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Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

Daniel Tut Schulich School of Business York university

November, 2019

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1. **Goal:**

Understand the impact of creditors' rights protection on firms' financing decisions

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Cross-Country Evidence on Creditors Rights:

1. La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny (1998):

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Cross-Country Evidence on Creditors Rights:

- 1. La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny (1998):
- 2. LLSV INDEX:

Aggregate strength of creditors during $bankruptcy{0-4}$:

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Aggregate strength of creditors during bankruptcy{0-4}:

► ✓ Approval of debtor's filing for reorganization

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Aggregate strength of creditors during bankruptcy{0-4}:

- ► ✓ Approval of debtor's filing for reorganization
- Ability to seize collateral after reorganization petition is approved

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- ► ✓ Approval of debtor's filing for reorganization
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Aggregate strength of creditors during bankruptcy{0-4}:

- ► ✓ Approval of debtor's filing for reorganization
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3. Weakness:

LLSV does not take into account how the laws are expected/actually enforced in practice {Favara, Morellec, Schroth and Valta (2018), Favara, Schroth and Valta (2012)}

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Cross-Country Evidence on Creditors Rights:

1. Vig (2013):

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Cross-Country Evidence on Creditors Rights:

- 1. Vig (2013):
 - SARFAESI Act in India => Increases the supply of credit

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Cross-Country Evidence on Creditors Rights:

- 1. Vig (2013):
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- 3. Demand vs. Supply:

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- 3. Demand vs. Supply:
 - Pre-mature liquidation (value continuation) vs access to external financing: {I.E, S.E}

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 Country's bankruptcy procedure are correlated with (un)observable country characteristics

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- 3. Demand vs. Supply:
 - Pre-mature liquidation (value continuation) vs access to external financing: {I.E, S.E}
 - Country's bankruptcy procedure are correlated with (un)observable country characteristics
 - Understanding within country effect(s) of creditor rights protection laws is important

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets
 - Pre-Laws: Courts have the discretion to classify assets in SPVs as either loans or true sales

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MOTIVATION:				

- 1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets
 - Pre-Laws: Courts have the discretion to classify assets in SPVs as either loans or true sales
 - Automatic stay clause (Ch. 11) constrains creditors from repossessing collateral: "debtor-in-possession"

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 - Pre-Laws: Courts have the discretion to classify assets in SPVs as either loans or true sales
 - Automatic stay clause (Ch. 11) constrains creditors from repossessing collateral: "debtor-in-possession"
- 2. Key features of True Sales:

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MOTIVATION:				

- 1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets
 - Pre-Laws: Courts have the discretion to classify assets in SPVs as either loans or true sales
 - Automatic stay clause (Ch. 11) constrains creditors from repossessing collateral: "debtor-in-possession"
- 2. Key features of True Sales:
 - The transferred asset is legally isolated from the transferor and its creditors- even in a bankruptcy

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MOTIVATION:				

- 1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets
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The transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the transferred asset

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. Securitization: SPVs=> Limit risk exposure of collateral/pledgeable assets
 - Pre-Laws: Courts have the discretion to classify assets in SPVs as either loans or true sales
 - Automatic stay clause (Ch. 11) constrains creditors from repossessing collateral: "debtor-in-possession"
- 2. Key features of True Sales:
 - The transferred asset is legally isolated from the transferor and its creditors- even in a bankruptcy
 - The transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the transferred asset
 - The transferor has no rights or obligations to reclaim the transferred assets

=> Transferred does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. CONTEXT: La Porta et al (1998): U.S Case:

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. CONTEXT: La Porta et al (1998): U.S Case:

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	La Porta et al 1998	U.S Bankrutpcy
	Approval of debtor's filing for reorganization	Yes {120 Days}
	First to be paid out of the proceeds (liquidation)	D.I.P {post-vs pre-petitioners}??
	Ability to seize collateral after reorganization petition is approved	NO{Automatic Stay Clause}
	Ability to replace management during the reorganization process	NO {DIP}

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

 Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

- Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets
- Debtor-in-possesion status + courts discretion

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

- Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets
- Debtor-in-possesion status + courts discretion
- Widens the misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

- Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets
- Debtor-in-possesion status + courts discretion
- Widens the misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers

2. Post-Laws:

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

- Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets
- Debtor-in-possesion status + courts discretion
- Widens the misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers

2. Post-Laws:

 Mandated that courts characterize true sales as such if so labelled

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. Chapter 11:

- Automatic stay: Creditors are unable to pursue a lien on debtor's assets
- Debtor-in-possesion status + courts discretion
- Widens the misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers

2. Post-Laws:

- Mandated that courts characterize true sales as such if so labelled
- 3. The laws effectively transfer some control rights from borrowers to creditors: {liquidation value, financial slack}

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:

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INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND:					

Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
 - Facilitating swift seizure and repossession of assets from SPVs

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
 - ► Facilitating swift seizure and repossession of assets from SPVs
 - Limiting applicability of Ch.11 automatic stay clause

