) and managers (“agents”)

... Grossman and Hart (1980): “free-rider” problem

Change #1: Rise of collective investment vehicles (ex: mutual funds)

... Shleifer & Vishny (1986): large investors => monitoring by “voice” or “exit”?

... Gilson & Gordon (2019): delegation => double-agency problems?

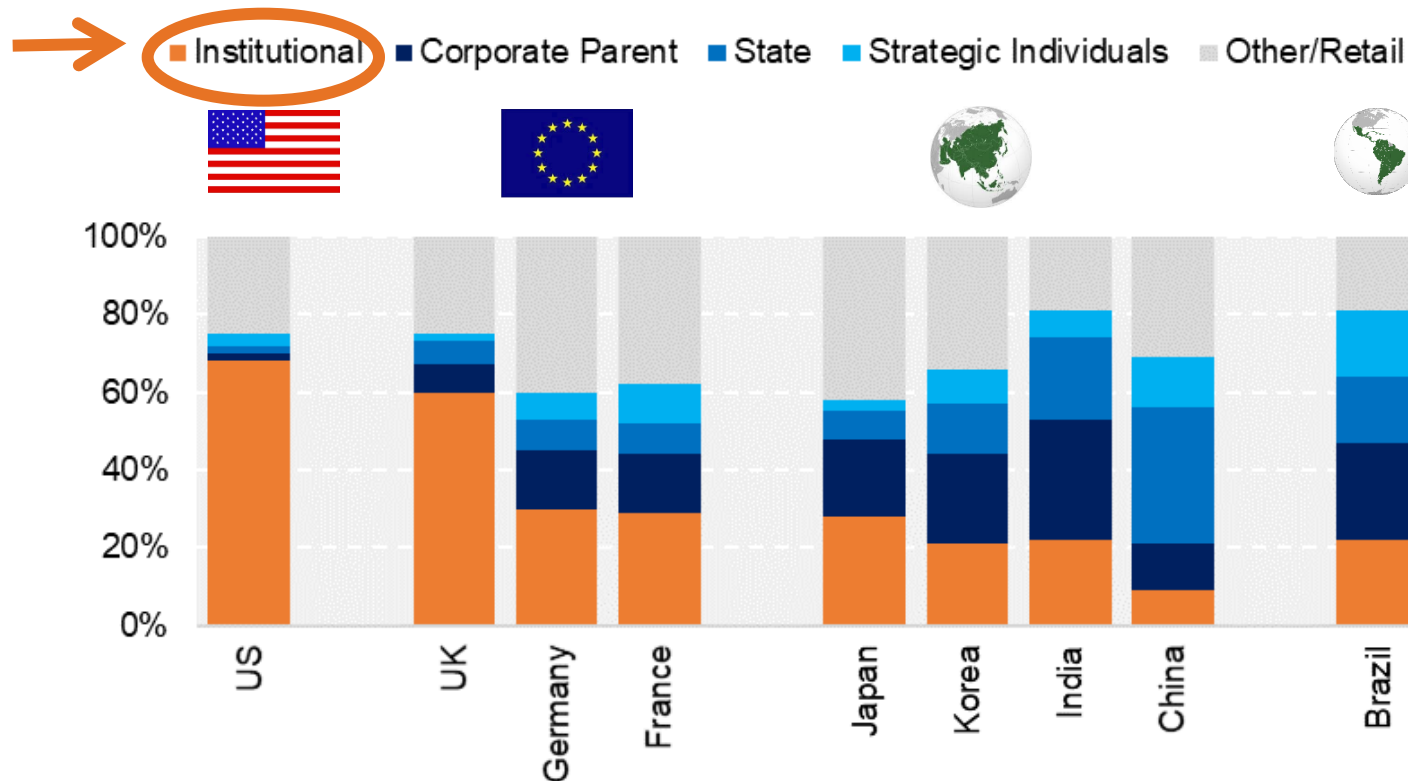
Change #2: Rise of “passive” investing (ex: index funds and ETFs)

... modern portfolio theory & scale economies in passive management => increased concentration of ownership with re-formation of block-ownership?

-> this paper: very timely study of “Index Funds and the Future of Corporate Governance”!

Change #1: The Rise of Institutional Investors

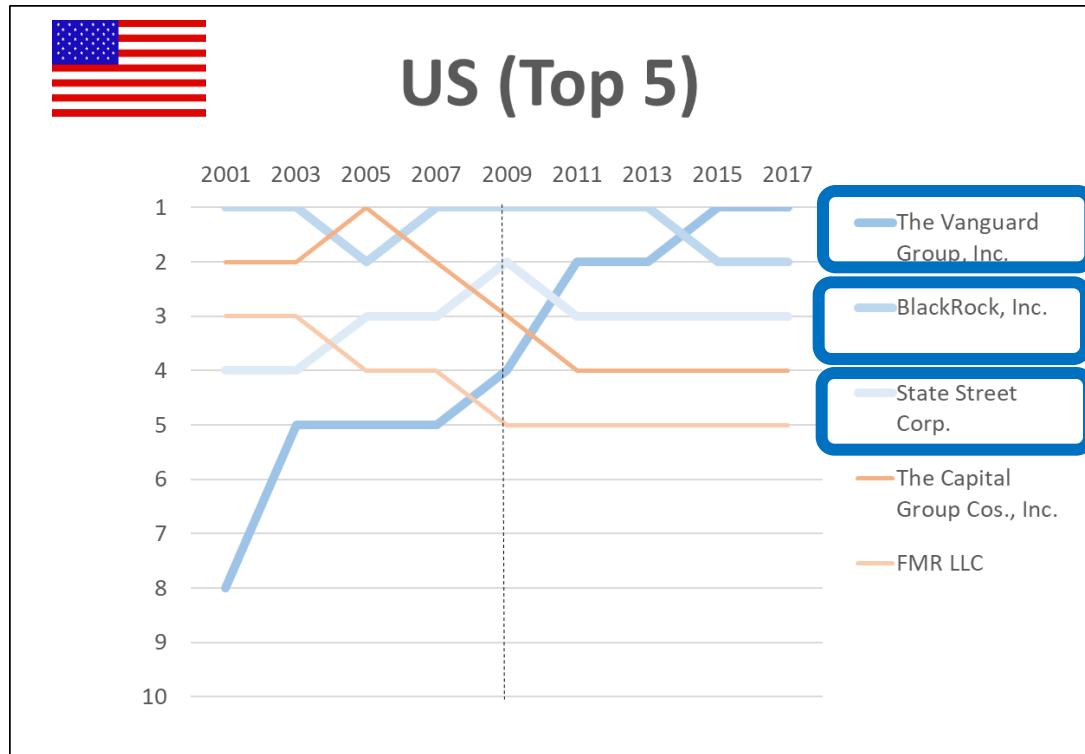
Average Share Ownership(100 largest listed companies, end-of-2017)



