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Wettbewerbsökonomie

Rising Markups, Common Ownership, and Technological Capacities

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Research Question & Motivation

What is the effect of common ownership by institutional investors on firm-level markups and innovation?

- Definition: Two or more competing firms held by common institutional investors
- Strategic incentives change due to rival profit internalisation through shareholder value maximisation
 - Anti-competitive tendencies: Cartelisation effect (Azar et al., 2018, JF)
 - Theory predicts pro-competitive effects on innovation (López and Vives, 2019, JPE)
- Recent interest by academics and policy makers
- Institutional investors held on average around 40% of Western European countries' GDP in assets under management in 2018 (OECD, 2019)
- Simultaneous sharp rise of firm markups (De Loecker et al., 2020, QJE)

Results & Contribution

Results

- Cartelisation effect on markups
 - Common ownership increases firm markups
 - Effect is increasing in technological spillovers ranging up to 3.4% in high-spillover industries.
- Positive effect on citation-weighted patents
 - for firms directly affected by common ownership up to 9.5% in high-spillover industries.

Contribution

- Large scale study of common ownership in European markets.
- Heterogeneous effects for different degrees of spillovers and technological capacities.
- Rising markup pattern.

Related Literature (not exhaustive)

Theory

- Common ownership measures (Bresnahan and Salop, 1986, Salop and O'Brien, 2000)
- Innovation: Theoretical foundation from López and Vives (2019)

Empirical studies

- Industry studies: Banking (Azar et al., 2016); Airline (Azar et al., 2018), Pharma (Newham et al., 2018)
- Broader firm panel
 - Common ownership creates incentives to innovate (Antón et al., 2021)
 - Estimated markup calibration of S&P 500 firms (Backus et al., 2019)
 - Product differentiation, investment, and markups of publicly quoted US firms (Kini et al., 2019)

Data and Methodology

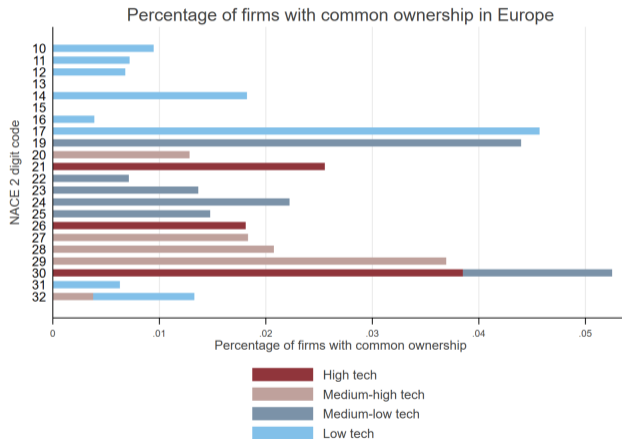
Data

- Bureau van Dijk's Amadeus firm-level panel data, 2005 to 2016
- Accounting, ownership, and patent data for listed and non-listed European firms
- Measure of technological spillovers from Bloom et al. (2013)

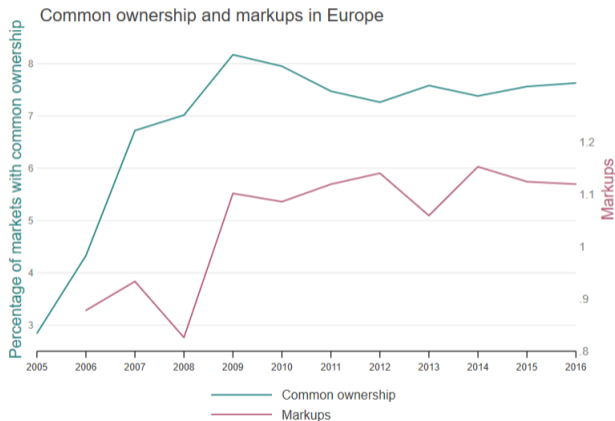
Method

- Structural production function estimation (Akerberg et al., 2015, Econometrica)
 - Recovering markups from material elasticities and material expenditure shares (De Loecker and Warzynski, 2012, AER)
- Propensity score reweighting estimator
 - Treatment definition: Markets' first exposure to common ownership
- Treatment intensity using the MHHI