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INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND:				

Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
 - Facilitating swift seizure and repossession of assets from SPVs
 - Limiting applicability of Ch.11 automatic stay clause
 - Reduce uncertainty regarding value of collaterized assets

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
 - Facilitating swift seizure and repossession of assets from SPVs
 - Limiting applicability of Ch.11 automatic stay clause
 - Reduce uncertainty regarding value of collaterized assets
- 2. Seven states adopted anti-recharacterization laws:

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- 2. Seven states adopted anti-recharacterization laws:
 - Texas (1997), Louisiana (1997), Alabama (2001)

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

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 - Texas (1997), Louisiana (1997), Alabama (2001)
 - Delaware (2002), South Dakota (2003)

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
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 - Limiting applicability of Ch.11 automatic stay clause
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- 2. Seven states adopted anti-recharacterization laws:
 - Texas (1997), Louisiana (1997), Alabama (2001)
 - Delaware (2002), South Dakota (2003)
 - Virginia (2004), Nevada (2005)

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Staggered Adoption of Anti-recharacterization Laws:

- 1. The laws strengthen creditors rights in adopting states by:
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- 2. Seven states adopted anti-recharacterization laws:
 - Texas (1997), Louisiana (1997), Alabama (2001)
 - Delaware (2002), South Dakota (2003)
 - Virginia (2004), Nevada (2005)

3. Exogenous:

Laws are due to the lobbying efforts of banking and securitization industries (Kettering, 2008)

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Hypothesis Development:

1. This paper:

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Hypothesis Development:

- 1. This paper:
 - What are the effects of anti-recharacterization laws on firms' debt capacity?

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Hypothesis Development:

- 1. This paper:
 - What are the effects of anti-recharacterization laws on firms' debt capacity?

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What are the effects of anti-recharacterization laws on securities issuance decisions?

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Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Compustat: North America Fundamental Annual File

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Compustat: North America Fundamental Annual File

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Exclude financial firms (SIC 6000-6999): Liquidity

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- Compustat: North America Fundamental Annual File
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 6000-6999): Liquidity
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 4900-4999): Regulations

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- Exclude financial firms (SIC 4900-4999): Regulations

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Require a firm has atleast \$10Million in Assets

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- Compustat: North America Fundamental Annual File
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 6000-6999): Liquidity
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 4900-4999): Regulations
- Require a firm has atleast \$10Million in Assets
- US firms: require availability of state of incorporation

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- Compustat: North America Fundamental Annual File
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 6000-6999): Liquidity
- Exclude financial firms (SIC 4900-4999): Regulations
- Require a firm has atleast \$10Million in Assets
- US firms: require availability of state of incorporation
- Data period: 1990-2012

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DATA

Summary Statistics:

	:Mean	Median	Std. Dev	25 th	75 th :
Summary Statistics:					
Cash	0.204	0.0954	0.247	0.0237	0.299
Ln(assets)	4.56	4.53	2.46	2.91	6.22
Tangibility	0.265	0.187	0.265	0.077	0.387
Book Leverage	0.234	0.181	0.231	0.0175	0.375
Market Leverage	0.215	0.122	0.246	0.01	0.357
Capex	0.067	0.039	1.001	0.016	0.0749
Market-to-Book	2.30	1.52	2.43	1.09	2.45
Dividend Dummy	0.328	0.000	0.469	0.000	1.000
Profits	-0.056	0.093	1.02	-0.03	0.16
Equity Issuance	0.127	0.004	0.382	0.00	0.042
Debt Issuance	0.0701	0.00	0.296	0.00	0.08
Net Leverage	0.029	0.073	0.403	-0.22	0.313
Equity Rep.	0.0138	0.000	0.0597	0.000	0.002
Net working Capital	-0.283	0.041	25.5	-0.067	0.185

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1.

$$y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$$
(1)

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$$y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$$
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► **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest

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(1)

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- **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest
- ► Law_{i,s,t}: Indicator variable equals "1" for states that passed anti-recharacterization laws at t

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1.

 $y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$ (1)

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- ► **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest
- Law_{i,s,t}: Indicator variable equals "1" for states that passed anti-recharacterization laws at t
- X_{it}: Vector of firm specific controls:

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1.

 $y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$ (1)

- ► **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest
- Law_{i,s,t}: Indicator variable equals "1" for states that passed anti-recharacterization laws at t
- X_{it}: Vector of firm specific controls:
 - Include: Size (-), Tangibility(+), Market-to-Book (MB)(-), Profitability(-), Cashflow Volatility(-), Indicator for dividend payer

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1.

 $y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$ (1)

- ► **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest
- Law_{i,s,t}: Indicator variable equals "1" for states that passed anti-recharacterization laws at t
- X_{it}: Vector of firm specific controls:
 - Include: Size (-), Tangibility(+), Market-to-Book (MB)(-), Profitability(-), Cashflow Volatility(-), Indicator for dividend payer

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• $\{\eta_i, \delta_t\}$ - Fixed Effects, ϵ_{it} - is the error term.