Source: Table 4 - OECD Equity Markets Review ASIA 2018
(based on data from **FactSet Ownership**) →

-> **institutional investors** dominant in U.S. but less concentrated ownership (vs. insider blockholders in other markets)

Change #2: Rise of “Top 3” Institutional Owners



*Top 3:
“index”/
“passive”/
“universal”*

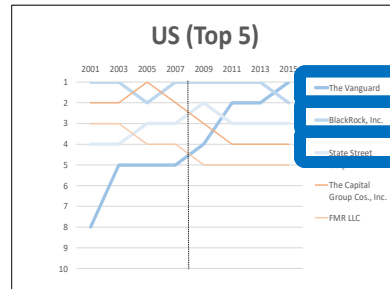
“active”

-> institutional ownership becoming more concentrated in “Top 3 index” in U.S. since the global financial crisis!

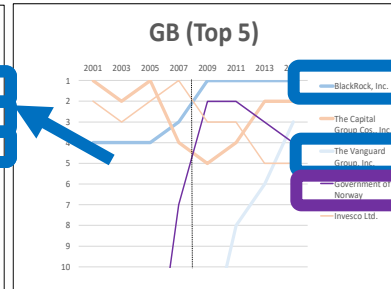
Is Change #2 (the Rise of the “Top 3”) a Global Phenomenon?



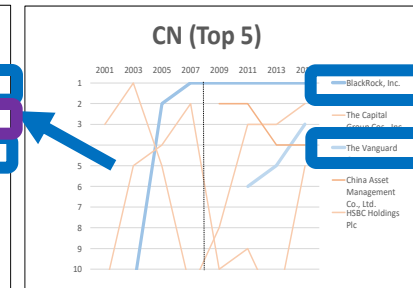
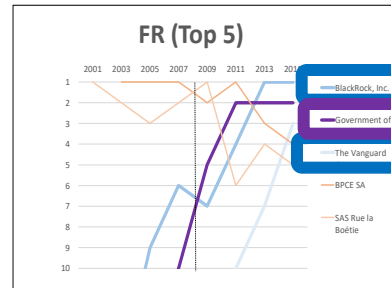
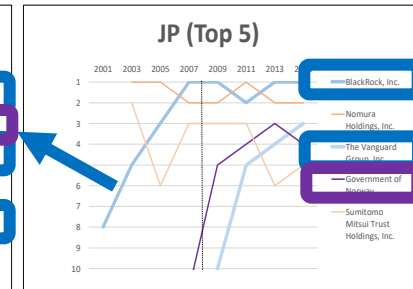
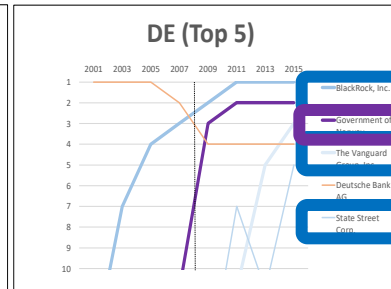
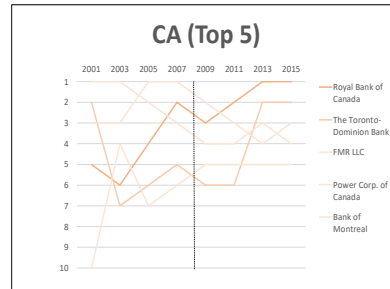
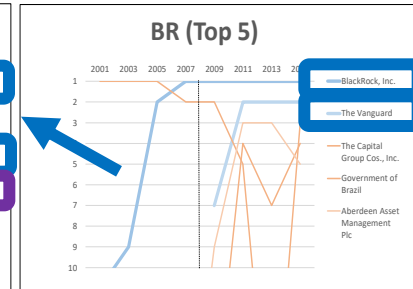
North America



