Corporate Governance and Loan Syndicate Structure

Sreedhar T. Bharath¹, Sandeep Dahiya² and Issam Hallak³

¹Arizona State University

²Georgetown University

³European Joint Research Centre

2018 Chicago Financial Institutions Conference

- Traditional View: For a borrower meeting debt obligations, creditors should have little say on operations and governance.
 - ► Creditors matter for governance only in bankruptcy Gale and Hellwig (1985), Hart and Moore (1998)

- Traditional View: For a borrower meeting debt obligations, creditors should have little say on operations and governance.
 - ► Creditors matter for governance only in bankruptcy Gale and Hellwig (1985), Hart and Moore (1998)
- But, creditors play an active role in the governance of firms even in non-default states - Nini, Smith and Sufi (2012), Roberts and Sufi (2009)

- Traditional View: For a borrower meeting debt obligations, creditors should have little say on operations and governance.
 - Creditors matter for governance only in bankruptcy Gale and Hellwig (1985), Hart and Moore (1998)
- But, creditors play an active role in the governance of firms even in non-default states - Nini, Smith and Sufi (2012), Roberts and Sufi (2009)
- Does firm governance impact credit contracts?

- Traditional View: For a borrower meeting debt obligations, creditors should have little say on operations and governance.
 - Creditors matter for governance only in bankruptcy Gale and Hellwig (1985), Hart and Moore (1998)
- But, creditors play an active role in the governance of firms even in non-default states - Nini, Smith and Sufi (2012), Roberts and Sufi (2009)
- Does firm governance impact credit contracts?
- ► Goal: develop causal evidence on the effect of corporate governance mechanisms on creditor contracting.
- ► Hope: richer theory of the two way interaction between corporate governance and creditor control in firms
 - What do we mean by "firm governance" and "credit contracts"?

- Traditional View: For a borrower meeting debt obligations, creditors should have little say on operations and governance.
 - ► Creditors matter for governance only in bankruptcy Gale and Hellwig (1985), Hart and Moore (1998)
- But, creditors play an active role in the governance of firms even in non-default states - Nini, Smith and Sufi (2012), Roberts and Sufi (2009)
- Does firm governance impact credit contracts?
- ► Goal: develop causal evidence on the effect of corporate governance mechanisms on creditor contracting.
- ► Hope: richer theory of the two way interaction between corporate governance and creditor control in firms
 - What do we mean by "firm governance" and "credit contracts"?
 - ► Shareholder rights ⇒ Syndicate structure



Literature

- ► Shareholder Rights Cottage industry of corporate governance
 - ► Gompers, Ishi and Metricks (2003) Equity Prices
 - ► Cremers, Nair, and Wei (2007) Bond Prices

Literature

- Shareholder Rights Cottage industry of corporate governance
 - Gompers, Ishi and Metricks (2003) Equity Prices
 - Cremers, Nair, and Wei (2007) Bond Prices
- Syndicate Structure is an important contracting device
 - ► Sufi (2007) more concentrated syndicates for informationally opaque and riskier firms
 - ▶ Ivashina (2009) information asymmetry between lead and participants affects the cost of credit

Literature

- Shareholder Rights Cottage industry of corporate governance
 - Gompers, Ishi and Metricks (2003) Equity Prices
 - Cremers, Nair, and Wei (2007) Bond Prices
- Syndicate Structure is an important contracting device
 - ► Sufi (2007) more concentrated syndicates for informationally opaque and riskier firms
 - ▶ Ivashina (2009) information asymmetry between lead and participants affects the cost of credit

Hypotheses

▶ Why should lenders care about corporate governance?

Hypotheses

- Why should lenders care about corporate governance?
 - ► Firms with greater shareholder rights have higher risk shifting incentives. (If the managers are aligned with shareholders!)
 - Firms with greater shareholder rights have lower barriers for takeovers - which can lead to increase in leverage post-acquisition.
- ▶ This necessitates more intense monitoring by the lenders.

Hypotheses

- Why should lenders care about corporate governance?
 - ► Firms with greater shareholder rights have higher risk shifting incentives. (If the managers are aligned with shareholders!)
 - Firms with greater shareholder rights have lower barriers for takeovers - which can lead to increase in leverage post-acquisition.
- ▶ This necessitates more intense monitoring by the lenders.
- Financial contracts (e.g. Syndicate Structure) should respond by providing greater incentives to monitor for the lenders. (i.e. more concentrated syndicates, higher share of lead etc.)