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- $\{\eta_i, \delta_t\}$ Fixed Effects, ϵ_{it} is the error term.
- $\{i, s, t\}$ Indexes- firm, state, time respectively

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- $\{\eta_i, \delta_t\}$ Fixed Effects, ϵ_{it} is the error term.
- ► {i, s, t}- Indexes- firm, state, time respectively
- Exogeneity: $E[\epsilon_{it}|\eta_i, \delta_t, X_{it}] = "0"$

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1.

 $y_{i,s,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 Law_{i,s,t} + \psi' \mathbf{X}_{it} + \eta_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$ (1)

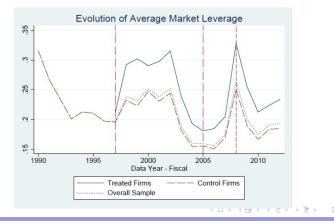
- ► **y**_{i,s,t}: Outcome of interest
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- Exogeneity: $E[\epsilon_{it}|\eta_i, \delta_t, X_{it}] = "0"$
- DiD Set-up: Favara, Gao and Giannetti 2019, Chu 2018, Li, Whited and Wu 2016, Mann 2017

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1.

 $Market_Leverage_{it} = \left\{ \frac{DLTT_{it} + DLC_{it}}{DLTT_{it} + DLC_{it} + MVE} \right\}, MVE = \left\{ PRCC_{it}XCSHO_{it} \right\}$ (2)



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DEBT CAPACITY:				



1. Anti-recharacterization laws are positively related to leverage

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1. Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to leverage

 The laws reduce the wedge and misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers: {Minimize IA and mitigate moral hazard}

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1. Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to leverage

- The laws reduce the wedge and misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers: {Minimize IA and mitigate moral hazard}
- The laws expand contractual space

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1. Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to leverage

- The laws reduce the wedge and misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers: {Minimize IA and mitigate moral hazard}
- The laws expand contractual space
- Contractual space is bounded by pre-existing debt/ debt capacity

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1. Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to leverage

- The laws reduce the wedge and misalignment in incentives between creditors and borrowers: {Minimize IA and mitigate moral hazard}
- The laws expand contractual space
- Contractual space is bounded by pre-existing debt/ debt capacity
- The laws are <u>pareto improving</u> since some firms will increase their borrowing capacity

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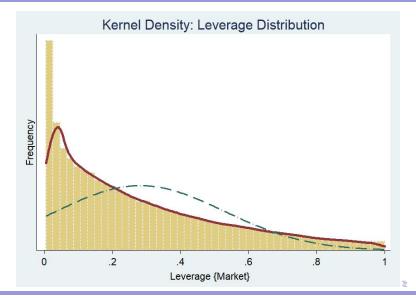
Market Leverage:

	(1) Mkt Lev	(2) Mkt Lev	(3) Mkt Lev	(4) Mkt Lev	(5) Mkt Lev
			Quantile	Regression	Estimates
Law	0.0127***	0.0127*			
	(3.81)	(1.75)			
Constant	0.0394***	0.0394***			
	(12.76)	(6.39)			
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Year F.E	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Clustered Std Errors	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Robust Std Errors			YES	YES	YES
Regression Type	FE	FE			
N	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650
R^2	0.0997	0.0997			
Pseudo R ²			0.056	0.102	0.078

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Market Leverage:

	(1) Mkt Lev	(2) Mkt Lev	(3) Mkt Lev	(4) Mkt Lev	(5) Mkt Lev
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Law	0.0127***	0.0127*			
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Constant	0.0394***	0.0394***			
	(12.76)	(6.39)			
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Year F.E	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Clustered Std Errors	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Robust Std Errors			YES	YES	YES
Regression Type	FE	FE			
N	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650
R^2	0.0997	0.0997			
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Market Leverage:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev
			Quantile	Regression	Estimates
	0.0107***	0.0107*	0.00000***	0.00015**	0.000517
Law	0.0127***	0.0127*	0.00390***	0.00615**	-0.000517
	(3.81)	(1.75)	(3.85)	(2.23)	(-0.10)
Constant	0.0394***	0.0394***	-0.0181***	-0.00798***	0.0991***
	(12.76)	(6.39)	(-5.66)	(-6.97)	(17.40)
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Year F.E	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Clustered Std Errors	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Robust Std Errors			YES	YES	YES
Regression Type	FE	FE	25 th %	50 th %	75 th %
Ν	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650	103,650
R^2	0.0997	0.0997			
Pseudo R ²			0.056	0.102	0.078

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

2. Associated with an increase of 6.05% in leverage

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

- 2. Associated with an increase of 6.05% in leverage
 - This result is driven mostly by firms in the first two quartile of leverage distribution

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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

- 2. Associated with an increase of 6.05% in leverage
 - This result is driven mostly by firms in the first two quartile of leverage distribution
- 3. Option to borrow is valuable as it enables the firm to avoid more costly forms of financing in future states