Europe



LatAm & Asia



*Data: Factset
Ownership (old
LionShares)*

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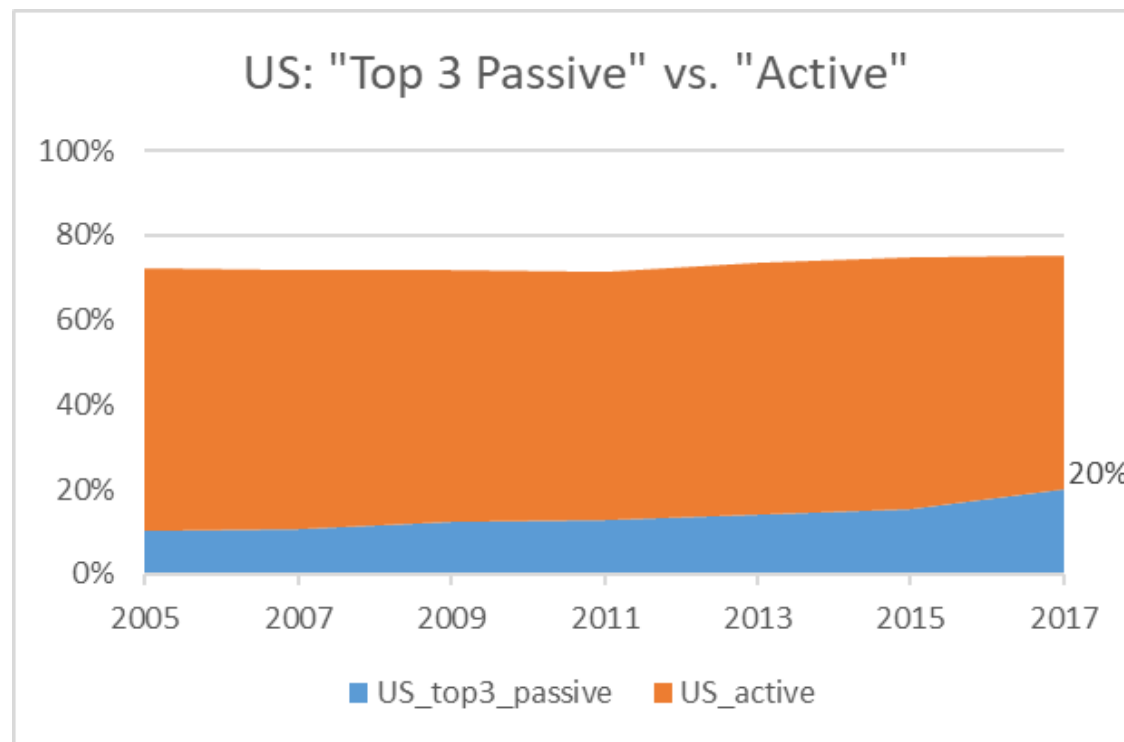
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- Eventus
- FDIC
- Factset**
- Fama French & Liquidity Factors

<http://wrds-web.wharton.upenn.edu/wrds/ds/factset/holdingsbyfirmmsci/index.cfm>

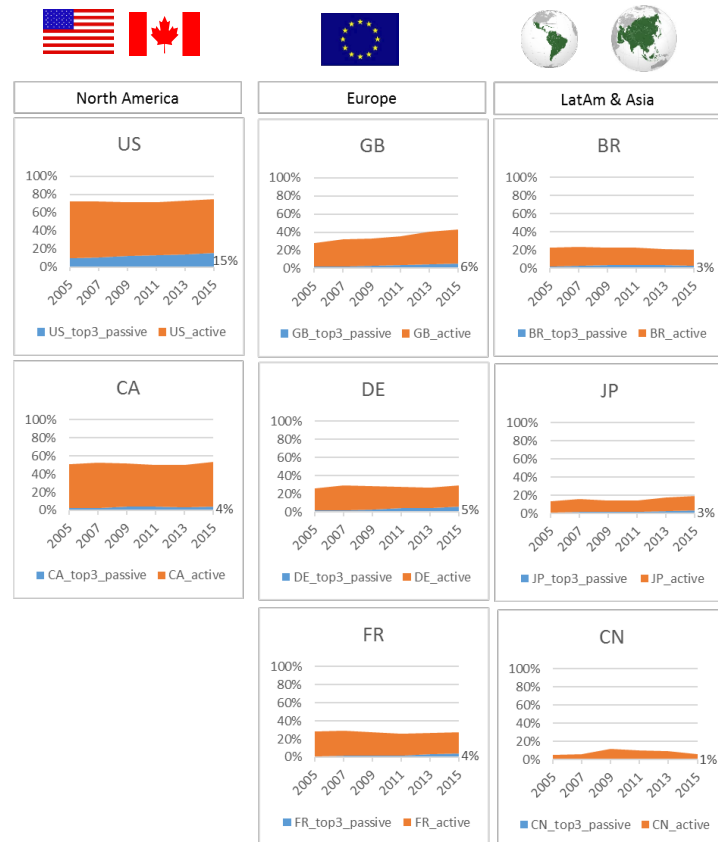
-> Top 3 “universal owners”: BLK, Vanguard and SSgA
top institutional holders worldwide! ... or Top 4: NBIM?

Is Change #2 (the Rise of the “Top 3”) a Global Phenomenon?



-> US: Top 3 ownership = 20% (2017) ... costs vs. benefits?

