Funding Liquidity Without Banks: Evidence from a Shock to the Cost of Very Short-Term Debt

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&

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- Banks play a key role as suppliers of liquidity and payments mechanisms
 - ▶ Payment products provided almost uniquely by banks:
 - Bank Deposits
 - Demand deposits used for payments
 - Costly liquidity (e.g., worsens agency problems; Jensen, 1986; Yun, 2010)

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3. Data

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- Trade Credit: Another mechanism to manage liquidity
 - Like bank credit lines, trade credit acts as a means to manage liquidity and allows lower cash balances
 - Firms can delay payments to match outflows and inflows of cash
 - But at a cost: early-payment discounts, late payment penalties

2. Identification & Research Design

 We offer a well-identified setting to estimate how firms respond to a negative shock to the provision of bank-supplied liquidity

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 - Large increase in Accounts Payable
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- Firms substitute into trade credit (TC) & into cash
 - TC (and cash) substitute for bank credit lines
 - But not into longer-term bank debt
- ▶ Firms with high access to TC experience
 - Large increase in Accounts Payable
 - No change in cash or investment
- Firms with low access to TC experience
 - Large increase in Cash
 - Large decrease in Investment

Identification Problem

- Correlations between very ST bank debt and liquidity outcomes reflect supply (cost) and demand for liquidity
 - We need an instrument for supply (cost) of bank credit lines
 - E.g. Sufi's (2007) seminal study of credit lines is reduced form (no attempt to separate supply vs. demand for credit lines)

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- 2. What about the vast literature looking at shocks to bank-loan supply?
 - Existing instruments affect both credit and liquidity role of banks!
 - Monetary policy shocks affect both
 - Solvency shocks affect both
 - Even liquidity shocks (e.g., Global Financial Crisis) normally affect both

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 - ▶ Existing instruments affect both credit and liquidity role of banks!
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 - Even liquidity shocks (e.g., Global Financial Crisis) normally affect both
- Our study can look specifically at banks' role in providing very short term credit for liquidity purposes

Identification solution: Colombia initiated a tax on loan payments, 2011

- 1. 2011 tax law change adds fixed cost of 0.4% to all loans repayments
 - ▶ Because it adds this fixed cost to all loans irrespective of their maturity, the 'all-in' cost of debt increases the shorter the maturity

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5-day loan example:

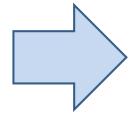
- Day 0: Firm XYZ obtains loan for \$1M at a 8% APR
- *Day 5*: Firm XYZ pays:
 - + \$1M principal back
 - + \$1M * 8% * 5/365 = \$1,096 interest
 - + (\$1M + \$1,096) * 0.4% = \$4,004 in BAD tax

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1-year loan example:

- ▶ Day 0: Firm XYZ obtains loan for \$1M at a 8% APR
- Day 365: Firm XYZ pays:
 - + \$1M principal back
 - + \$1M * 8% = \$80,000 interest
 - + (\$1M + \$80,000) * 0.4% = \$4,320 in BAD tax

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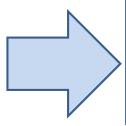
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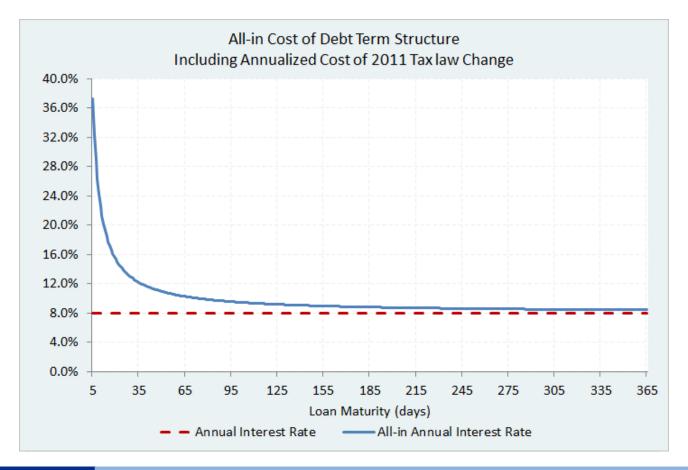
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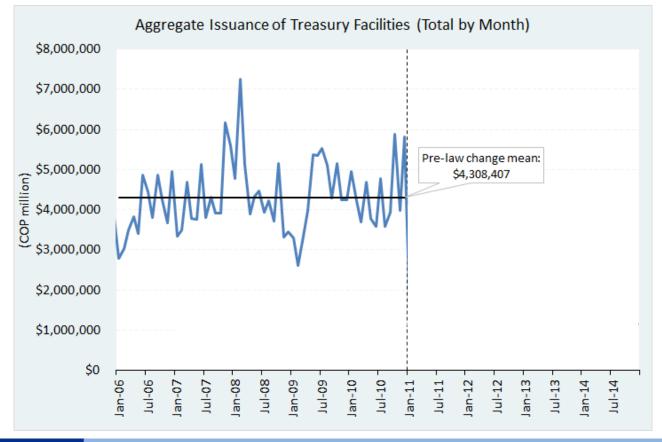


