

DETERMINANTS OF INVESTMENT IN TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS.

Miguel García-Posada*, Álvaro Menéndez, Maristela Mulino

Economist. Financial Analysis Division

BE-BEI CONFERENCE “DIGITALISATION AND INVESTMENT IN
INTANGIBLE CAPITAL: THE SPANISH CASE WITHIN THE EU”

Madrid

4 November 2019



- INVESTMENT IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS
 - It is generally accepted that investment in intangible assets has a significant impact on business productivity and corporate growth. In recent years, investment in intangible assets is becoming increasingly important, partly as result of digitalisation.
- WHAT WE DO
 - We use micro data to find the firm characteristics that shape investment in tangible and intangible assets, as well as their main funding sources.

- Administrative dataset on firm-level characteristics taken from the Central Balance Sheet Database from Banco de España.
 - Contains the main entries of the firm's balance sheet and income statement, year of foundation, sector of activity and average employment.
 - Yearly data, from 2001 to 2017.
 - Final data set \approx 10M obs.
 - Investment is compiled, mainly, from stock data. Flows are based on the difference of two subsequent periods' stocks, adjusted by amortization and depreciation, profits and losses from the sale of fixed assets, and other adjustments.

- Intangible assets include:
 - *Software and databases*
 - *Research, development and innovation ($R + D + i$)*
 - *Activities to generate ownership and user rights,...*
 - *Economic competencies*
- “ $R + D + I$ ” are incurred expenses, in the scientific and technical field, to introduce improvements and innovations in order to promote a more efficient use of resources available.

- OLS regressions of investment on:
 - firm age, size (log of total assets), leverage, squared leverage, return on assets (ROA).
 - Dependent variables: investment in R&D, investment in intangible fixed assets and investment in tangible fixed assets, in all cases divided by total assets.
- All regressions include industry-year dummies to control for the business cycle and industry-specific developments such as technological shocks.
- In addition:
 - linear probability models for investment > 0 .

| VARIABLES | (1) rd | (2) investment intangibles | (3) investment_tangibles |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| age | 0.0009 (0.0013) | -0.0370*** (0.0005) | -1.2010*** (0.0056) |
| size (t-1) | 0.0028*** (0.0005) | 0.0028*** (0.0002) | -0.0737*** (0.0023) |
| leverage (t-1) | 0.0009*** (0.0001) | 0.0021*** (0.0000) | 0.0283*** (0.0004) |
| ROA (t-1) | 0.0003*** (0.0001) | 0.0006*** (0.0000) | 0.0420*** (0.0003) |
| squared leverage (t-1) | -0.0000*** (0.0000) | -0.0000*** (0.0000) | -0.0004*** (0.0000) |
| Industry-year dummies | YES | YES | YES |
| Observations | 62,276 | 6,748,875 | 6,748,875 |
| R-squared | 0.2079 | 0.0626 | 0.0757 |

Table 3: firm characteristics correlated with positive investment.

The dependent variable is a dummy for positive investment in R&D in column (1), for positive investment in intangibles in column (2) and for positive investment in tangible fixed assets in column (3). Sample period: 2001-2017. All estimations by OLS. Specifications include industry-year dummies. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

| VARIABLES | (1) rd>0 | (2) investment intangibles>0 | (3) investment tangibles>0 |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| age | 0.0078* (0.0045) | -0.0135*** (0.0003) | -0.0415*** (0.0004) |
| size (t-1) | 0.0250*** (0.0019) | 0.0311*** (0.0002) | 0.0635*** (0.0002) |
| leverage (t-1) | 0.0033*** (0.0003) | 0.0018*** (0.0000) | 0.0033*** (0.0000) |
| ROA (t-1) | 0.0006** (0.0003) | 0.0001*** (0.0000) | 0.0030*** (0.0000) |
| squared leverage (t-1) | -0.0000*** (0.0000) | -0.0000*** (0.0000) | -0.0000*** (0.0000) |
| Industry-year dummies | YES | YES | YES |
| Observations | 62,276 | 6,748,875 | 6,748,875 |
| R-squared | 0.1905 | 0.0816 | 0.1207 |