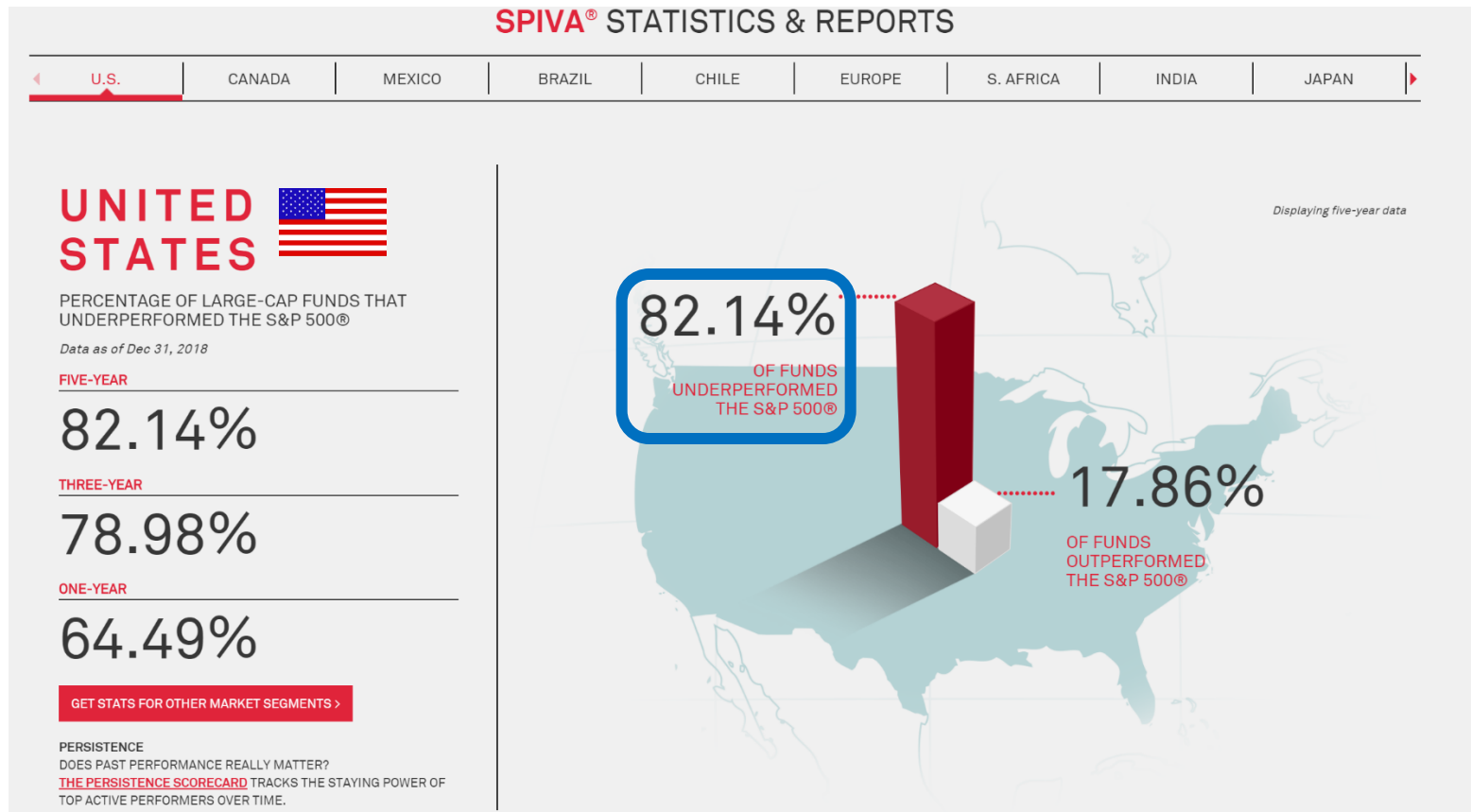
Is Change #2 (the Rise of the “Top 3”) a Global Phenomenon?



	<i>Dec 2015: Total Institutional ownership</i>	<i>Dec 2015: Top3_passive (BlackRock + Vanguard + State Street)</i>
Global:	42% of global market cap (US\$ 25.4 trln)	8% (US \$4.6 trln)
US: 	75% (US\$ 16.8 trln)	15% (US\$ 3.5 trln)
Non-US:	22% (US\$ 8.5 trln)	3% (US\$ 1.2trln)

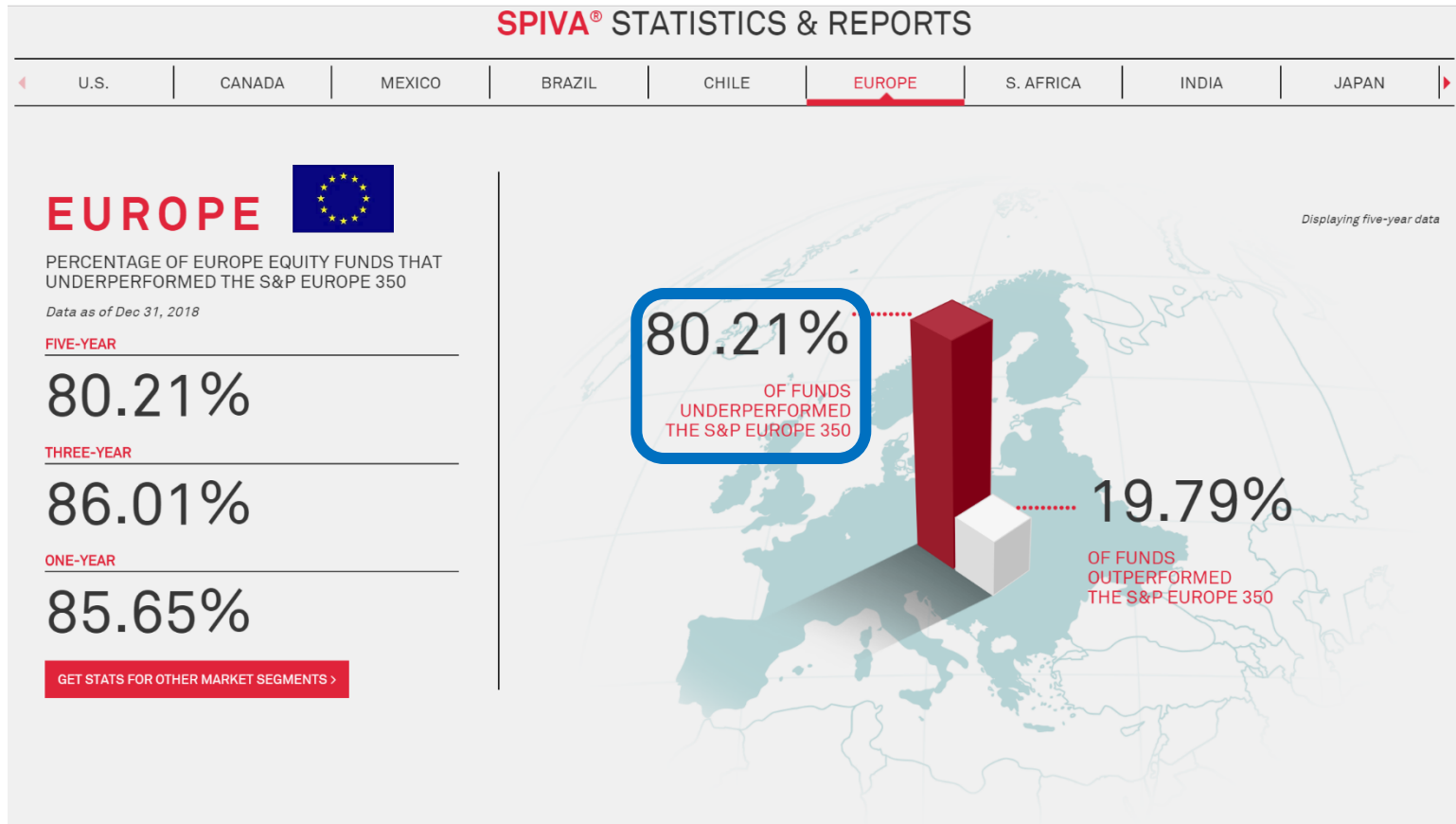
-> Non-US: Top 3 ownership = 3% (2015) ... still low!