Main Results

Do Shareholder Rights affect Syndicate Structure?

Main Results

Do Shareholder Rights affect Syndicate Structure? Yes they do!

Main Results

Do Shareholder Rights affect Syndicate Structure? Yes they do!

- Natural experiment results after the passage of anti- takeover statutes (ATS), the firms incorporated in those states have
 - Significantly larger more diffused syndicates
 - ▶ More likely to have a syndicated vis-a-vis sole lender loan
 - Results robust to recommendations by Karpoff and Wittry (2015)
- Traditional regression results
 - Same results when using G-Index
 - Robust to using specific anti-takover provisions (classified board, poison pill etc.)

Empirical Setting

- Financial contracts (e.g. Syndicate Structure) should respond by providing greater incentives to monitor for the lenders.
- Syndicate Structure is proxied 3 different ways
 - 1. Fraction retained by the "Lead Lender"
 - 2. Herfindhal Index (HHI) of the syndicate share
 - 3. Number of lenders in the syndicate

Empirical Setting

- Financial contracts (e.g. Syndicate Structure) should respond by providing greater incentives to monitor for the lenders.
- Syndicate Structure is proxied 3 different ways
 - 1. Fraction retained by the "Lead Lender"
 - 2. Herfindhal Index (HHI) of the syndicate share
 - 3. Number of lenders in the syndicate
- ► Shareholder rights Tricky very factors that drive syndicate structure could be driving choice of governance.

Empirical Setting

- Financial contracts (e.g. Syndicate Structure) should respond by providing greater incentives to monitor for the lenders.
- Syndicate Structure is proxied 3 different ways
 - 1. Fraction retained by the "Lead Lender"
 - 2. Herfindhal Index (HHI) of the syndicate share
 - 3. Number of lenders in the syndicate
- ► Shareholder rights Tricky very factors that drive syndicate structure could be driving choice of governance.
- Natural Experiment Exogenous decrease in shareholder rights of firms. Passage of second generation anti takeover laws.
- Prediction After adoption of these ATS, need for monitoring declines syndicates should become more diffused.

Identification via exogeneous shock to the firm governance

- Based on the adoption of anti-takeover statutes (ATS) by different states, most U.S. states adopted these in the late 1980's
- Used in several studies including
 - Bertrand and Mullainathan 2003; Cheng, Nagar, and Rajan 2005

Identification via exogeneous shock to the firm governance

- Based on the adoption of anti-takeover statutes (ATS) by different states, most U.S. states adopted these in the late 1980's
- Used in several studies including
 - Bertrand and Mullainathan 2003; Cheng, Nagar, and Rajan 2005
- Key variable "AfterATS" based on 3 types of ATS as outlined by Cheng, Nagar, and Rajan 2005
 - 1. control share acquisition (CS),
 - 2. fair price (FP),
 - 3. business combinations (BC)
- Define year 0 as year in which a state adopts the first of three laws described above
- ► AfterATS takes value of 1 for all subsequent years and 0 otherwise



Sample Details

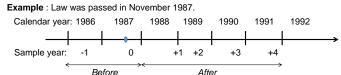
- ▶ Now we have the main dependent variable (syndicate structure) and the key variable of interest (AfterATS), we can start estimation!
- Our sample is NOT a panel consists of loans originating at different points in time. We follow two different sample construction methodologies and estimate our results on each of them

Sample Details

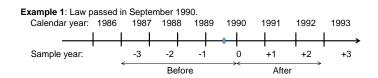
- ▶ Now we have the main dependent variable (syndicate structure) and the key variable of interest (AfterATS), we can start estimation!
- Our sample is NOT a panel consists of loans originating at different points in time. We follow two different sample construction methodologies and estimate our results on each of them
 - CALENDAR TIME SAMPLE: Focus on 1986-1991 period
 - ► EVENT TIME SAMPLE: 7-year window for each state [+3,-3], only those firms that had "syndicated" loan both *before* and *after* the adoption of ATS

Time Line

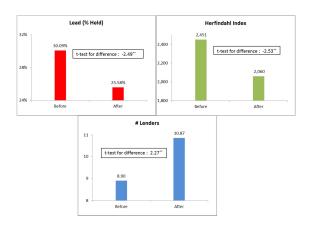
CALENDAR TIME SAMPLE: All loans in period 01/1986 to 12/1991.