Resulting all-in cost of debt: **8.04% annual rate**

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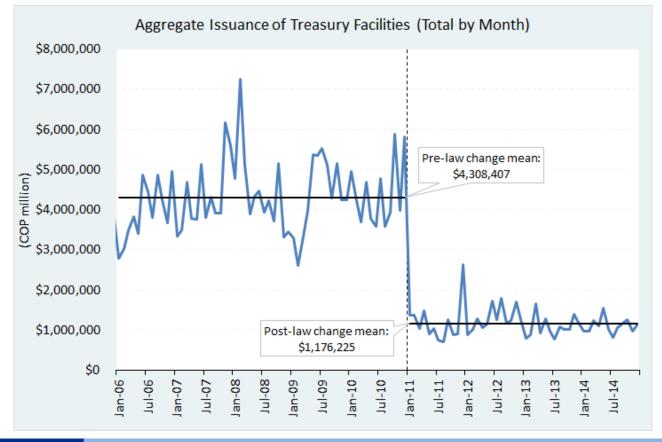
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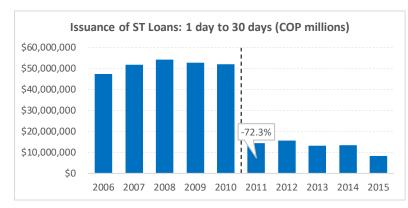
4. Results

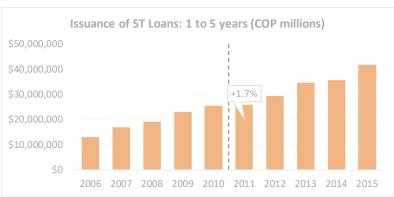
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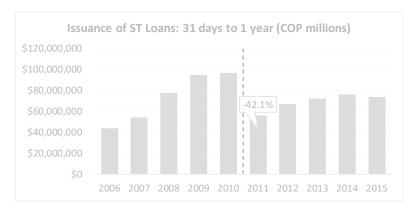
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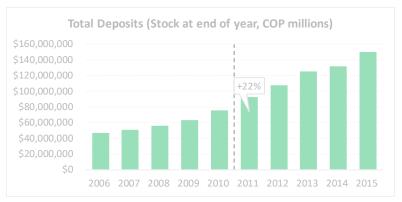


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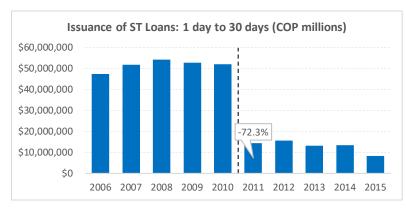