Common Ownership across industries



Evolution of Markups and Common Ownership



Full sample

Baseline Regression Specification

Average Treatment Effect (ATE)

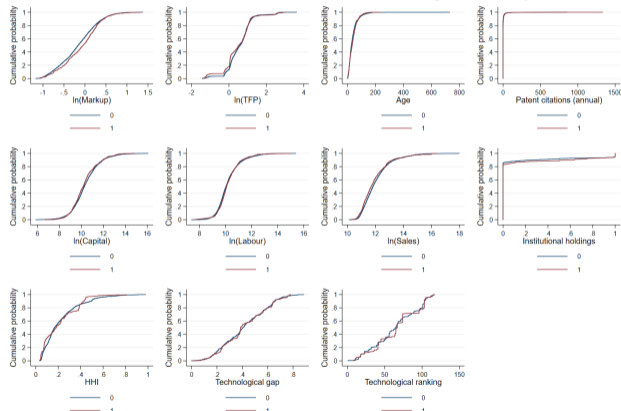
Propensity score reweighting

$$\ln(\mu)_{jmt} = \beta_1 \mathbf{1}[\text{MHHI delta} > 0]_{mt} + \beta_2 \text{HHI}_{mt} + \beta_3 \text{Inst}_{jt} + \nu_j + \tau_t + \epsilon_{jmt}$$

μ	Outcome Variable: Markups, patent citations (extra controls)
$\mathbf{1}[\text{MHHI delta} > 0]_{mt}$	Common ownership treatment indicator variable
HHI_{mt}	Market concentration
ν_j, τ_t	Firm and year-fixed effects
Weights	Treated $\frac{1}{\hat{p}}$, Control $\frac{1}{1-\hat{p}}$

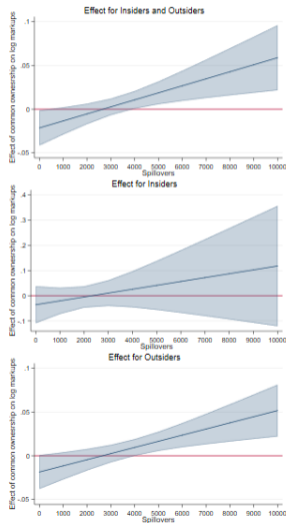
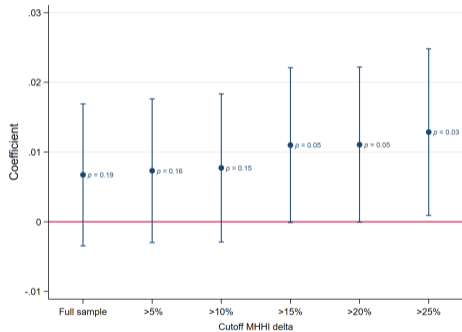
Propensity Score Reweighting

Cumulative distribution functions - Reweighted sample

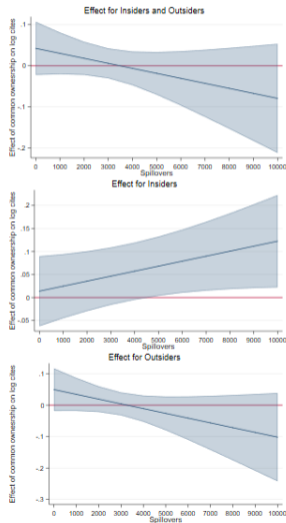
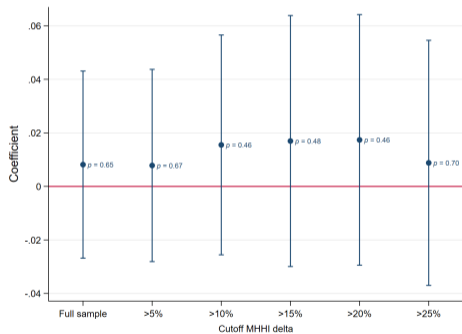