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

- 2. Associated with an increase of 6.05% in leverage
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- 3. Option to borrow is valuable as it enables the firm to avoid more costly forms of financing in future states
 - Stronger creditors' rights restore the option (cost of borrowing)

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Key Findings:

The state adoption of anti-recharacterization is :

- 2. Associated with an increase of 6.05% in leverage
 - This result is driven mostly by firms in the first two quartile of leverage distribution
- 3. Option to borrow is valuable as it enables the firm to avoid more costly forms of financing in future states
 - Stronger creditors' rights restore the option (cost of borrowing)
 - Firms in adopting states react by exercising this option

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

1. [H1A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to long-term debt financing

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H1A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to long-term debt financing
 - Long-term debt={Capital leases, commercial paper, debentures, convertible debt, subordinated debt, bonds-and-notes}
 Welch (2010), Colla, Ippolito and Kai (2010)

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 Welch (2010), Colla, Ippolito and Kai (2010)
 - Long-term debt mainly consists of public (market) debt Bougheas, Mizen and Yalcin (2006)

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 On average public debt is cheaper than bank debt-Diamond (1984, 1991)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
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 - On average public debt is cheaper than bank debt-Diamond (1984, 1991)
 - The laws transfer control rights from debtors to creditors => mitigate potential distortions (debt overhang)
 Shift in composition of debt financing -Giannetti (2003)

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

1. [H1B]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to short term debt financing

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H1B]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to short term debt financing
 - Short-term debt: Mitigate opportunistic behavior- "threat" of loan renewal

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS 0000000€0 00000000	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H1B]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to short term debt financing
 - Short-term debt: Mitigate opportunistic behavior- "threat" of loan renewal
 - Short-term debt ={bank acceptances and over drafts, term loans and revolving credit}=>Working Capital Welch (2010), Colla, Ippolito and Kai (2010), Bougheas, Mizen and Yalcin (2006)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS 0000000€0 00000000	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
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 On average bank debt is costlier due to costly state verifications
Diamond (1984, 1991)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS 0000000€0 00000000	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
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 - On average bank debt is costlier due to costly state verifications
 Diamond (1984, 1991)

Long-term vs. Short-term Debt: Increase in financial flexibility reflects the option-value of unused debt capacity- DeAngelo, DeAngelo and Whited (2011)

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Debt Maturity Structure:

	(1) LT Debt	(2) LT Debt	(3) LT Debt	(4) ST Debt	(5) ST Debt	(6) ST Debt
Law	0.00575** (2.19)	0.00601*** (2.58)	0.00601* (1.73)			
$LTDebt_{t-1}$		0.468***	0.468***			
$STDebt_{t-1}$		(159.49)	(73.94)			
Constant	0.0478***	0.00243	0.00243			
	(19.77)	(1.04)	(0.63)			
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES			
Clustered Std Errors	NO	NO	YES			
Year F.E	NO	NO	YES			
Ν	103650	96890	96890	103650	96890	96890
R^2	0.0284	0.253	0.253			

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Debt Maturity Structure:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	LT Debt	LT Debt	LT Debt	ST Debt	ST Debt	ST Debt
Law	0.00575** (2.19)	0.00601*** (2.58)	0.00601* (1.73)	- 0.00452** (-2.50)	- 0.00452** (-2.50)	- 0.00452* (-1.93)
$LTDebt_{t-1}$		0.468*** (159.49)	0.468*** (73.94)			
$STDebt_{t-1}$		(100110)	(10.01)		0.260*** (77.87)	0.260***
Constant	0.0478*** (19.77)	0.00243 (1.04)	0.00243 (0.63)	0.0358*** (20.40)	(77.87) 0.0123*** (6.79)	(26.25) 0.0123*** (4.15)
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std Errors	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Year F.E	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Ν	103650	96890	96890	103650	96890	96890
R^2	0.0284	0.253	0.253	0.0135	0.0789	0.0789

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Debt Maturity Structure:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	DEBT_MAT	DEBT_MAT	DEBT_MAT	DEBT_MAT
Law	0.00333** (2.51)	0.00333* (1.78)	0.00413*** (3.14)	0.00413** (2.32)
$Leverage_{t,t-1}$	(2:01)	(1.10)	0.0716*** (49.55)	0.0716*** (26.60)
Constant	0.00953*** (7.79)	0.00953*** (4.69)	-0.00236* (-1.78)	-0.00236 (-1.10)
Firm Controls	YES	(4.09) YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std Errors	NO	YES	NO	YES
N	102152	102152	95537	95537
R^2	0.00514	0.00514	0.00787	0.00787

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance
 - The laws enhance the value of pledgeable assets and increase the option-value of unused debt capacity

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance
 - The laws enhance the value of pledgeable assets and increase the option-value of unused debt capacity
 - Firms would respond to exogenous change in debt capacity by issuing debt: borrowing cost

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance
 - The laws enhance the value of pledgeable assets and increase the option-value of unused debt capacity
 - Firms would respond to exogenous change in debt capacity by issuing debt: borrowing cost
- 2. [H2B]: Firms that actively issue debt are more likely to increase debt issuance following adoption of the laws

