Does Financial Globalization Propagate Managerial Skills?

Lessons from the Mutual Fund Industry

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Discussion at ABFER

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Summary

- Large sample of global mutual funds, 2001-2012
- Overseas expansion decisions
- Demand proxy: indexes unpopulated by foreigners
- Questions
 - Do funds expand in response to demand? Yes
 - Which funds expand: Less skilled ones
 - What are the consequences
 - Greater price delay, illiquidity of target stocks

Overall Comments

- As a descriptive exercise, it generally works
 - International growth of funds is an interesting question
 - Difficult and elaborate effort on data
 - A creative new measure of demand.
- Suggestions
 - Microfound in theories of firm scope
 - Mapping to "catering" is unclear
 - Some empirical questions
 - Pretty hard slog to read.
- More on interpretation
 - Channels, implications, economic effects

Microfoundations

- Theory of conglomerates (Lucas 1978; MP 2002)
 - A fixed resource limits horizontal growth
 - Conglomerates have productive cores and peripheral divisions of diminishing productivity
- This paper suggests an alternative foundation
 - Skill dispersion within country follows Lucas, MP. Does it?
 - Expansion across borders does not: Low skill funds grow and create other low skilled funds.
 - So CF researchers can do good AP research, but only low skilled CF (or AP) researchers do CS research?
- The authors should perhaps spell out a framework or model
 - Expand up from historical and descriptive narrative

Microfoundations

- Choice of organizational form to expand (p9)
 - Country-specific closed-end funds?
 - Index funds?
 - ETFs?
 - Time trends in the above?
 - Expansion by and competition from these
- Networks are treated in undirected manner.
 - But this is a directed network
 - US to Africa not the same as Africa to the US
- Home bias literature
 - Seems to be at least a missing x variable

Empirical Issues

- UIT, or unexplored indexes, is a new variable in the study
- More time motivating and describing the multiple layers of a complex, composite variable
 - Expansions in foreign market in general
 - Index creation process: who, when, etc.
 - Domestic investability and index creation
 - Foreign entry into unpopulated indexes
 - Which layers truly matter?
- Properties of the number of unexplored indexes
 - D-stats in Table 1: p10=0, p25=0, p50=6, p75=16, p90=21
 - Should we study separately [0, 0) and (0, n>0]
 - Concavity in specifications? Does the effect of the nth index diminish in the # n?

Empirical Issues

- Do the [AUM] and [specific content of indexes] matter?
 - In the stock-level tests?
- Home and destination country (pairwise) fixed effects?
- Alpha is usually a Fama-French alpha
 - Paper constructs these for other countries
 - Are these well-specified?
- Robustness to DGTW style CS alphas?
 - May be better than alphas from rolling regressions
- Marginal effect of 20% seems a bit high
 - 4% unconditional probability
 - MFX = effect of one new index. But is this the right margin?

Empirical Issues

- Table 5 confused me
 - Domestic fund alphas for those going abroad and catering
 - Baseline alphas in H, M, L insignificant
 - H minus L gives 20 bps per month and significant everywhere
- Liquidity and market quality tests
 - Are these associations or causal effects?
 - Investments may anticipate rather than impact market.
- Will the entry of high skilled funds improve things?
 - Adverse selection problems may worsen

Other things

- Paper (correctly and conservatively) does not take a stance on counterfactuals
- But the question does not go away
 - What is the counterfactual world you might see?
 - Would it be worse off or better off?
- Is catering truly "catering" [to misvaluation]? Or is it just a demand proxy? Is it exogenous?
- Expositional issues
 - Decrease table density.
 - A rich paper with many new variables, ideas, specifications.
 Curate what you put in a bit more.