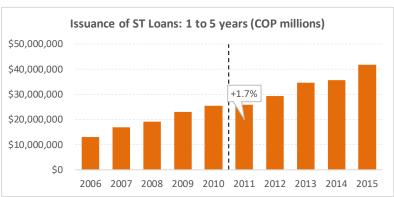


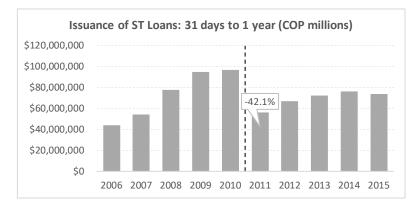


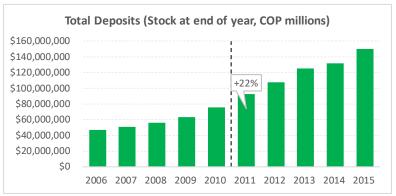


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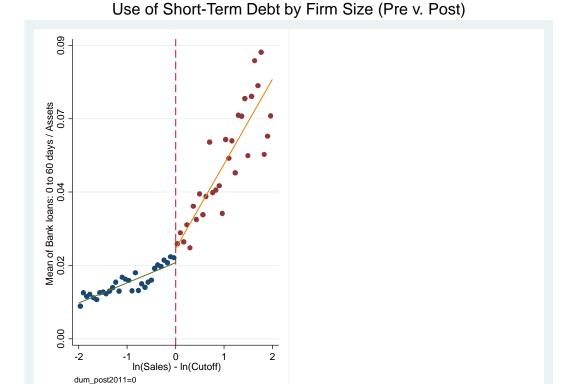




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Identification solution: Colombia initiated a tax on <u>loan payments</u>, 2011

2. There is a strong discontinuity for firms above a fixed sales-size cutoff

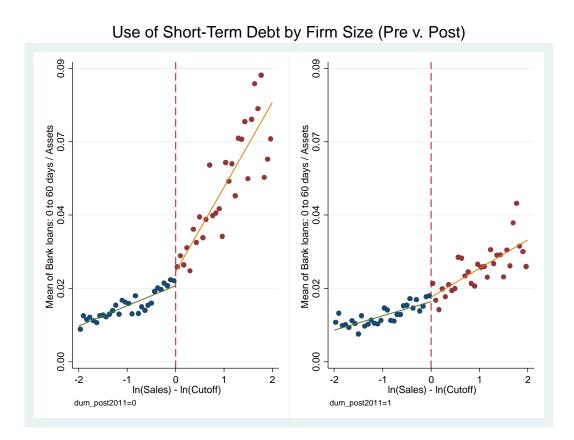


3. Data

4. Results

Identification solution:

- 2. There is a strong discontinuity for firms above a fixed sales-size cutoff
 - And tax affected large firms more than small firms



3. Data

Identification solution: Colombia initiated a tax on <u>loan payments</u>, 2011

- 1. Tax had large impact on the cost of using bank loans for liquidity management
- Tax affected large firms more than small firms
 - And there is a strong discontinuity for firms above a fixed sales-size cutoff
- Instrument short-term debt with:

SalesSize x Post × Above Cutoff

- Passes exclusion restriction if flattening occurred only due to tax innovation
- We pass placebo tests analogous to 'parallel trends'

Research Design

Reduced form approach:

$$\begin{split} STD_{i,t} &= \alpha_i + \gamma_t + \beta_1 SalesSize_i \times AboveCutoff_i \times Post_t \\ &+ \beta_3 SalesSize_i \times Post_t + Other\ Controls_{i.t} + \varepsilon_{i,t} \end{split}$$

- Treatment Control interpretation of our regressions:
 - Firms above sales cutoff are 'treatment' group
 - Firms below cutoff are 'control'
 - ▶ SalesSize; = In(Sales;) In(Cutoff)
 - β_1 estimate the <u>heterogeneous treatment effect</u> of the tax shock

Data

- Sample: Annual firm-level data between 2008 and 2013
 - All private firms (very few large, public companies in Colombia)
 - 3 years in pre period, 3 years in post period

Summary Statistics

	Firms Below Sales Cutoff		Firms Ab	ove Sales Cutoff	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Bank Debt / Assets	0.146	0.156	0.194	0.179	
ST Bank Debt (1 year or less) / Assets	0.088	0.118	0.129	0.149	
LT Bank Debt (more than 1 year) / Assets	0.058	0.111	0.065	0.109	
Accounts Payable / Assets	0.127	0.148	0.147	0.151	
Accounts Receivable / Assets	0.209	0.182	0.232	0.179	
Cash Holdings / Assets	0.072	0.101	0.057	0.080	
ST Debt Issuance (0 to 60 days) / Assets	0.015	0.051	0.039	0.093	
Capex / Assets	0.041	0.084	0.045	0.080	
Profit Margin	0.044	0.107	0.034	0.089	
Asset Tangibility	0.183	0.183	0.157	0.148	
Ln(Assets)	15.358	0.922	17.288	1.304	
Asset Growth	0.157	0.321	0.162	0.309	
Age	19.290	11.804	24.633	15.786	
Number of Firm-Years		49,004		18,208	
Number of Distinct Firms	9,418			3,231	