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance
 - The laws enhance the value of pledgeable assets and increase the option-value of unused debt capacity
 - Firms would respond to exogenous change in debt capacity by issuing debt: borrowing cost
- 2. [H2B]: Firms that actively issue debt are more likely to increase debt issuance following adoption of the laws
 - Frequency of security issuance might reflect special features of the issuing firm

Billet, Flannery and Garfinkel (2011), Ritter and Huang (2018)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H2A]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>positively</u> related to debt issuance
 - The laws enhance the value of pledgeable assets and increase the option-value of unused debt capacity
 - Firms would respond to exogenous change in debt capacity by issuing debt: borrowing cost
- 2. [H2B]: Firms that actively issue debt are more likely to increase debt issuance following adoption of the laws
 - Frequency of security issuance might reflect special features of the issuing firm

Billet, Flannery and Garfinkel (2011), Ritter and Huang (2018)

 Proactive issuers might behave very differently from passive issuers following the enactment of anti-recharacterization laws

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Debt Issuance:

	(1) Debt Issuance	(2) Debt Issuance	(3) Active	(4) Passive
			5%	of Assets
Law	0.0189**	0.0189*		
	(2.41)	(1.65)		
Constant	0.00198	0.00198		
	(0.26)	(0.18)		
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES		
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES		
Year F.E	NO	YES		
Ν	47304	47304	14272	33032
R ²	0.0123	0.0123		

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Debt Issuance:

	(1) Debt Issuance	(2) Debt Issuance	(3) Active	(4) Passive
	Debt issuance		5%	of Assets
Law	0.0189**	0.0189*	0.0522*	0.00484
	(2.41)	(1.65)	(1.70)	(-1.19)
Constant	0.00198	0.00198	0.218***	-0.0400***
	(0.26)	(0.18)	(6.85)	(-6.39)
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	NO	YES	YES	YES
Ν	47304	47304	14272	33032
R ²	0.0123	0.0123	0.0643	0.0290

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance
 - Large equity issuance are costlier than debt issuance of similar size

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance
 - Large equity issuance are costlier than debt issuance of similar size
 - The announcement of equity issuance is associated with stock decline and lower raw returns Asquith and Mullins (1986), Loughran and Ritter (1995), Ritter (2002)

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance
 - Large equity issuance are costlier than debt issuance of similar size
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2. **[H3B]:** Proactive issuers are more likely to decrease equity issuance following adoption of the laws

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance
 - Large equity issuance are costlier than debt issuance of similar size
 - The announcement of equity issuance is associated with stock decline and lower raw returns Asquith and Mullins (1986), Loughran and Ritter (1995), Ritter (2002)
- 2. **[H3B]:** Proactive issuers are more likely to decrease equity issuance following adoption of the laws
 - Frequent issuers tend to have greater and pressing needs for external financing -Ritter and Huang (2017)

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
DEBT CAPACITY:				

- 1. [H3]: Anti-recharacterization laws are <u>negatively</u> related to equity issuance
 - Large equity issuance are costlier than debt issuance of similar size
 - The announcement of equity issuance is associated with stock decline and lower raw returns Asquith and Mullins (1986), Loughran and Ritter (1995), Ritter (2002)
- 2. **[H3B]:** Proactive issuers are more likely to decrease equity issuance following adoption of the laws
 - Frequent issuers tend to have greater and pressing needs for external financing -Ritter and Huang (2017)
 - Divergence in the cost of equity vs debt tend to lead to higher utilization of debt over equity

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Equity Issuance:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Equity Issuance	Equity Issuance	Active	Passive	Repurchases
			5%	of Assets	-
Law	-0.0264***	-0.0264***			
	(-5.10)	(-4.20)			
Constant	0.205***	0.205***			
	(35.41)	(14.701)			
Firm Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES			
Year F.E	NO	YES			
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES			
Ν	94952	94952	21826	28730	95246
R^2	0.218	0.218			

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DEBT CAPACITY:

Equity Issuance:

	(1) Equity Issuance	(2) Equity Issuance	(3) Active	(4) Passive	(5) Repurchases
			5%	of Assets	-
Law	-0.0264*** (-5.10)	-0.0264*** (-4.20)	- 0.103*** (-4.43)	- 0.000290 (-0.85)	0.00515*** (3.28)
Constant	0.205*** (35.41)	0.205*** (14.701)	0.472*** (14.47)	0.00149*** (3.26)	0.00237 (1.51)
Firm Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ν	94952	94952	21826	28730	95246
R ²	0.218	0.218	0.328	0.00645	0.00255

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

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Confounding Effects: Placebo Test

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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

b) (4) (3) (4)

- Confounding Effects: Placebo Test
- Accounting for the 2008 financial crisis

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

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- Confounding Effects: Placebo Test
- Accounting for the 2008 financial crisis
- Accounting for the first legal challenge- 2003

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

- Confounding Effects: Placebo Test
- Accounting for the 2008 financial crisis
- Accounting for the first legal challenge- 2003
- Mechanical balance sheet expansion