EVENT TIME SAMPLE: Select treated firms in [-3,+3]



Univariate Analysis



Descriptive Statistics

Panel A: Calendar Time Sample, 1986 - 1991.

Variable	Mean	SD	25%	50%	75%	N
% Held by Lead Bank	32.17	20.14	15.22	29.76	50.00	1,748
Herfindahl	2,747	1,760	1,220	2,247	4,158	1,748
# Lenders	8.17	8.25	3	5	10	1,748
Opaque	0.83	0.3772	1	1	1	1,748
Assets (Million \$)	1,928	4,103	209.9	568.6	1,932	1,748
Facility Amount (Million \$)	272.6	460.5	42.5	103.3	274.2	1,748
Maturity	53.4	31.8	27	53	78	1,748

Panel B: Event Time Sample.

Variable	Mean	SD	25%	50%	75%	N
% Held by Lead Bank	29.09	19.34	13.33	25.00	45.00	557
Herfindahl	2,408	1,691	1,048	1,820	3,560	557
# Lenders	9.52	9.14	3	7	12	557
Opaque	0.74	0.44	0	1	1	557
Assets (Million \$)	2,655	5,170	241.9	746.6	2,662	557
Facility Amount (Million \$)	304.6	472.0	45.6	118.9	360.0	557
Maturity	53.4	32.7	25	55	79	557

Baseline Results

(Syndicate Structure)_{itf} =
$$\alpha_i + \alpha_t + \alpha_f + \beta(AfterATS) + \mathbf{X}_{itf}\Gamma + \epsilon_{itf}$$

Baseline Results

(Syndicate Structure)_{itf} = $\alpha_i + \alpha_t + \alpha_f + \beta(AfterATS) + \mathbf{X}_{itf}\Gamma + \epsilon_{itf}$

		Calendar			Event	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	% Held	Herfindahl	In(1+#)	% Held	Herfindahl	In(1+#)
AfterATS	-0.0627**	-0.0641**	0.0603*	-0.0960***	-0.1065***	0.1226***
	(-2.03)	(-2.26)	(1.75)	(-3.79)	(-3.99)	(3.24)
Opaque Firm	0.0072	0.0247	-0.0504***	0.0131	0.0327	-0.0530*
	(0.36)	(1.66)	(-3.35)	(0.57)	(1.39)	(-2.00)
Assets	-0.0449***	-0.0242	0.0503**	-0.0505**	-0.0456***	0.0711***
	(-2.87)	(-1.17)	(2.51)	(-2.64)	(-3.84)	(5.83)
Facility Amount	-0.0061	-0.0134	0.0107	0.0030	-0.0251	0.0228
	(-0.61)	(-1.39)	(0.92)	(0.26)	(-1.14)	(1.00)
Facility Amount \times Middle	-0.0154	-0.0582**	0.1847**	0.0057	-0.0171	0.0147
	(-0.63)	(-2.29)	(2.29)	(0.25)	(-0.72)	(0.69)
Facility Amount × Large	-0.0190	0.0392*	0.1523**	-0.0131	0.0194	0.0335
	(-1.55)	(0.02)	(1.69)	(-0.57)	(1.09)	(1.11)
Maturity	-0.0222***	-0.0096**	0.0230*	-0.0195*	-0.0098*	0.0143*
	(-4.01)	(-2.28)	(1.92)	(-2.06)	(-1.89)	(1.84)
Term Loan	0.0111	-0.0010	-0.0029	0.0107	-0.0029	-0.0034
	(1.62)	(-0.25)	(-0.54)	(0.84)	(-0.35)	(-0.23)
Loan Purpose Indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,748	1,748	1,748	557	557	557
Adjusted R ²	0.742	0.765	0.769	0.664	0.699	0.725