Taking a Step Back: What's Behind this Change?



<https://us.spindices.com/spiva/#/reports>

What's Taking a Step Back: What's Behind this Change? (2)



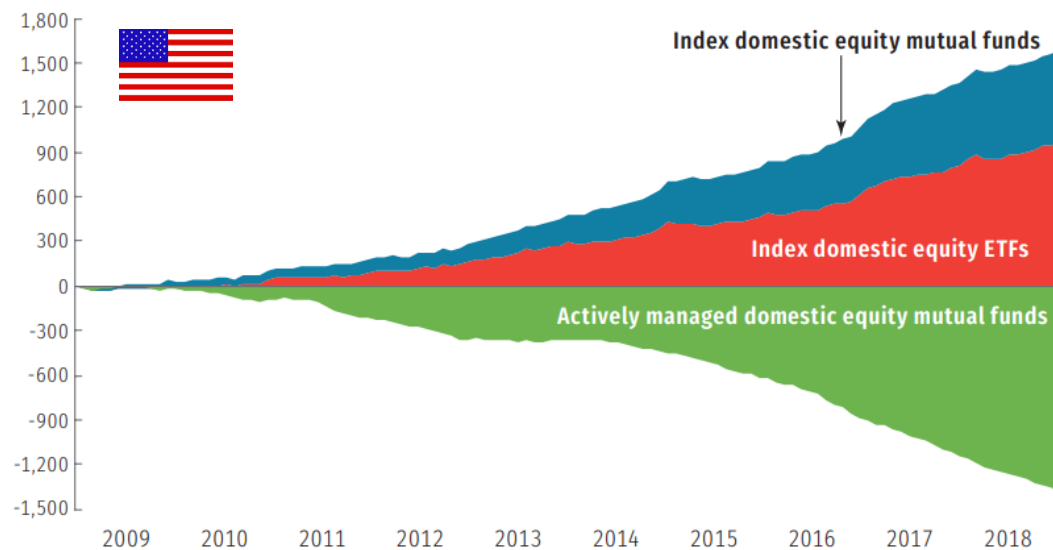
<https://us.spindices.com/spiva/#/reports>

Taking a Step Back: What's Behind this Change? (3)

FIGURE 3.14

Some of the Outflows from Domestic Equity Mutual Funds Have Gone to ETFs

Cumulative flows to domestic equity mutual funds and net share issuance of index domestic equity ETFs;* billions of dollars, monthly



*Prior to October 2009, index domestic equity ETF data include a small number of actively managed domestic equity ETFs.

Note: Mutual fund data include net new cash flow and reinvested dividends; ETF data for net share issuance include reinvested dividends.

https://www.ici.org/pdf/2019_factbook.pdf

This Paper: I. Theory on “index” fund stewardship:

THE “GOOD”

(The “promise”):

+ universal owners

+ large stakes

+ no “exit” option

+ long-term / near-permanent

-> Appel et al. “Passive Investors, not Passive Owners” (2016),
“Standing on the Shoulders of Giants” (2019), Fisch et al. (2018)

...

THE “UGLY”

Common ownership

-> Azar, Schmalz, Tecu (2018), ...



THE “BAD”

(The “agency costs”):

- Incentive to under-invest
(low fees)

- deferential to corporates
(business ties, avoid 13(d),
fears of backlash)

-> Bebchuk, Cohen and
Hirst (2017), Brav, Jiang
and Li (2018) ...

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. A. Under-Investment

	Blackrock	Vanguard	SSgA
Stewardship team	33	21	11
Personnel \$	\$9.9 mln	\$6.3 mln	\$3.3 mln
as % of AUM	0.00029%	0.00018%	0.00018%
as % of Fees	0.12%	0.18%	0.11%