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

- Confounding Effects: Placebo Test
- Accounting for the 2008 financial crisis
- Accounting for the first legal challenge- 2003
- Mechanical balance sheet expansion
- Accounting for financially constrained firms

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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1. Results are generally robust to a number of concerns:

- Confounding Effects: Placebo Test
- Accounting for the 2008 financial crisis
- Accounting for the first legal challenge- 2003
- Mechanical balance sheet expansion
- Accounting for financially constrained firms
- Accounting for the availability of internal funds

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)
 - Randomly select a state from the subset and repeat

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
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 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)
 - Randomly select a state from the subset and repeat
- 3. New "Treated" Sample:

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Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states

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- Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)
- Randomly select a state from the subset and repeat
- 3. New "Treated" Sample:
 - Louisiana [Kentucky], Virginia [Washington]

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Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states

- Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)
- Randomly select a state from the subset and repeat
- 3. New "Treated" Sample:
 - Louisiana [Kentucky], Virginia [Washington]
 - Alabama [S. Carolina], Delaware [Montana]

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. **Question:** Are the documented effects due to <u>actions</u> other than the state adoption of the laws?
 - Ommitted Variable Problem(s), Some Unobserved Action(s)
- 2. Placebo Test: Randomized matched sample{Wilcoxon test}
 - Subset of states with similar characteristics to adopting states
 - Characteristics:
 - Population, Land Size
 - Location Proximity, Economics Activity (GDP)
 - Randomly select a state from the subset and repeat
- 3. New "Treated" Sample:
 - Louisiana [Kentucky], Virginia [Washington]
 - Alabama [S. Carolina], Delaware [Montana]
 - ► Texas [Michigan], S. Dakota [N. Dakota], Nevada [Arkansas]

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Confounding Effects: Placebo Tests

ket Lev EquityIssua 0129 -0.00875 23) (-1.17) 261*** -0.0550** 2.60) (-20.27)	5 -0.00128 (-0.14) ** 0.00961***	-0.00228 (-0.57)	LT Debt 0.00963 (1.18)
23) (-1.17) 261*** -0.0550** 2.60) (-20.27)	(-0.14) ** 0.00961***	(-0.57)	
23) (-1.17) 261*** -0.0550** 2.60) (-20.27)	(-0.14) ** 0.00961***	(-0.57)	
2.60) -0.0550** 2.60) (-20.27)	** 0.00961 ^{***}		(1 1 2)
2.60) (-20.27)		0 00140**	(1.10)
	(5.07)	• 0.00142**	0.0152***
) (5.27)	(2.30)	(15.50)
33*** -0.197**	* 0.0562***	0.0639***	0.170***
9.54) (-11.34)) (2.99)	(10.04)	(16.72)
969*** -0.149**	* -0.0167*	-0.0157***	· -0.00452***
2.72) (-4.96)	(-1.92)	(-5.37)	(-2.79)
00284 0.00076	1 0.000129	-0.0000353	-0.0000715
L.17) (1.16)	(0.65)	(-1.00)	(-1.18)
92*** 0.405***	* 0.00943	0.0359***	0.0477***
.37) (30.11)	(1.00)	(11.16)	(9.19)
YES YES	YES	YES	YES
YES YES	YES	YES	YES
	YES	YES	YES
ES 1ES	50591	103650	103650
	0.00383	0.0134	0.0284
	YES YES 3650 101879 0410 0.151	3650 101879 50591	3650 101879 50591 103650

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Legal Challenge: Federal vs. State laws:

1. Case Law Precedent 2003:

Reaves Brokerage Company Inc. v. Sunbelt Fruit & Vegetable Company

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Legal Challenge: Federal vs. State laws:

1. Case Law Precedent 2003:

Reaves Brokerage Company Inc. v. Sunbelt Fruit & Vegetable Company

Federal courts recharacterized debtor's transfer

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Legal Challenge: Federal vs. State laws:

1. Case Law Precedent 2003:

Reaves Brokerage Company Inc. v. Sunbelt Fruit & Vegetable Company

- Federal courts recharacterized debtor's transfer
- Creditors were unable to repossess pledged collateral

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Legal Challenge: Federal vs. State laws:

1. Case Law Precedent 2003:

Reaves Brokerage Company Inc. v. Sunbelt Fruit & Vegetable Company

- Federal courts recharacterized debtor's transfer
- Creditors were unable to repossess pledged collateral
- 2. **Concern:** Potential challenges to the laws weakened the effects of the state laws

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Legal Challenge: Federal vs. State laws:

1. Case Law Precedent 2003:

Reaves Brokerage Company Inc. v. Sunbelt Fruit & Vegetable Company

- Federal courts recharacterized debtor's transfer
- Creditors were unable to repossess pledged collateral
- 2. **Concern:** Potential challenges to the laws weakened the effects of the state laws
- 3. The effects of the state laws should be limited to pre-2003 period

