

# Can Taxes Tame the Banks?

Capital structure responses to the post-crisis bank levies

Michael Devereux (Oxford University)

Niels Johannesen (University of Copenhagen)

John Vella (Oxford University)

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# Introduction

- Financial crisis: Banks were vulnerable because they relied excessively on financing with (short-term) debt
- Post-crisis policy agenda: Measures to prevent financial crises in the future
- Keen (2011): "*..action has been far ahead of analysis...*"
  - few empirical studies of how taxes affect bank capital structure
  - little analysis of the interaction between taxation and financial regulation
- Important research agenda: What is the effect of the new policy instruments?

# This paper

- We study the recently introduced taxes on bank borrowing → **bank levies**
- How do they affect bank **capital structure** and **risk taking**?
- Theory → we should expect the levies to induce banks to move toward:
  - more equity financing
  - more risky assets
- Empirics → we find robust positive effects on both equity and risk taking

- Bank failures are associated with negative externalities → government bailouts, financial contagion, bankruptcy costs
- Socially optimal bank behavior can be achieved with a Pigouvian tax (IMF, 2010)
- Bank levies fall on bank liabilities associated with systemic risk
  - equity exempt
  - insured deposits exempt
  - smaller banks exempt / subject to reduced rate
  - long-term funding sometimes subject to reduced rate
- Theoretical prediction → levies induce banks to increase equity funding

# Bank levies

## Interaction with regulation

- Bank taxation generally interacts with financial regulation (Keen, 2011)
- We study a particular interaction → the effect of bank levies on the riskiness of bank assets
- Intuition:
  - regulatory capital requirements → capital / risk-weighted assets must exceed threshold
  - if bank levies induce banks to raise capital → scope for increasing riskiness of assets
- Theoretical prediction → levies induce banks (that are risk-constrained by financial regulation) to increase risk-taking

# Bank levies

## Implementation

- In 2010 EU countries discuss special resolution regimes → no EU-level levy but recommendation to adopt country-level levies
- 13 EU countries introduced bank levies in the period 2009-2012
  - 10 of those were taxes on "risky liabilities": Austria (2011), Belgium (2012), Cyprus (2011), Germany (2011), Netherlands (2012), Portugal (2011), Latvia (2011), Slovakia (2012), Sweden (2009), UK (2011)
  - 3 were other types of levies: France (2011), Hungary (2010), Slovenia (2011)
- Also countries outside the EU consider implementing bank levies including the U.S.

- Bank information → *Bankscope*
  - balance sheets, income statements, regulatory capital
  - all roughly 5,000 banks in the EU
- Levy information → hand-collected from various sources
  - levy rates
  - levy bases
  - implementation dates
- Sample period: 2008-2011

# Summary statistics

	mean	s.d.
<b>Liabilities</b>		
- deposits from customers	0,53	0,30
- deposits from banks	0,17	0,20
- derivatives	0,01	0,04
- long term funding	0,10	0,17
- equity	0,13	0,17
<b>Assets</b>		
- loans to customers	0,53	0,26
- loans to banks	0,16	0,19
- derivatives	0,01	0,04
- securities	0,21	0,19



- We exploit three sources of variation:
  - some EU countries adopted levies, some did not
  - countries adopting levies apply different rates and bases
  - within countries adopting levies banks face different marginal rates (due to progressivity)
- We test whether
  - banks in countries introducing bank levies systematically increased their equity ratio and risk relative to banks in other countries
  - banks hit by larger bank levies systematically increased their equity ratio and risk relative to banks hit by smaller (or no) bank levies

holding other things constant

# Bank levies raise equity-asset ratios

Estimator	(1)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
Dependent var.	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	IV
	Equity/Assets	Equity/Assets	Equity/Assets	Equity/Assets	Equity/Assets
levy	0.0151***	0.0120***			
marginal levy rate			0.2225***	0.2307***	0.2560***
inflation		0.0013*		0.0018***	0.0015***
gdp growth		0.0008***		0.0009***	0.0010***
corporate tax rate		-0.0574		-0.2207	0.0247
log assets		-0.1176***		-0.1176***	-0.1547***
log assets squared		0.0018		0.0018	0.0044***
profitability		0.0037***		0.0038***	0.0053***
Observations	18,137	18,101	18,137	18,101	17,524
R-squared	0.0070	0.2927	0.0034	0.2910	
bank FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

# Robustness and further results

- Results are robust to inclusion of:
  - *region*  $\times$  *time* dummies  $\rightarrow$  control for region specific shocks
  - *bank size*  $\times$  *time* dummies  $\rightarrow$  control for bank size specific shocks
  - *equity / assets*  $\times$  *time* dummies  $\rightarrow$  control for equity ratio specific shocks
  
- Results are robust to controls for regulatory changes:
  - larger risk-weights on trading assets (Capital Requirement Directive III, 2010)
  - temporary capital buffers for large banks (EU Banking Package, 2011)
  
- Increase in *equity / assets* comes from an increase in equity and not a decrease in assets

# Bank levies raise the riskiness of assets

Estimator	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dependent var.	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS
	RWA/Assets	RWA/Assets	RWA/Assets	RWA/Assets
marginal levy rate	0.3015**	0.3305**		
marginal levy rate × low reg. capital			0.5534***	0.5548***
marginal levy rate × high reg. capital			0.0087	0.1352
inflation		0.0005		0.0000
gdp growth		-0.0019*		-0.0025**
corporate tax rate		-0.1263		-0.2657
log assets		0.0281		-0.0041
log assets squared		-0.0051*		-0.0034
profitability		-0.1926		-0.0666
Observations	5,059	5,059	4,466	4,466
R-squared	0.0768	0.1003	0.0897	0.1158
bank FE	YES	YES	YES	YES
time FE	YES	YES	YES	YES
time FE × reg. capital dummies	NO	NO	YES	YES

- We study the effects of European bank levies on bank capital structure and risk taking using
- Empirical results: bank levies on average
  - increased equity-asset ratios by 1-1.5 %-points
  - increased the riskiness of bank asset