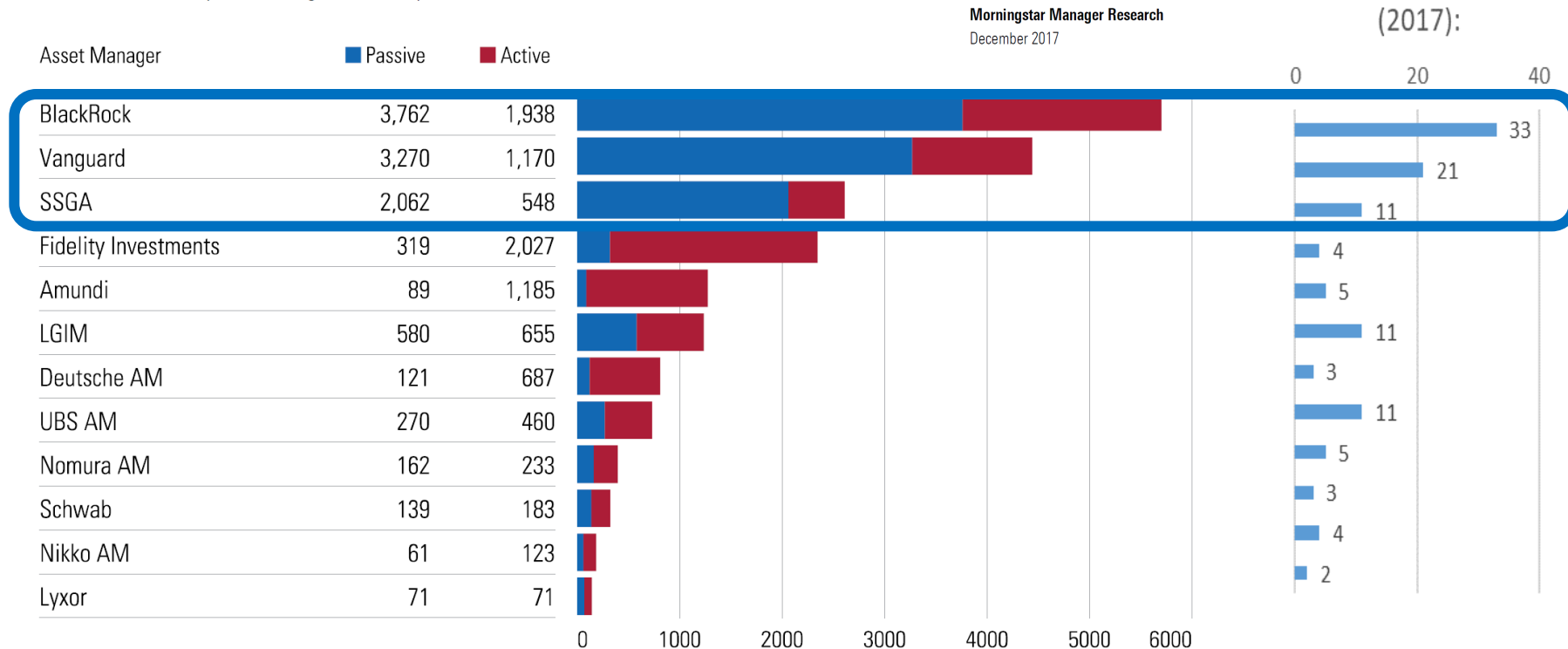
-> small but relative to other institutions? (next slide)

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. A. Under-Investment

MORNINGSTAR® Passive Fund Providers Take an Active Approach to Investment Stewardship

Exhibit 2 Surveyed Manager AUM Split Into Passive and Active (\$ Billion)



Source: Asset managers. Data as of 30 June 2017.

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. A. Under-Investment

The image shows the cover of the BlackRock Investment Stewardship 2018 Annual Report. It features a dark blue background with the text "BlackRock Investment Stewardship" in white. Below this, in smaller white text, it says "2018 Annual Report" and "August 30, 2018".

**BlackRock
Investment
Stewardship**

2018 Annual Report
August 30, 2018



2018

Investment Stewardship
Annual Report

STATE STREET GLOBAL
ADVISORS

**Stewardship
2017**

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. A. Under-Investment

Annual Report

Our global and local focus 1

Our mission in context:
2017-2018 highlights 2

Our achievements over
the past year 3

Our principles, priorities
and engagement commentaries 5

Engagement and
voting case studies 7

Engagement and
voting statistics 20

Investor perspective
and public policy 21

Appendix

List of companies engaged 25

An introduction from our CEO	1
A letter to our fund shareholders	2
Our four pillars	3
Our structure and approach	4
One global step for fund investors	5
Investment Stewardship at a glance	6
Engagement case studies	
The full arc of engagement	11
Board composition	12
Executive compensation	16
Oversight of risk and strategy	20
Sustainability: A commitment to long-term value creation	22
Reflections on a year of governance failures	26
Governance structures	28
Activism	30
Taking a stand for investors	32
Proxy voting history	34

Year in Review

Stewardship at a Glance

Stewardship Philosophy and Objectives

Approach to Proxy Voting and Engagement

Stewardship Program

How We Do It: Sector and Thematic Priorities

Impacts of Stewardship

Voting and Engagement Success Examples

Advocacy Activities

Regulatory Submissions and Speaking Engagements

Stewardship in Practice

Creating Sustainable Value for Our Clients

Appendix

List of Companies Engaged by Topic

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. B. Private Engagement

	Blackrock	Vanguard	SSgA
# Engagements	1,480?	817?	611?
% Portfolio Cos. w/ Engagement	10.7%	17.2%	9.6%

