



Does Limited Liability Matter? Evidence from a Quasi-Natural Experiment

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Motivation

"The limited-liability company is one of man's greatest inventions [...]. [The limited-liability company] encourages investment by limiting people's downside risk [...] [frees] investors from the threat of personal ruin [...].

As capital-hungry technologies such as the railroads arrived, [...] the privilege [of limited liability became] open to all comers".

- The Economist, September 2016 -



Why Is Limited Liability Important?

- Investors are not liable above and beyond their initial investments
 - Limited liability decreases the need to monitor managers
 - Limited liability is necessary for an organized securities market
 - Makes it possible for market prices to reflect value of the firm



Research Question

- Does the switch from unlimited liability to limited liability affect firm policies and outcomes?
 - External financing
 - Investments
 - Profitability
 - Payouts



Contributions

- Provide a clearer understanding of the effects of limited liability on firm policies and outcomes
- Limited liability leads to an increase in:
 - External financing
 - Investments
 - Profitability
 - Payouts
- Results stronger for capital-intensive firms



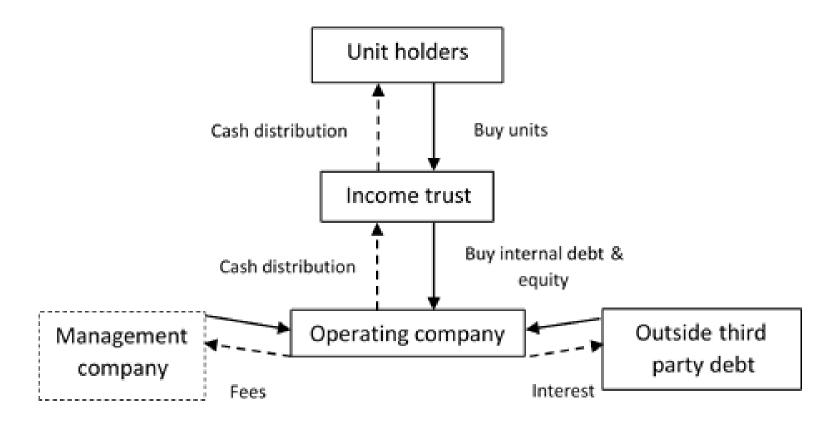
A Unique Setup: Income Trusts

 Canadian public firms known as income trusts experienced a switch from unlimited to limited liability in the mid 2000s

 Income trusts' switch to limited liability is the result of liability acts, not a choice

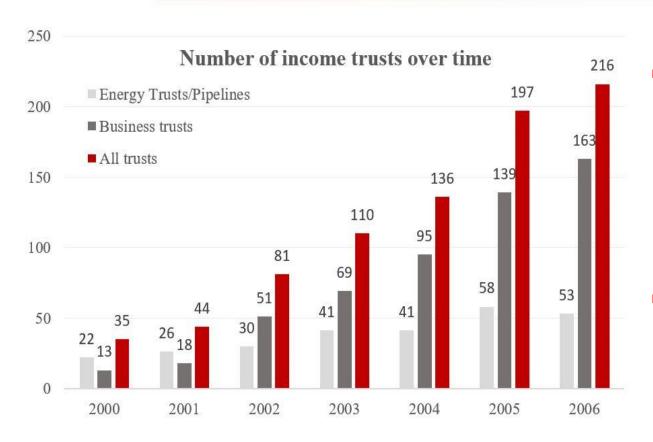


Income Trust Structure





Growth of Income Trusts



- Trust units seen as alternative to bonds during low interest rate periods
 - Stable and high dividends
- Attractive taxation (avoid double taxation)



Enactment of Liability Acts

Province	Date	Act
Quebec	1994	
Alberta	1-Jul-04	Income Trusts Liability Act
Ontario	1-Jan-05	Trust Beneficiaries' Liability Act
Manitoba	16-Jun-05	Investment trust Unitholders' Protection Act
British Columbia	30-Mar-06	Income trust liability act
Saskatchewan	19-May-06	Income trust Liability Act



Identification Strategy

- Exploit a "quasi-natural experiment"
- Use generalized DiD method

$$Dep. var_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 LiabAct_dummy_{it} + \beta X_{it-1} + FirmFE_i + YearFE_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

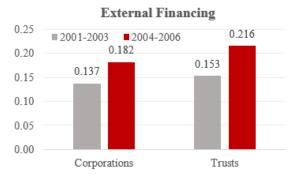
- Treatment group: trusts in provinces that already passed the liability acts
- Control group: trusts in provinces yet to pass the liability act and other listed corporations operating in the same industries

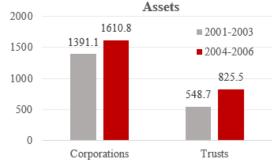


- List of income trusts: TSX documents
- Date of formation: hand-collect from SEDAR
- Accounting and market data: Compustat NA, Datastream (2000-2006)
- Liability acts enactments and effective dates: from provincial official documents and news articles



