

One Man's Meat, Another's Poison: Spillover Effect of Bank-Firm Common Ownership

Liu Xiaotian City University of Hong Kong xtliu7-c@my.cityu.edu.hk

Abstract

This paper studies a new and increasingly important phenomenon: institutional investors simultaneously hold equity of banks and industrial firms ("bank-firm common ownership"). Through the common investors that hold equity claims in its client, bank collects additional valuable information of the firm, which reduces the costs of loan and facilitates firm's borrowing.

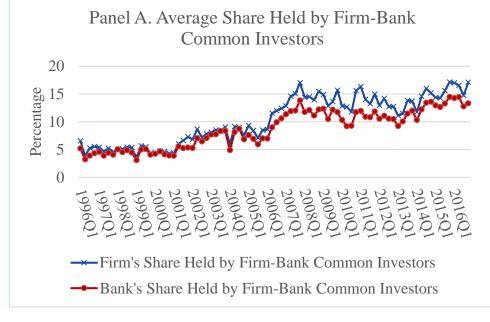
Apart from the bright side, we show that the bank-firm common ownership raises the risk of proprietary information leakage. When a firm's banks and its rivals establish common shareholder relationship, the firm is less likely to borrow from the rival-connected banks.

We sharpen the causality with a difference-in-differences setting based on a quasi-natural experiment of financial institution mergers

Motivations

- ❖ Existing research mainly concentrates on common ownership of industrial firms from same-industry and the impact on anti-competition.

 (He and Huang (2017): Azər Schmalz and Tecu (2018)
 - (He and Huang (2017); Azar, Schmalz and Tecu (2018); López and Vives (2019)).
- ❖ During the past 20 years, it also witnessed a notable rising trend of bank-firm common ownership.



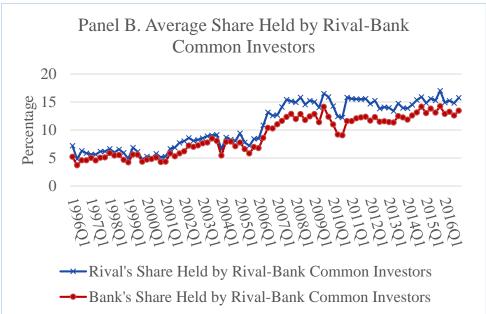


Figure 1. The Equity Shares held by Common Investors over Time

Hypothesis

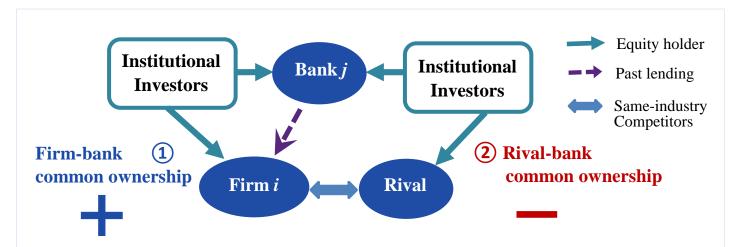


Figure 2. Relationship among firm, bank & firm's rival, and effects on firm's borrowing

- 1 Firm-bank common ownershipLoan spread ↓Firm's borrowing ↑
- Rival-bank common ownership
 Firm's borrowing ↓
 Exposure to rival-connected bank ↓

Potential Channels of 2

- a. Firm's risk of information leakage
- b. Bank allocates loans to connected-rivals

Method

Step 1. Construct the firm-bank-year panel: mapping US public firms *i* to inside banks *j*. The inside banks are lenders who have lending relationship with firm during the past 12 months (Compustat & DealScan).

Step 2. Measure the common ownership between inside bank j and firm's rivals at t-1(Thomson Reuters S13f).

Step 3. Measure the firm i's borrowing from bank j during t to t+1 (DealScan).

Baseline Model: $Borrow_{i,j,t} = \alpha + \beta RivalOwn_{i,j,t-1} + \gamma X_{i,j,t-1} + \delta_i \times \eta_j + \tau_t + \varepsilon_{i,j,t}$

Results

Table 1. Bank-Rival Common Ownership and Impact on Firm's Borrowing

Panel A. Within firm-bank variation

Dependent Variable	Number of loans from bank j		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Num (Rivals) (0~3)	-0.08*** (-2.59)	-0.08** (-2.34)	-0.08** (-2.18)
Other Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm*Bank FE	-	Yes	Yes
Firm FE	Yes	-	-
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cluster	Bank	Bank	Firm
Observations	12,776	8,978	8,978

Panel B. Within firm-year variation

Dependent Variable	Borrowing(d)	Num (loan)	Lending share	Lending share
			(\$ Amount)	(Freq)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Logit	Poisson	OLS	OLS
Rival-bank Owned (d)	-0.53* (-1.67)	-0.27*** (-2.66)	-0.02** (-2.34)	-0.05** (-2.14)
Other Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm*Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bank FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,317	3,962	11,988	11,988
R-squared	_	_	0.78	0.78

Conclusion

- ❖ Although bank-firm common ownership facilitates firm's external financing in loan market, it raises the risk of proprietary information leakage of its competitors.
- This adverse effect of "rival-bank common ownership" is more pronounced in a diversified industry and when a firm and its rivals share more similar product line.
- ❖ Further study will focus on the real impact on firm's welfare, e.g.: costs of external debt financing & product market performance.

Main References

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