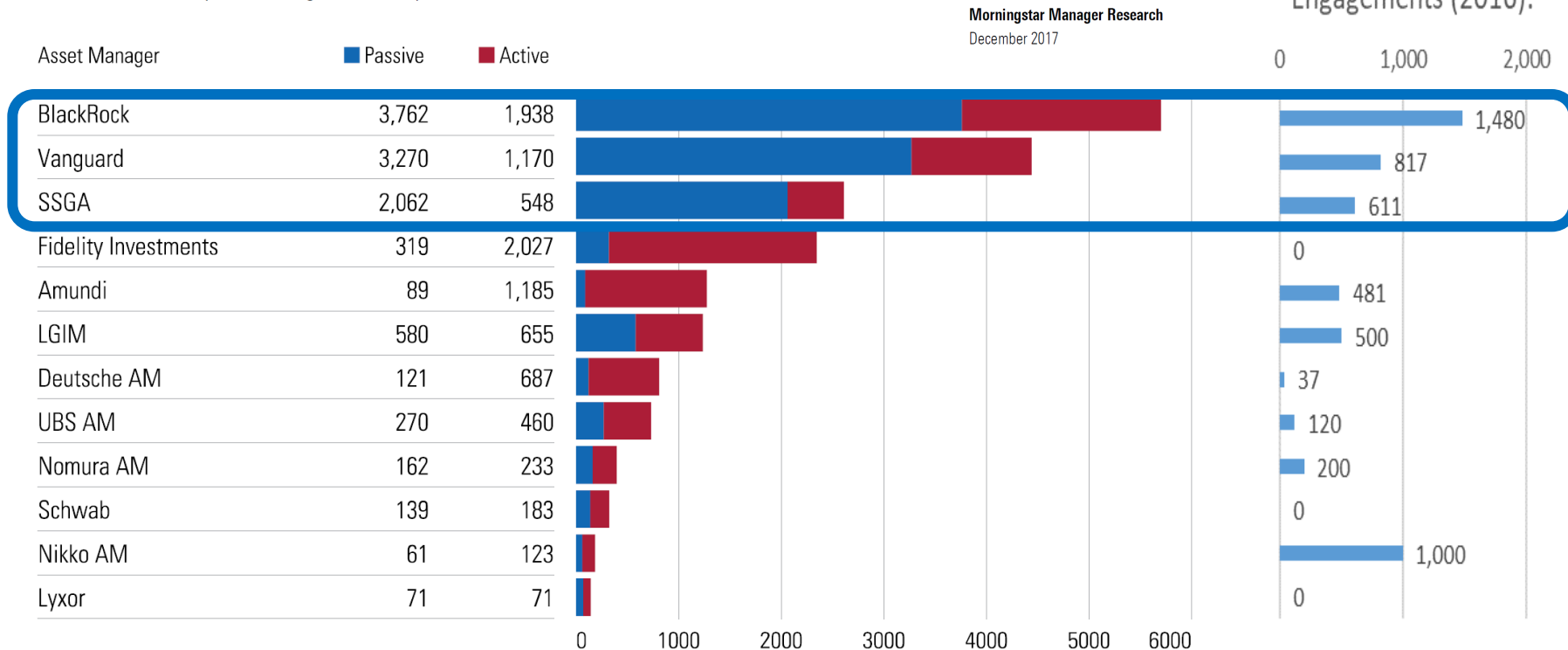
-> # and % vs. other institutions? (next slide)

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. B. Private Engagement

MORNINGSTAR® Passive Fund Providers Take an Active Approach to Investment Stewardship

Exhibit 2 Surveyed Manager AUM Split Into Passive and Active (\$ Billion)



Source: Asset managers. Data as of 30 June 2017.

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. B. Private Engagement

BlackRock
Investment
Stewardship

2018 Annual Report
August 30, 2018

Appendix: Engagements



Vanguard

2018

Investment Stewardship
Annual Report

?

STATE STREET GLOBAL
ADVISORS

Stewardship
2017

Appendix

**List of
Companies
Engaged by
Topic**

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. C. Limited Attention to Performance

- No engagement cases motivated by financial underperformance (most focus on governance)

-> agreed, but may support hedge fund activists?

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. D. Proxy voting

	Blackrock	Vanguard	SSgA
% “No” Votes on Say-on-Pay	2.3%	2.4%	4.9%

-> low but vs. other institutions? (next slide) ... and vs. ISS / Glass Lewis?

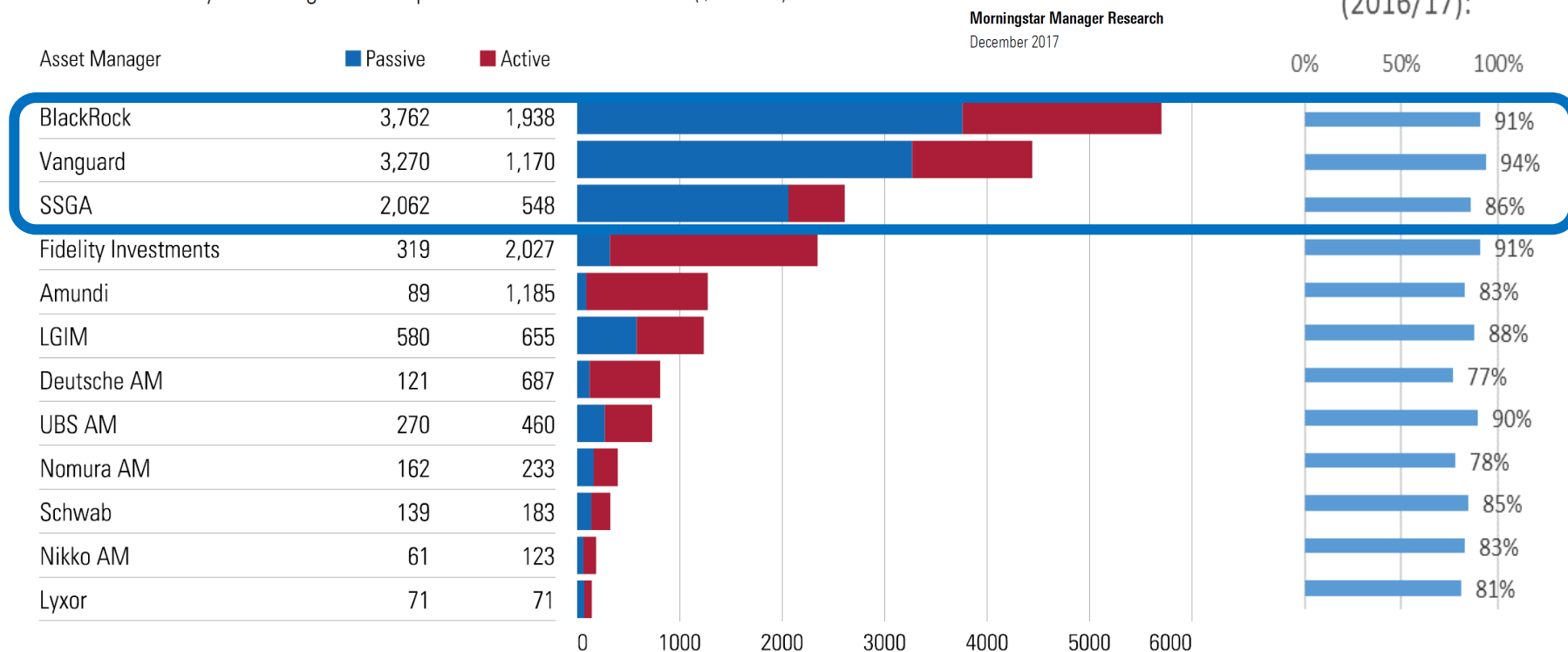
II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. D. Proxy voting