Summary Statistics

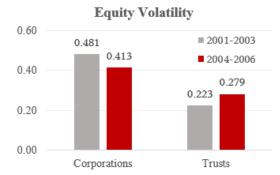






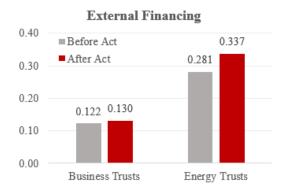


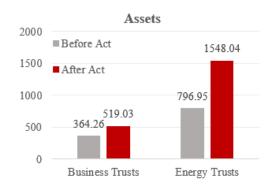


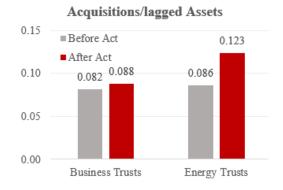


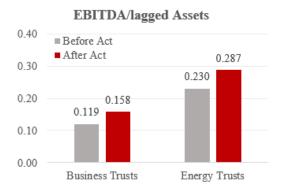


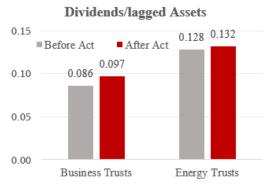
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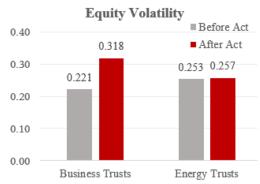














Results: Market Reaction

	AB Event (N	Mar 30, 2004)	ON Event (Dec 16, 2004)		
	(1) (-1,+1) CAR	(2) (-3,+3) CAR	(3) (-1,+1) CAR	(4) (-3,+3) CAR	
AB trusts	1.11%***	-0.94%	2.14%***	2.63%***	
	(2.27)	(-0.51)	(5.89)	(2.32)	
AB corporations	0.58%	-1.10%	-0.06%	0.81%	
	(0.95)	(-0.82)	(-0.06)	(0.42)	
ON trusts	-0.26%	-1.41%	2.23%***	3.58%***	
	(-0.66)	(-1.14)	(3.07)	(3.57)	
ON corporations	-0.51%***	-3.00%***	0.63%	1.78%	
	(-2.82)	(-4.33)	(0.93)	(1.81)	



Results: External Financing

	Net	Equity Iss	suance	Ne	t Debt Issua	nce	
	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	
LiabAct	0.0115	0.110*	-0.0271	0.0502**	0.0527***	0.0590**	
	(0.27)	(2.61)	(-0.76)	(2.43)	(5.61)	(2.63)	
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Firm FE	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y	
Year FE	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y	
Observations	1360	345	1015	1450	374	1076	
R^2	0.536	0.574	0.580	0.402	0.540	0.380	
	Net I	External Fi	nancing	Convertible Debt/Asset			
	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	
LiabAct	0.0755	0.181***	0.0240	0.0212***	0.0128***	0.0229***	
	(1.46)	(5.59)	(0.47)	(5.89)	(5.60)	(4.37)	
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Firm FE	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	
Year FE	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	
Observations	1360	345	1015	1450	374	1076	
R^2	0.495	0.588	0.541	0.584	0.638	0.572	



Results: Investments

	$\ln(\text{Assets})$			CAP	CAPEX/lagged Assets			Acquisitions/lagged Assets		
	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	
LiabAct	0.218**	0.179**	0.165**	0.0448**	0.0507^*	0.00714	0.0250	0.0595***	0.00510	
	(3.16)	(2.98)	(3.22)	(2.89)	(2.66)	(0.82)	(1.39)	(11.16)	(0.21)	
Controls	Y	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Firm FE	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	
Observations	1445	369	1076	1502	426	1076	1380	352	1028	
R^2	0.973	0.977	0.975	0.503	0.507	0.683	0.380	0.421	0.376	



Results: Profitability

	EBIT	TDA/lagged	Assets	Sal	es/lagged	Assets	SC	G& A _t /Sale	es _t		COGS/Sal	es
_	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business
LiabAct	-0.00336	0.0773**	-0.0114	0.141*	0.0511*	0.217	0.0292***	0.101	0.0785**	-0.648	0.00136	-0.418
	(-0.14)	(3.42)	(-0.41)	(2.28)	(2.25)	(1.83)	(3.38)	(1.23)	(2.50)	(-1.01)	(0.00)	(-1.41)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	1438	352	1086	1507	439	1068	1021	345	676	1434	387	1047
R^2	0.611	0.813	0.615	0.768	0.669	0.892	0.714	0.515	0.745	0.820	0.769	0.914



Results: Payouts

	I	Dividends/Sa	ales	Dividends/lagged Assets		
	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business
LiabAct	-0.0127	0.0272***	-0.0309**	0.00453	0.0231***	-0.00280
	(-1.55)	(10.30)	(-2.34)	(0.47)	(31.75)	(-0.33)
Controls	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y
Firm FE	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	Y
Year FE	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Y}
Observations	1417	340	1077	1430	349	1081
R^2	0.859	0.910	0.768	0.793	0.889	0.712