Industry Distribution

	Number of		
	Observations	Number of Firms	
A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3,856	722	
B - Fishing	99	19	
C - Mining and quarrying	1,335	257	
D - Manufacturing	16,899	3,070	
F - Construction	6,503	1,330	
G - Wholesale and retail trade	25,269	4,703	
H - Hotels and restaurants	1,329	252	
I - Transport, storage and communications	2,287	443	
K - Real estate, renting and business activities	7,759	1,498	
M - Education	380	71	
N - Health and social work	149	32	
O - Other community, social and personal service activities	1,300	243	
P - Domestic staff	47	9	
_Total	67,212	12,649	

1. Motivation & Research Question

Results

- First Stage
- Reduced Forms
- Split by Trade Credit Access

Effect on Issuance of ST Debt (Bank debt ≤ 60 days)

	Issuance of	f ST Debt (s	Issuance of ST Debt (≤ 60 days) /			Placebo Test		
	Assets							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.001*	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002*	-0.002**	-0.002**		
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)		
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.006**	-0.006**	-0.005**	-0.007**	-0.006**	-0.006**		
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)		
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.012***	-0.012***	-0.013***	-0.013***	-0.013***	-0.013***		
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)		
Sales Size * Year=2010				-0.001	0.001	0.001		
				(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)		
Above Cutoff * Year=2010				-0.002	-0.001	-0.001		
				(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)		
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Year=2010				-0.002	-0.001	-0.001		
				(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)		
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes		
Observations	61,461	56,535	56,535	61,461	56,535	56,535		
r ² (within Firm FE)	0.027	0.032	0.036	0.028	0.032	0.036		

Leverage and Cash

	Leverage = Bank Debt / Assets				Cash / Assets	8
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sales Size * Post 2011	0.005***	0.002	0.002	-0.003***	-0.003**	-0.003**
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005**	0.005**
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post	-0.012***	-0.009***	-0.008***	0.005***	0.004**	0.004**
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Observations	65,243	56,535	56,535	65,243	56,535	56,535
r ² (within Firm FE)	0.004	0.020	0.022	0.002	0.008	0.010

Leverage: Short v. Long

	Short-ter	m Bank Deb	t / Assets	Long	Long-term Bank Debt / Assets (>= 1 year)			
		(< 1 year)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Sales Size * Post 2011	0.004***	0.004**	0.003**	0.000	-0.001	-0.002		
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)		
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	0.005	* 0.003	0.003		
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)		
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.009***	-0.009***	-0.008***	-0.00	3 0.000	0.000		
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002	2) (0.002)	(0.002)		
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes		
Observations	65,243	56,535	56,535	65,24	3 56,535	56,535		
r ² (within Firm FE)	0.003	0.007	0.010	0.005	0.017	0.020		

Trade Credit

	Accou	Accounts Payable / Assets			ounts Payable	/ Assets
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.004***	-0.002	-0.002	0.000	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Sales Size * Above * Post	0.010***	0.007***	0.006***	0.003	0.003	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	65,243	56,535	56,535	No	No	Yes
r ² (within Firm FE)	0.017	0.021	0.024	65,243	56,535	56,535

Investment (Cap Ex. / Assets)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.001	0.001	0.000
2011	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.003	0.005**	0.003
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Sales Size * Above * Post	-0.003	-0.006***	-0.004**
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes
Observations	61,461	56,535	56,535
r ² (within Firm FE)	0.012	0.085	0.093

Magnitudes

3. Data

- Compare firm 2 Log-Points above cutoff with firms at the cutoff:
 - ► Cash increases 2*0.004 = 0.8%
 - ▶ Average Cash = 5.7% of assets
 - AP increases 2*0.006 = 1.2%
 - Average = 14.7%
 - ▶ Investment declines 2*0.004 = 0.8%
 - ▶ Average = 4.5%

3. Data

How do results vary with access to TC?