Passive Fund Providers Take an Active Approach to Investment Stewardship

Exhibit 2 Surveyed Manager AUM Split Into Passive and Active (\$ Billion)



Source: Asset managers. Data as of 30 June 2017.

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. E. Director Selection

- No director nominations
- Would require 13(d) filing

-> agreed but vs. other institutions? (could not find data?)

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. F. Shareholder Proposals

- No shareholder proposals

-> agreed but vs. other institutions? (next slide)

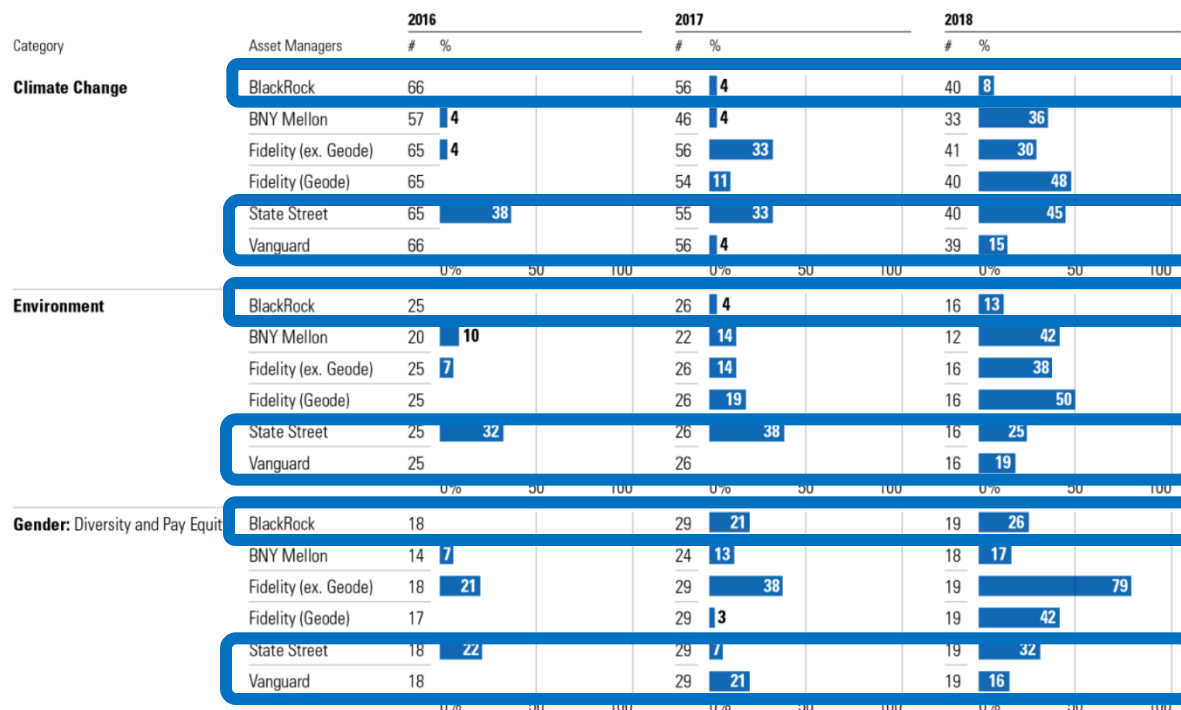
II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. F. Shareholder Proposals

MORNINGSTAR The Proxy Process
Raising the Investor Voice to Address New Risks

Morningstar Manager Research
8 February 2019

Exhibit 7 Large Asset Manager Support for Shareholder Resolutions in Broad E&S Category Groupings



Source: Morningstar Proxy Voting Data as of Dec. 31, 2018. Support is calculated as the percentage of the resolutions supported by funds within fund groups offered by each of the asset managers.

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. G. Corporate Governance reforms

	Blackrock	Vanguard	SSgA		<i>CalPERS</i>	<i>CalSTRS</i>
% Comments on SEC Proposed Rules (25% most commented)	5%	10%	10%		<i>55%</i>	<i>35%</i>

-> agreed but other lobbying efforts [ex: exclusion of dual-class stocks from indices - see Kim, Matos and Xu (working paper) @ ECGI Riga]

II. Evidence on “index” fund stewardship

II. H. Securities Litigation

- No lead plaintiff positions

-> agreed but vs. other institutions?

III. Public Policy:

III. A. Encouraging Investment in Stewardship

III.B. Limit Business Relationships

III. C. Transparency to Private Engagements

III.D. Size Limits

III. E. The Debate on Cross Ownership -> “*crowding out*” effect?

III. F. The Debate on Hedge Fund Activism

-> *other policy options: new (stewardship codes) or old (anti-trust)?*

-> *also, any policy should be weighted vs. societal benefits of low-cost indexation*

Columbia Law Review (forthcoming)



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