Robustness - Generalized Linear Model and Poisson Estimates

		Calendar			Event	
	(1)		(2)	(4)		(6)
	(1) % Held	(2) Herfindahl	(3)	(4) % Held	(5) Herfindahl	(6) In(1+#)
AfterATS	-0.3445***	-0.3888***	In(1+#) 0.0871***	-0.4812***	-0.5694***	
AfterATS						0.1795***
	(-2.73)	(-3.03)	(2.65)	(-4.22)	(-4.55)	(3.47)
Opaque	0.0695	0.2273***	-0.0602***	0.1184	0.2783*	-0.0694***
	(0.78)	(2.65)	(-4.24)	(1.03)	(1.89)	(-2.73)
Assets	-0.2094***	-0.1055	0.0846***	-0.2505***	-0.2410***	0.1150***
	(-3.51)	(-1.28)	(4.07)	(-3.31)	(-4.65)	(7.53)
Facility Amount	-0.0229	-0.0553*	0.0235	0.0244	-0.1179	0.0413
	(-0.67)	(-1.65)	(1.64)	(0.58)	(-1.36)	(1.42)
Facility Amount × Middle	-0.1031	-0.2437***	0.0813***	0.0492	-0.1267	0.0170
	(-1.17)	(-3.78)	(3.09)	(0.65)	(-1.59)	(0.64)
Facility Amount × Large	-0.1598***	-0.0776	0.0451*	-0.1718*	-0.0421	0.0319
-	(-3.27)	(-1.52)	(1.82)	(-1.93)	(-0.43)	(0.92)
Maturity	-0.1252***	-0.0598***	0.0320**	-0.1263***	-0.0748***	0.0147*
	(-5.79)	(-3.22)	(2.47)	(-2.70)	(-2.60)	(1.81)
Term Loan	0.0648**	0.0014	-0.0015	0.0858	0.0202	0.0015
	(2.35)	(80.0)	(-0.27)	(1.48)	(0.40)	(0.10)
Loan Purpose Indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
After, marginal effect	-0.0630	-0.0668	0.1690	-0.0851	-0.0909	0.3708
Observations	1,748	1,748	1,748	557	557	557
McFadden pseudo-R ²	0.190	0.168	0.079	0.167	0.159	0.075

Criticism of ATS natural experiment

- Catan and Kahan (2014) Blistering attack With proper specification the effect of ATS goes away in many papers
- Karpoff and Wittry (2015) Take into account the criticism of Catan and Kahan and show that ATS still have explanatory power and suggest a number remedies to address various issue

Criticism of ATS natural experiment

- ► Catan and Kahan (2014) Blistering attack With proper specification the effect of ATS goes away in many papers
- Karpoff and Wittry (2015) Take into account the criticism of Catan and Kahan and show that ATS still have explanatory power and suggest a number remedies to address various issue
 - Pre -1982 "First-Generation" anti-takeover laws confound interpretation Not relevant for us our sample period starts in 1986
 - "Firm-level" AT protection We use firm fixed effects
 - ► ATS adoption is not exogenous for some firms We exclude "motivating firms"; drop GA and TN based firms
 - Look beyond just the BC laws We broaden the ATS to include Poison Pill as well as Director Duties laws
 - ► Legal Regime Take into account important Supreme court decisions that resolved uncertainty We implement this

Implementing KW suggestions

Panel A: Excl	usion of borrowing firms	incorporated	in states with opting	g-in antitakeover laws		
		Calendar			Event	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	% Held by Lead Bank	Herfindahl	log(1+#Lenders)	% Held by Lead Bank	Herfindahl	log(1+#Lenders)
After	-0.0669**	-0.0658**	0.0616*	-0.0950***	-0.1066***	0.1242***
	(-2.11)	(-2.22)	(1.75)	(-3.73)	(-3.96)	(3.27)
Observations	1,707	1,707	1,707	548	548	548
Adjusted R ²	0.745	0.766	0.768	0.663	0.698	0.723
Panel B: Excl	usion of motivating comp	oanies -0.0642**	0.0609*	-0.0953***	-0.1062***	0.1220***
After	(-2.05)	(-2.23)	(1.77)	(-3.80)	(-4.00)	(3.25)
Observations	1,729	1,729	1,729	550	550	550
Adjusted R ²	0.740	0.763	0.767	0.663	0.698	0.724
Panel C: Cont	trolling for five antitakeov	ver laws				
After	-0.0736**	-0.0666**	0.0574*	-0.1225***	-0.1229***	0.1315***
	(-2.27)	(-2.43)	(1.69)	(-3.08)	(-3.31)	(3.15)
Observations	1,748	1,748	1,748	487	487	487
Adjusted R ²	0.743	0.765	0.769	0.675	0.716	0.729

Implementing KW suggestions - Court Decisions

NOTE: Sample Period 1986-1998 since Unitrin decision was in 1995!