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Legal Challenge(s): Federal vs State Laws:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	EquityIss	EquityIss	DebtIss	Debtlss
I avvi atataa	0.0238***	0.0238***	-0.0184***	-0.0184**	0.0239***	0.0239*
Law ₃ states						
	(6.16)	(2.89)	(-3.07)	(-2.31)	(2.71)	(1.76)
Constant	0.0395***	0.0395***	0.405***	0.405***	0.00920	0.00920
	(12.79)	(6.41)	(85.25)	(30.03)	(1.46)	(0.97)
Firm Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Ν	103650	103650	101879	101879	50591	50591
R ²	0.0998	0.0998	0.247	0.247	0.0109	0.0109

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)

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External Finance is costly

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)
 - External Finance is costly
 - urgent need for cash is a significant determinant of debt issuance: McKeon and Denis (2012)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)
 - External Finance is costly
 - urgent need for cash is a significant determinant of debt issuance: McKeon and Denis (2012)
- 67% of Issuers would have run out of cash by the end of the fiscal year had they not issued securities: Ritter and Huang (2017), DeAngelo et al (2010)

INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
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- 1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)
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 - urgent need for cash is a significant determinant of debt issuance: McKeon and Denis (2012)
- 67% of Issuers would have run out of cash by the end of the fiscal year had they not issued securities: Ritter and Huang (2017), DeAngelo et al (2010)
 - Firms trade-off the benefit of security issuance the against associated information sensitivity cost

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)
 - External Finance is costly
 - urgent need for cash is a significant determinant of debt issuance: McKeon and Denis (2012)
- 67% of Issuers would have run out of cash by the end of the fiscal year had they not issued securities: Ritter and Huang (2017), DeAngelo et al (2010)
 - Firms trade-off the benefit of security issuance the against associated information sensitivity cost
 - **Conjecture:** Negative r/ship between cash and leverage

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INTRODUCTION 0000 0000	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION 00
Robustness Tests:				

- 1. Firms should prefer internal financing to external financing: Pecking Order: Myers (1984)
 - External Finance is costly
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- 67% of Issuers would have run out of cash by the end of the fiscal year had they not issued securities: Ritter and Huang (2017), DeAngelo et al (2010)
 - Firms trade-off the benefit of security issuance the against associated information sensitivity cost
 - ► Conjecture: Negative r/ship between cash and leverage
 - Higher cash holdings firms might be less responsive to the laws

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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Role of Internal Funds:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	DebtIss	DebtIss	DebtIss
Law	0.0302***	0.0398***	0.0398***	0.0195*	0.0257***	0.0257*
	(10.67)	(5.77)	(12.47)	(1.72)	(2.89)	(1.76)
LawxCash		-0.0737***	-0.0737***		-0.0393	-0.0393
		(-2.95)	(-6.52)		(-1.48)	(-1.11)
Cash	-0.0884***	-0.0836***	-0.0836***	-0.103***	-0.101***	-0.101***
	(-23.39)	(-12.35)	(-21.74)	(-8.81)	(-10.88)	(-8.32)
Constant	0.349***	0.349***	0.349***	0.0417***	0.0418***	0.0418***
	(98.80)	(43.09)	(98.81)	(3.17)	(4.70)	(3.18)
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std Erros	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Ν	96442	96442	96442	47270	47270	47270
R^2	0.365	0.365	0.365	0.0156	0.0157	0.0157

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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2008 Financial Crisis:

1. Question:

Are the documented "treated effects" due to the 2008 financial crisis ?

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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2008 Financial Crisis:

1. Question:

Are the documented "treated effects" due to the 2008 financial crisis ?

 Treated effects might be simply picking up the effects of the crisis/external shock(s)

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INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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2008 Financial Crisis:

1. Question:

Are the documented "treated effects" due to the 2008 financial crisis ?

 Treated effects might be simply picking up the effects of the crisis/external shock(s)

 Significant overlap between the post-crisis period and the post-adoption period

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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2008 Financial Crisis:

1. Question:

Are the documented "treated effects" due to the 2008 financial crisis ?

- Treated effects might be simply picking up the effects of the crisis/external shock(s)
- Significant overlap between the post-crisis period and the post-adoption period
- 2. Empirical Strategy Difference-in-Difference:

INTRODUCTION	IDENTIFICATION:	EMPIRICAL RESULTS	ROBUSTNESS TESTS	CONCLUSION
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2008 Financial Crisis:

1. Question:

Are the documented "treated effects" due to the 2008 financial crisis ?

- Treated effects might be simply picking up the effects of the crisis/external shock(s)
- Significant overlap between the post-crisis period and the post-adoption period
- 2. Empirical Strategy Difference-in-Difference:
 - Dummy "After" => Account for financing decision(s) before and after the financial crisis

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Financial Crisis:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Mkt Lev	Mkt Lev	EquityIss	EquityIss	Debt Iss	Debtlss
Law	0.0285***	0.0285***	-0.0242***	-0.0242***	0.0182**	0.0182
	(10.00)	(4.48)	(-4.66)	(-3.93)	(2.32)	(1.60)
After	0.00698***	0.00698***	-0.0149***	-0.0149***	0.00591*	0.00591
	(5.14)	(2.69)	(-6.03)	(-4.04)	(1.76)	(0.92)
Constant	0.314***	0.314***	0.203***	0.203***	-0.000375	-0.000375
	(98.18)	(42.13)	(34.90)	(14.22)	(-0.05)	(-0.03)
Firm Control	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std Errors	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Ν	96442	96442	94952	94952	47270	47270
R^2	0.361	0.361	0.218	0.218	0.0124	0.0124

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Which Firms Respond More Strongly?