Results: Risk Taking and Shifting

	Е	quity volatil	ity	Cas	h/lagged A	ssets	
	All	Energy	Business	All	Energy	Business	
LiabAct	0.104***	0.0653***	0.118***	0.0211	0.0699*	-0.00204	
	(6.10)	(7.90)	(6.51)	(1.64)	(2.29)	(-0.22)	
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Observations	880	223	657	1442	356	1086	
R^2	0.903	0.915	0.905	0.667	0.670	0.679	



Robustness: Endogeneity of enactments

	Cox Hazard Model	Cox Hazard Model	LPM	LPM
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
$GDP Growth_{t-1}$	1.054	1.085	0.0435	0.0436
	(0.92)	(0.99)	(1.18)	(1.16)
$Ln(GDP\ per\ Capita)_{t-1}$	-1.010	-1.403	-0.106	-0.106
	(-0.20)	(-0.29)	(-0.44)	(-0.43)
$Ln(Population)_{t-1}$	1.094	1.100	0.0433	0.0433
	(1.59)	(1.52)	(1.12)	(1.12)
$Unemployment\ Rate_{t-1}$	2.021	1.994	0.0276	0.0277
	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.67)	(0.67)
$Political\ Party_{t-1}$	0.608	0.725	0.112*	0.112^{*}
	(0.36)	(0.45)	(1.91)	(1.90)
$Trust\ Growth_{t-1}$		0.627		0.000321
		(1.21)		(0.03)
Province FE	N	N	Y	Y
Year FE	N	N	Y	Y
Observations	95	95	95	95
Pseudo R^2/R^2	0.186	0.193	0.371	0.371

Enactments not related to economic or political factors



Robustness: Parallel trends

	External	Financing	$\ln(As)$	$ssets)_t$	EBITDA	$_{ m t}/{ m Assets}_{ m t-1}$	Dividend	$ls_t/Sales_t$
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Energy	Business	Energy	Business	Energy	Business	Energy	Business
$LiabAct_Before(-1)$	0.0788	0.230	0.146	0.132	-0.0284	-0.0578	0.00384	-0.0217*
	(1.45)	(1.84)	(1.83)	(1.45)	(-0.89)	(-1.25)	(0.90)	(-2.01)
$LiabAct_After(0)$	0.222**	0.137	0.178**	0.151*	0.0493**	-0.0640	-0.00994	-0.0392
	(3.30)	(1.72)	(2.85)	(2.16)	(3.20)	(-1.14)	(-2.10)	(-1.81)
$LiabAct_After(+1)$	0.124	0.180***	0.205***	0.200*	0.0190	-0.00486	0.0415***	-0.0610**
	(1.82)	(4.70)	(5.56)	(2.14)	(0.68)	(-0.09)	(4.71)	(-3.20)
$LiabAct_After(+2)$	0.216*	0.138	0.299***	0.0897	0.0330**	0.0525	0.0681***	-0.0162
	(2.48)	(1.32)	(4.79)	(0.89)	(3.56)	(0.79)	(27.03)	(-1.08)
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	\mathbf{Y}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	325	993	347	1054	384	1131	340	1077
R^2	0.670	0.564	0.979	0.982	0.792	0.614	0.915	0.771

No effects before the enactments



Robustness: Propensity score matching

]	External Financ	eing		$\ln(Assets)_t$		
	(1) All	(2) Energy	(3) Business	(4) All	(5) Energy	(6) Business	
$LiabAct_t$	0.0212 (0.38)	0.0883* (8.66)	-0.0126 (-0.21)	0.0579 (1.26)	0.232* (9.12)	-0.0230 (-0.64)	
Controls Firm FE	Y Y	Y	Y Y	Y	Y	Y Y	
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Observations R^2	$\frac{362}{0.565}$	$\frac{130}{0.702}$	$232 \\ 0.441$	$\frac{380}{0.985}$	$\frac{138}{0.990}$	$\frac{242}{0.982}$	
]	$\mathrm{EBITDA_{t}/Asset}$	S_{t-1}	$\mathrm{Dividends_t/Assets_{t-1}}$			
	(7) All	(8) Energy	(9) Business	(10) All	(11) Energy	(12) Business	
LiabAct	0.0464** (3.22)	0.0999** (58.42)	0.0258*** (4.07)	0.00207 (0.30)	0.0241** (14.93)	-0.00921* (-2.14)	
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Observations R^2	$376 \\ 0.801$	$\frac{133}{0.808}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 0.750 \end{array} $	$\frac{369}{0.867}$	$126 \\ 0.911$	$\frac{243}{0.826}$	

Qualitatively similar results



Conclusions

- Legal scholars: The risk of unlimited liability before the acts was remote
- Thus, we provide a lower bound for the effect of limited liability on firm outcomes
- Present a novel approach to empirically test the effects of limited liability on firm policies
- The limited liability is economically important and benefits capital-intensive firms the most.