·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Lead %	Herfindahl	ln(1+#lenders)	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#lenders)
AfterATS	-0.0710**	-0.0486**	0.0620**	-0.0704**	-0.0536**	0.0606**
	(-2.64)	(-2.53)	(2.32)	(-2.38)	(-2.39)	(2.06)
Control Share X CTS				0.0087	-0.0100	0.0044
				(0.21)	(-0.38)	(0.15)
Business Combination X Amanda				0.0013	0.0115	0.0092
				(0.04)	(0.42)	(0.37)
Poison Pill X Unitrin				-0.0015	-0.0066	0.0056
				(-0.08)	(-0.42)	(0.32)
Opaque Firm	0.0124*	0.0120**	-0.0169***	0.0125*	0.0121**	-0.0167***
	(1.80)	(2.27)	(-3.07)	(1.76)	(2.22)	(-3.12)
Assets	-0.0414***	-0.0347***	0.0439***	-0.0414***	-0.0348***	0.0440***
	(-2.80)	(-3.45)	(4.20)	(-2.82)	(-3.45)	(4.17)
Amount	-0.0066	-0.0150***	0.0173***	-0.0066	-0.0149***	0.0172***
	(-0.96)	(-3.24)	(3.39)	(-0.97)	(-3.23)	(3.40)
Amount × Middle	-0.0406**	-0.0453***	0.0728***	-0.0405**	-0.0452***	0.0728***
	(-2.17)	(-3.03)	(4.40)	(-2.15)	(-3.02)	(4.36)
Amount × Large	-0.0212***	-0.0078	0.0569***	-0.0212***	-0.0080	0.0570***
	(-3.69)	(-1.61)	(5.55)	(-3.74)	(-1.65)	(5.54)
Maturity	-0.0187***	-0.0107***	0.0189***	-0.0187***	-0.0108***	0.0190***
	(-6.34)	(-3.88)	(4.05)	(-6.19)	(-3.83)	(4.01)
Term Loan	0.0133***	0.0011	0.0026	0.0134***	0.0011	0.0026
	(5.55)	(0.47)	(0.61)	(5.37)	(0.48)	(0.61)
Loan Purpose Indicators	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	5,824	5,824	5,824	5,824	5,824	5,824
Adjusted R ²	0.685	0.728	0.766	0.685	0.728	0.766

Extensive margins - To syndicate or not to syndicate

	(1)	(2)
	Sole Lender	Sole Lender
AfterATS	-4.1957***	-4.2116***
	(-5.77)	(-6.88)
Opaque	0.6364**	1.0084***
	(2.16)	(3.28)
Maturity	-0.0055	-0.0124**
	(-0.98)	(-2.52)
Relationship	-0.7813	-0.9420***
	(-1.34)	(-2.81)
Ln(1 + # Previous Deals)	-1.4749***	-0.7744**
	(-6.51)	(-2.24)
Facility Amount	-0.0022***	-0.0024***
	(-7.07)	(-4.16)
Secured	0.0144	0.2075*
	(0.09)	(1.82)
Loan Purpose Indicators	Yes	Yes
Industry Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
Firm Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes
After, marginal effect	-0.3080	-0.3370
Observations	1,785	1,975
Pseudo R ²	0.616	0.608

Alternative Specification

We use a different approach based on Chava et al. (2009)

- ► G-Index of Gompers et al.(2003) counts the number of anti-takeover provisions of the firm (up to 24)
- ► Narrower provisions e.g. classified board+poison pill We estimate the following specification

```
(Syndicate Structure)<sub>i</sub> = \alpha + (Shareholder Rights)_i \lambda + \mathbf{X}_i \Gamma + \epsilon_i
```