1. Constrained vs. Unconstrained:

Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Unconstrained Firms:

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 - Expansion in contractual space: Face lower trade-off costs, Lower borrowing Costs

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- Reduce costly external financing
- Constrained Firms:

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Implications for equity issuance

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Which Firms Respond More Strongly?:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Equitylssuance	EquityIssuance	Equitylssuance	EquityIssuance
	Unconstrained	Constrained	Unconstrained	Constrained
Whited-Wu Index	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Law	-0.00940***	-0.0138	-0.00940***	-0.0138
	(-3.12)	(-1.32)	(-2.85)	(-1.26)
Constant	0.0263***	0.103***	0.0263***	0.103***
	(39.99)	(64.71)	(19.32)	(81.39)
Firm Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year F.E	NO	NO	YES	YES
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	NO	YES	YES
N	45262	43320	45262	43320
R⁵	0.0594	0.0162	0.0594	0.0162

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Growth in Firm-Level Covariates:

1. Controlling for firm-level determinants does not take into account the effects of changes in firm's determinants

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Growth in Firm-Level Covariates:

- 1. Controlling for firm-level determinants does not take into account the effects of changes in firm's determinants
 - Treatment Effects might be attributable to mechanical balance sheet expansion

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Growth in Firm-Level Covariates:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Mkt lev	Mkt Lev	$\Delta M kt lev_{t,t-1}$	$\Delta M kt lev_{t,t-1}$	EquityIss	EquityIss
Law	0.0219***	0.0219***	0.0163***	0.0163***	-0.0130***	-0.0130***
	(6.13)	(2.83)	(5.06)	(5.63)	(-2.80)	(-2.60)
$\Delta size_{t,t-1} \times Law$	-0.00243	-0.00243	0.000730	0.000730	-0.0237***	-0.0237**
	(-0.73)	(-0.41)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(-5.49)	(-2.20)
$\Delta size_{t,t-1}$	-0.0178***	-0.0178***	0.0135***	0.0135***	0.0159***	0.0159***
	(-16.60)	(-11.99)	(13.82)	(9.03)	(11.49)	(4.69)
$\Delta tang_{t,t-1}$ xLaw	0.0457**	0.0457	0.0204	0.0204	0.170***	0.170***
	(2.02)	(1.50)	(1.00)	(0.52)	(5.83)	(4.46)
$\Delta profits_{t,t-1} \times Law$	-0.000897	-0.000897	0.00702***	0.00702	0.0302***	0.0302*
	(-0.41)	(-0.47)	(2.64)	(0.93)	(10.74)	(1.70)
$\Delta MB_{t,t-1}$ xLaw	-0.000141	-0.000141	0.00109***	0.00109	0.00126***	0.00126
	(-0.61)	(-0.41)	(4.54)	(1.10)	(4.22)	(1.21)
$\Delta profits_{t,t-1}$	-0.00208***	-0.00208***	-0.0138***	-0.0138***	-0.0227***	-0.0227
	(-3.17)	(-3.46)	(-12.42)	(-3.75)	(-26.98)	(-1.42)
$\Delta tang_{t,t-1}$	0.0638***	0.0638***	0.209***	0.209***	-0.260***	-0.260***
	(8.18)	(6.33)	(29.66)	(17.08)	(-25.78)	(-12.39)
$\Delta MB_{t,t-1}$	-0.000132***	-0.000132**	-0.00229***	-0.00229***	-0.00129***	-0.00129
	(-2.77)	(-2.09)	(-23.17)	(-4.23)	(-21.20)	(-1.50)
Constant	0.222***	0.222***	0.00649***	0.00649***	0.0701***	0.0701***
	(359.64)	(300.98)	(11.71)	(19.10)	(87.71)	(98.32)
Firm F.E & Year F.E	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clustered Std. Errors	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
N	90149	90149	90125	90125	88582	88582
R^2	0.00593	0.00593	0.0254	0.0254	0.0175	0.0175
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Creditor Rights, Debt Capacity and Securities Issuance: Evidence from Anti-Recharacterization Laws

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Conclusion:				

Evidence on stronger creditors rights protection is mixed

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- The laws are positively related to long term debt financing and negatively related to short term debt financing

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The laws are positively related to debt issuance

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- The laws are positively related to debt issuance
- The laws are negatively related to equity issuance

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- The laws are positively related to debt issuance
- The laws are negatively related to equity issuance
- Proactive issuers of debt significantly increase debt issuance

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• Thank You Very Much!!

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