- Our setting allows us to identify a shock to trade credit demand stemming from the tax on short term bank credit
- Use 3-digit SIC Industry median TC usage from U.S. Compustat firms (Rajan & Zingales and many others)
 - ▶ Payable days > Receivable days → High TC Access
 - ▶ Payable days <= Receivable days → Low TC Access</p>
 - Payable days = Accounts payable / ((COGS + Change inventories)/365)
 - Receivable days = Accounts receivable / (Sales/365)

Split by TC Access: Accounts Payable & Receivable

3. Data

	Accounts Payable / Assets			Net Acc	ounts Payable	e / Assets
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.001	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	(0.002) -0.001 (0.003)	(0.002) -0.001 (0.003)	(0.002) -0.001 (0.003)	(0.003) -0.002 (0.005)	(0.003) 0.000 (0.005)	(0.003) 0.000 (0.005)
Hi TC Access * Post 2011	-0.014*** (0.004)	-0.017*** (0.005)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.013** (0.006)	-0.016** (0.008)
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.006* (0.003)	-0.010*** (0.004)	-0.010*** (0.004)	-0.007* (0.004)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.009* (0.005)
Hi TC Access * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.000 (0.006)	0.005 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)	0.005 (0.009)	0.004 (0.009)	0.004 (0.009)
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post	0.005**	(0.002)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Above * Post	0.012***	0.017***	0.017***	0.012**	0.016**	0.016**
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.007)
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry × Year FE	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	52,287	45,245	45,245	No	No	Yes
R2 (within Firm FE)	0.017	0.021	0.025	52,287	45,245	45,245

Split by TC Access: Cash & Leverage

	Leverage = Bank Debt / Assets			Cash / Assets		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sales Size * Post 2011	0.004*	0.001	0.001	-0.003**	-0.003	-0.003
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	(0.002) 0.006 (0.005)	(0.003) 0.002 (0.005)	(0.003) 0.002 (0.005)	(0.002) -0.001 (0.003)	(0.002) 0.003 (0.003)	(0.002) 0.003 (0.003)
Hi TC Access * Post 2011	0.003) 0.003 (0.005)	0.004 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.007)	0.002 (0.003)	0.003)	-0.003 (0.004)
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Post 2011	0.001 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	0.004 (0.002)	0.003 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)
Hi TC Access * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.000 (0.008)	0.001 (0.008)	0.001 (0.008)	0.003 (0.004)	0.001 (0.005)	0.001 (0.005)
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.012*** (0.003)	-0.008** (0.004)	-0.008** (0.004)	(0.002)	0.005** (0.002)	0.005**
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Above * Post	0.000 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.008** (0.003)	-0.006* (0.004)	-0.006* (0.004)
Year FE Firm FE	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Industry × Year FE Observations	No 52,287	No 45,245	Yes 45,245	No 52,287	No 45,245	Yes 45,245
R2 (within Firm FE)	0.005	0.021	0.022	0.002	0.008	0.010

Split by TC Access: Real Investment (CapX)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.001	0.001	0.000
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.005	0.008**	0.006*
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Hi TC Access * Post 2011	0.003	0.005	-0.008*
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Post 2011	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Hi TC Access * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	0.001	-0.002	0.000
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Sales Size * Above Cutoff * Post 2011	-0.006**	-0.008***	-0.006**
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Hi TC Access * Sales Size * Above * Post	0.008**	0.007*	0.005
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Controls	No	Yes	Yes
Industry \times Year FE	No	No	Yes
Observations	49,208	45,245	45,245
R2 (within Firm FE)	0.012	0.088	0.096

Conclusion

Contribution

- ▶ We isolate how a shock to bank-supplied liquidity via very short-term debt affects trade credit, cash and investment
- Earlier papers cannot separate <u>credit</u> role of banking from <u>liquidity</u> role

Results

- Higher cost of bank liquidity leads to substitution to cash and trade credit, but not to longer term bank debt
- Trade credit is an efficient alternate source for some firms.
- But not all: firms that substitute into cash cut investment