Alternative Specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#Lenders)	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#Lenders)	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#Lenders)
GIndex	-0.0031***	-0.0022**	0.0077*						
	(-3.09)	(-2.33)	(1.75)						
Classified board combined with				-0.0127**	-0.0118**	0.0496**			
Prohibitions on voting				(-2.41)	(-2.46)	(2.11)			
Classified Board combined with							-0.0126**	-0.0091*	0.0243
Poison Pill and Blank Check							(-2.31)	(-1.85)	(1.02)
Opaque Firm	0.0627***	0.0542***	-0.1681***	0.0629***	0.0544***	-0.1688***	0.0621***	0.0538***	-0.1670***
	(4.01)	(3.93)	(-3.13)	(4.00)	(3.93)	(-3.14)	(3.94)	(3.88)	(-3.10)
Relationship	-0.0157**	-0.0147**	0.1078***	-0.0159**	-0.0150**	0.1090***	-0.0152**	-0.0143**	0.1065***
	(-2.22)	(-2.36)	(3.34)	(-2.25)	(-2.42)	(3.39)	(-2.14)	(-2.30)	(3.30)
Opaque × Relationship	-0.0107	-0.0126	-0.0557	-0.0098	-0.0120	-0.0578	-0.0106	-0.0126	-0.0563
	(-0.84)	(-1.10)	(-1.13)	(-0.77)	(-1.05)	(-1.18)	(-0.83)	(-1.10)	(-1.14)
Log(1 + # Previous Deals)	-0.0000	0.0015	0.0157	0.0005	0.0018	0.0144	0.0001	0.0016	0.0152
	(-0.01)	(0.33)	(0.70)	(0.09)	(0.40)	(0.64)	(0.01)	(0.34)	(0.67)
Opaque × Log(1 + # Previous Deals)	-0.0281***	-0.0241***	0.0897***	-0.0280***	-0.0241***	0.0900***	-0.0271***	-0.0234***	0.0875***
	(-3.31)	(-3.09)	(2.83)	(-3.30)	(-3.10)	(2.85)	(-3.20)	(-3.01)	(2.76)
Log(Assets)	-0.0191***	-0.0119***	0.0948***	-0.0190***	-0.0117***	0.0940***	-0.0197***	-0.0123***	0.0959***
	(-4.80)	(-3.15)	(5.34)	(-4.79)	(-3.14)	(5.40)	(-4.91)	(-3.24)	(5.39)
Amount	-0.0788***	-0.0822***	0.2496***	-0.0786***	-0.0820***	0.2489***	-0.0781***	-0.0816***	0.2482***
	(-8.05)	(-8.63)	(7.96)	(-8.02)	(-8.63)	(7.98)	(-7.94)	(-8.55)	(7.90)
Amount × Middle	0.0164	0.0255**	0.1495***	0.0152	0.0247**	0.1522***	0.0148	0.0244*	0.1533***
	(1.18)	(2.02)	(3.00)	(1.10)	(1.97)	(3.08)	(1.06)	(1.93)	(3.10)
Amount × Large	0.0716***	0.0697***	-0.0063	0.0712***	0.0693***	-0.0045	0.0712***	0.0694***	-0.0055
	(6.36)	(6.76)	(-0.15)	(6.32)	(6.73)	(-0.11)	(6.28)	(6.70)	(-0.13)
Maturity	-0.0260***	-0.0241***	0.1284***	-0.0260***	-0.0241***	0.1284***	-0.0259***	-0.0240***	0.1282***
*	(-6.21)	(-6.01)	(6.68)	(-6.22)	(-6.04)	(6.72)	(-6.14)	(-5.95)	(6.66)
Term Loan	0.0268***	0.0144	0.1328***	0.0272***	0.0147	0.1320***	0.0272***	0.0146	0.1318***
	(2.61)	(1.52)	(3.86)	(2.66)	(1.55)	(3.83)	(2.65)	(1.55)	(3.83)
Observations	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223
R^2	0.428	0.429	0.585	0.427	0.429	0.585	0.426	0.429	0.584

NOTE: Higher G-Index implies lower Shareholder rights

Changes Regression - Gindex is sticky

This table provides the OLS estimates of the following model.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \Delta(\textit{Syndicate Structure})_i & = & \alpha + \Delta(\textit{G Index})_i \lambda \\ & & + \Delta \textit{Assets}_i \gamma + \Delta \textit{Amount}_i \delta + \Delta \textit{Maturity}_i \beta + \epsilon_i \end{array}$$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Δ Lead $\%$	Δ HHI	Δ # Lenders	Δ Lead $\%$	Δ HHI	Δ # Lenders
ΔG	-0.0149**	-0.0140**	0.6491**			
	(-2.29)	(-2.46)	(2.29)			
$\Delta~G \geq +1$				-0.0394**	-0.0421***	1.7553**
				(-2.38)	(-2.78)	(2.05)
Δ Assets	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
	(-1.54)	(-0.94)	(-0.43)	(-1.39)	(-0.89)	(-0.54)
Δ Amount	-0.0001***	-0.0001***	0.0074***	-0.0001***	-0.0001***	0.0075***
	(-4.10)	(-4.00)	(5.20)	(-4.04)	(-3.99)	(5.19)
Δ Maturity	-0.0000***	-0.0000***	0.0014**	-0.0000***	-0.0000***	0.0014**
	(-3.01)	(-2.79)	(2.37)	(-2.90)	(-2.75)	(2.26)
Observations	280	280	280	280	280	280
R^2	0.091	0.092	0.204	0.087	0.092	0.201