Sample	Balancing	
	Unweighted	Weighted
ln(Markup)	0.149** (0.058)	0.076 (0.096)
ln(TFP)	-0.152 (0.136)	-0.076 (0.147)
Age	1.635 (2.174)	1.469 (2.681)
Patent citations	3.424** (1.483)	0.181 (0.993)
ln(Capital)	-0.284*** (0.104)	-0.038 (0.193)
ln(Labour)	0.107* (0.059)	0.043 (0.076)
ln(Sales)	-0.123* (0.065)	-0.056 (0.142)
Inst. Holdings	0.021** (0.010)	0.023 (0.020)
HHI	-0.070*** (0.025)	-0.013 (0.043)
Techn. gap	0.024 (0.027)	0.019 (0.036)
Techn. ranking	4.746 (4.906)	1.513 (6.022)

Treatment Intensity and Spillovers - Markups



Treatment Intensity and Spillovers - Innovation



Technological Capacities Markups

Dep. Variable:	ln(Markup)			
	(1) Low	(2) Medium-Low	(3) Medium-High	(4) High
$1_{(MHHI\delta > 0)}$	0.017** (0.008)	0.005 (0.011)	-0.006 (0.009)	0.021** (0.009)
HHI	0.114** (0.057)	0.037 (0.047)	0.041 (0.039)	-0.029 (0.051)
Inst. Holdings	-0.033** (0.014)	0.048*** (0.017)	0.006 (0.023)	-0.028 (0.047)
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adj. R^2	0.98	0.92	0.95	0.94
N	3633	4978	5117	1664
Market clusters	120	138	158	52

Note: Standard errors in parentheses and clustered at the three-digit industry-country level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ Market definition: HHI and MHHI delta calculated at the three-digit industry-country level. HHI and MHHI delta are rescaled by division by 10,000, such that the HHI ranges from 0 to 1.

Technological Capacities Innovation

Dep. Variable:	ln(Patent Citations)			
	(1) Low	(2) Medium-Low	(3) Medium-High	(4) High
Technology				
$1_{(MHHI\delta > 0)} \times \text{Insider}$	-0.008 (0.025)	-0.016 (0.058)	0.169** (0.073)	0.201*** (0.069)
$1_{(MHHI\delta > 0)} \times \text{Outsider}$	-0.014 (0.018)	-0.009 (0.027)	0.040 (0.054)	-0.016 (0.060)
HHI	-0.012 (0.065)	-0.117 (0.138)	0.054 (0.150)	-0.425* (0.219)
Inst. Holdings	-0.025 (0.040)	0.334** (0.158)	0.018 (0.068)	-0.065 (0.142)
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adj. R^2	0.58	0.77	0.79	0.87
N	3633	4978	5117	1664
Market clusters	120	138	158	52

Note: Standard errors in parentheses and clustered at the three-digit industry-country level. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$ Market definition: HHI and MHHI delta calculated at the three-digit industry-country level. Insiders are defined as directly commonly owned firms. Outsiders are non-commonly owned competitors in the same market. We control for HHI at the three-digit industry country level, $\ln(\text{TFP})$, market size measured by average sales at the market level, capital intensity, 1-Lerner index, and age, share of institutional holdings, a dummy for zero citations, firm and year-fixed effects. Zero patent citations are set to one. HHI and MHHI delta are rescaled by division by 10,000, such that the HHI ranges from 0 to 1.

Conclusion

Findings

- Addressing common ownership, innovation, and firm-level markups using broad European manufacturing sample
- Anti-competitive effect on markups that is increasing in technological spillovers.
- Pro-competitive effects on innovation in industries with increasing technological spillovers:
Common ownership increases patent citations for firms directly commonly owned.
- Contribution to recent findings of rising markups.
- More theoretical and empirical evidence necessary for welfare effects.

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