- $I_{i,t} = \beta_1 I_{i,t-1} + \beta_2 I_{i,t-1}^2 + \beta_3 Sales_{i,t} + \beta_4 CashFlow_{i,t} + \beta_5 StockIssues_{i,t} + \beta_6 \Delta CashHoldings_{i,t} + \beta_7 FinancialDebt_{i,t} + d_t + \alpha_i + v_{i,t}$
- System GMM estimator [Arellano and Bover, 1995; Blundell and Bond, 1998]:
 - lagged levels dated t-3 and t-4 as instruments for the equation in differences and lagged differences dated t-2 as instruments for the equation in levels.
 - we treat all right-hand side variables as potentially endogenous.
- To make the different regressions comparable, we limit all estimations to firms with non-missing information on R&D.
- Firms with investment in R&D / intangible fixed assets / tangible fixed assets equal to zero in all years are excluded from the sample.

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VARIABLES | rd | intangibles | tangibles |
| Y (t-1) | 0.9212*** (0.2646) | 0.6017*** (0.1182) | 0.5653*** (0.1068) |
| Y^2 (t-1) | -0.2879 (0.2645) | -0.0420 (0.1218) | -0.1884 (0.1209) |
| sales (t) | -0.0211*** (0.0059) | -0.0278 (0.0362) | 0.0486 (0.0325) |
| cashflow (t) | 0.0263*** (0.0067) | 0.1167*** (0.0342) | 0.0831** (0.0347) |
| stock_issues (t) | 0.0160*** (0.0061) | 0.0174 (0.0427) | 0.0880** (0.0438) |
| D.cash_holdings (t) | -0.0222*** (0.0062) | -0.0003 (0.0527) | 0.0702 (0.0436) |
| financial_debt (t) | 0.0248*** (0.0064) | 0.0647 (0.0545) | 0.1018** (0.0514) |
| Year dummies | YES | YES | YES |
| m1 (p-value) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| m2 (p-value) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.037 |
| Hansen (p-value) | 0.138 | 0.107 | 0.309 |
| Observations | 28,410 | 55,322 | 59,793 |

- Firm characteristics shape investment in tangible and intangible assets.
 - Younger and more profitable firms tend to invest more in all asset types.
 - In the case of size: larger firms invest more in R&D and intangibles but less in tangible fixed assets.
 - Concave relationship between leverage and investment.
- Different funding sources matter for different investment types.
 - Cashflow is the most important source of funding for intangibles and R&D.
 - Whereas financial debt is the most important funding source for tangible fixed assets.

THANK YOU



Table 1: descriptive statistics

| Panel A: ALL FIRMS | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
| rd | 100,538 | 0.03 | 0.11 | -0.02 | 0.45 |
| investment intangibles | 10,176,700 | 0.17 | 0.63 | -0.31 | 2.61 |
| investment tangibles | 10,176,700 | 3.79 | 8.04 | -1.45 | 30.23 |
| age | 10,242,548 | 10.66 | 9.09 | 0.00 | 1,002.00 |
| log(age+1) | 10,242,548 | 2.13 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 6.91 |
| total assets | 10,176,700 | 2.31 | 104.75 | 0.00 | 76,904.23 |
| size | 10,176,700 | 5.33 | 1.84 | -4.61 | 18.16 |
| leverage | 10,176,700 | 21.67 | 28.61 | 0.00 | 91.60 |
| cashflow | 10,176,312 | 1.97 | 14.99 | -40.07 | 29.04 |
| Panel B: ONLY FIRMS WITH NON-MISSING INFORMATION ON R&D | | | | | |
| Variable | Obs | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
| rd | 100,538 | 0.03 | 0.11 | -0.02 | 0.45 |
| investment intangibles | 100,538 | 0.24 | 0.65 | -0.31 | 2.61 |
| investment tangibles | 100,538 | 3.15 | 5.07 | -1.45 | 30.23 |
| sales | 100,538 | 143.21 | 103.21 | 0.00 | 478.08 |
| cashflow | 100,538 | 6.46 | 8.99 | -40.07 | 29.04 |
| stock_issues | 100,538 | 0.05 | 0.23 | -0.11 | 0.99 |
| D.cash holdings | 100,538 | 0.38 | 7.09 | -27.40 | 34.73 |
| financial debt | 100,538 | 0.17 | 7.75 | -13.65 | 17.70 |