What could be driving the need for monitoring

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#Lenders)	Lead %	Herfindahl	In(1+#Lenders)
GIndex	-0.0015	-0.0006	0.0033	-0.0031***	-0.0024**	0.0062
	(-1.30)	(-0.59)	(0.71)	(-2.60)	(-2.17)	(1.18)
G x Distressed	-0.0067***	-0.0062***	0.0185*			
	(-3.03)	(-2.75)	(1.71)			
Distressed Firm	0.0870***	0.0800***	-0.1471			
	(3.52)	(3.26)	(-1.50)			
G × Low Leverage 1/4				-0.0003	0.0008	0.0054
				(-0.13)	(0.41)	(0.63)
Low Leverage 1/4				0.0031	-0.0071	-0.1218
				(0.15)	(-0.38)	(-1.52)
Opaque Firm	0.0614***	0.0530***	-0.1637***	0.0625***	0.0542***	-0.1371**
	(3.98)	(3.91)	(-3.07)	(3.94)	(3.88)	(-2.53)
Relationship	-0.0162**	-0.0152**	0.1105***	-0.0157**	-0.0147**	0.1070***
	(-2.29)	(-2.43)	(3.42)	(-2.22)	(-2.37)	(3.34)
Opaque × Relationship	-0.0094	-0.0115	-0.0581	-0.0107	-0.0127	-0.0601
	(-0.74)	(-1.02)	(-1.19)	(-0.83)	(-1.10)	(-1.23)
Log(1 + # Previous Deals)	-0.0010	0.0006	0.0152	-0.0000	0.0015	0.0136
	(-0.21)	(0.13)	(0.68)	(-0.01)	(0.32)	(0.61)
Opaque × Log(1 + # Previous Deals)	-0.0275***	-0.0235***	0.0888***	-0.0281***	-0.0241***	0.0811***
	(-3.24)	(-3.03)	(2.84)	(-3.31)	(-3.10)	(2.59)
Log(Assets)	-0.0204***	-0.0130***	0.0937***	-0.0192***	-0.0118***	0.0941***
	(-5.10)	(-3.41)	(5.26)	(-4.80)	(-3.14)	(5.34)
Amount	-0.0768***	-0.0803***	0.2493***	-0.0788***	-0.0822***	0.2519***
	(-7.97)	(-8.49)	(7.87)	(-8.05)	(-8.63)	(8.08)
Amount × Middle	0.0131	0.0224*	0.1528***	0.0165	0.0254**	0.1473***
	(0.95)	(1.79)	(3.06)	(1.18)	(2.01)	(2.97)
Amount × Large	0.0710***	0.0691***	-0.0042	0.0716***	0.0698***	-0.0071
	(6.39)	(6.77)	(-0.10)	(6.35)	(6.75)	(-0.17)
Maturity	-0.0265***	-0.0245***	0.1290***	-0.0260***	-0.0241***	0.1279***
,	(-6.35)	(-6.16)	(6.74)	(-6.20)	(-6.01)	(6.65)
Term Loan	0.0267***	0.0143	0.1328***	0.0269***	0.0143	0.1298***
	(2.62)	(1.53)	(3.88)	(2.63)	(1.52)	(3.80)
Observations	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223	3223
R^2	0.432	0.434	0.586	0.428	0.429	0.586

Conclusion

- Changes in corporate governance affect financial contracting
 - Causal evidence from natural experiment
 - After the adoption of ATS firms borrow from larger less concentrated syndicates
 - Firms are less likely to borrow from a sole lender (more likely to have a syndicated loan)
 - Additional evidence from G-Index and Other Entrenchment indexes
 - Firms with greater shareholder rights have larger less concentrated syndicates
 - Need for more concentrated syndicated (i.e. more monitoring) appears to be driven by risk-shifting incentives of distressed firms rather than concerns about M&A