

Corporate Governance and the Value of Excess Cash Holdings of Large European Firms

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ABSTRACT AND KEYWORDS	
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Free Keywords	corporate governance, excess cash, take-over defences
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Corporate governance and the value of excess cash holdings of large European firms

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Abstract

We examine the relation between the quality of corporate governance and the value of excess cash for large European firms (FTSEurofirst 300 Index). We use Deminor ratings for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board as proxies for the quality of corporate governance. We find that the value of excess cash is positively related to the Takeover defences score only. It seems that governance mechanisms—except the market for corporate control—are not strong enough to prevent managers from wasting excess cash. For non-UK firms we find that the value of €1 of excess cash in a poorly governed firm is valued at only €0.89 while the value is €1.45 for a good governed firm. We show that poorly governed firms dissipate excess cash relatively quickly with a negative impact on their operating performance as a result.

Keywords: corporate governance, excess cash, take-over defences

JEL Classification: G30, G32, G34

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1 Introduction

We study the impact of corporate governance on the value of excess cash holdings by firms. Jensen (1986) argues that poorly monitored managers of publicly listed companies may waste free cash by investing money in value decreasing projects. In this context corporate governance could be of great value, if it protects shareholders against such mismanagement and irresponsible dissipation of cash.

In the absence of any market imperfections, the value of €1 on the bank account of firms should be valued equally by the capital market. However, in practice it is possible that management invests this €1 in a project that is worth less. These agency costs (see Jensen and Meckling, 1976) imply that the €1 held within the firm will be valued at a discount. The higher the probability of misallocation of cash holdings under management's control, the lower its market value. Good corporate governance could lower this probability of “wasting” by management and as such increase the value of firms' cash holdings.

If firms held only little amounts of cash, the sketched problem would be of minor importance. However, firms' cash holdings often are substantial. For the largest publicly listed European firms the sum of cash and cash equivalents was more than 13% of net assets (total assets minus cash) in the year 2000, while by 2005 this percentage had even increased to almost 17%.¹ For some individual firms these percentages are much higher. For example, cash holdings by H & M Hennes & Mauritz from Sweden were 52% and 103% of net assets in 2000 and 2005, respectively. Firm's cash holdings also are very volatile. For example, AFC Ajax NV's cash holdings varied from 79% in 1998 (the IPO year of ACF Ajax) via 18% in 2000 to 27% in 2005. If agency problems did not exist, there would be no valuation problem, even if the cash holdings are at such high and volatile levels as observed in practice. However, if shareholders fear misallocation of firm's cash by the incumbent management, the negative effects on the valuation of the firm can be huge.

A large body of literature explores the influence of corporate governance on the return on equity, firm value and firm performance, see Nesbitt (1994, 1995), Yermack (1996), Core et al. (1999), Gompers et al. (2003), Bauer et al. (2004), Bebchuk et al. (2005), Cremers and Nair (2005), Brown and Caylor (2006) and Core et al. (2006),

¹ Or 11.5% and 14.5% as percentage of total assets. The percentage of cash holdings for large publicly traded U.S. firms in 2003 was 13%, see Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007).

among others. However, previous literature has not related the quality of corporate governance directly to the value of firm-level cash holdings. A notable exception is Pinkowitz et al. (2006), who study the relationship between cash holdings and firm value and the influence of governance on that relationship in an international context using a sample of firms from 35 countries. Pinkowitz et al. (2006) find that a dollar increase in cash holdings is worth roughly a dollar in countries with strong investor protection, but much less than a dollar in countries with poor investor protection. Other papers that deal with the value of cash are Faulkender and Wang (2006) and Pinkowitz and Williamson (2005). Both papers study the marginal value of cash but without taking corporate governance into consideration. Faulkender and Wang (2006) find amongst other things that the marginal value of cash holdings declines with the amount of cash holdings and with leverage, while Pinkowitz and Williamson (2005) document that the value of cash depends on both the investment and financing opportunity sets of the firm. Specifically, Pinkowitz and Williamson (2005) find that firms with good growth options have their cash valued at a premium relative to firms with poor growth prospects and that nearer financial distress and access to capital decreases the value of cash.

In this paper we focus on the effects of corporate governance on the value of excess cash, as this part of cash holdings is most easily accessible by management to derive “private benefits”. As pointed out by Myers and Rajan (1998), it is easier to make cash disappear than to make a plant disappear. We argue that it is even easier to make excess cash disappear, as this part of the firm’s cash holdings is not needed for other, economically motivated purposes such as financing new investment opportunities. We are interested in the valuation of excess cash by the market and especially in the influence of corporate governance on this valuation. A first attempt to examine this issue was made by Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) for U.S. firms. Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) find that governance has a positive effect on the value of excess cash and on the marginal value of total cash. In particular, the market value of excess cash for firms that have poor internal or external corporate governance in the form of extensive anti-takeover provisions and a low level of large shareholder monitoring, respectively, is found to be approximately one-half of the value of excess cash for firms that are well governed. Depending on the measure of corporate governance, the marginal value of \$1.00 held by a poorly governed firm varies between \$0.42 and \$0.88, compared to \$1.27 to \$1.62 for a well governed firm.

Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) further show that poorly governed firms dissipate cash more quickly² and in such a way that they experience lower operating performance. Explanations given by Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) for the lower value of (excess) cash for poorly governed firms are that these firms invest (more) money in low return projects³ and that excess cash may make managers “lazy” in the sense that it reduces their incentives to control costs, improve margins etc.

In contrast to Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007), our study analyses the relation between *four* specific governance mechanisms and excess cash, i.e. Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board functioning. Our unique governance dataset provided by Deminor⁴ makes it possible to pinpoint which governance provisions influence the value of excess cash and which ones do not. In addition, we focus on the effects of corporate governance on the value of excess cash for a sample of large publicly listed European firms.

To determine the effects of corporate governance on the value of excess cash we follow the methodology of Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007). We first use a cash model based on Opler et al. (1999) to determine the level of normal or “optimal” cash holdings and define excess cash as the difference between the actual cash holdings and the predicted normal cash holdings. We then employ value regressions as used in Fama and French (1998) and return regressions as used by Faulkender and Wang (2006) to determine the value of (positive) excess cash.

Our main empirical results can be summarized as follows. First, we find that the value of excess cash is positively related to the score for the corporate governance

² This finding is in accordance with Harford et al. (2008) who document a positive relation between corporate governance and cash reserves for U.S. firms. Cross-country (worldwide) evidence also shows that greater shareholder rights are associated with lower cash holdings, see e.g., Dittmar et al. (2003) and Pinkowitz et al. (2004).

³ Harford et al. (2008) find that poorly governed U.S. firms dissipate their cash reserves more quickly primarily on value-reducing acquisitions than well governed firms, see also Harford (1999). Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007), however, show that the value effects of excess cash and the reduction in operating performance cannot fully be explained by spending excess cash on acquisitions.

⁴ Deminor offers since 1993 corporate governance ratings. Deminor was acquired by Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) in 2005. ISS was acquired by RiskMetrics in 2007.

measure of Takeover defences.⁵ In other words, excess cash held by firms with less anti-takeover provisions (low management rights) is valued higher than excess cash held by more protected firms (high management rights). Other corporate governance measures do not have a significant effect on the valuation of excess cash. For non-UK firms we find that the value of €1 of excess cash is only €0.89 for the lower Takeover defences quartile and €1.45 for the upper quartile. We interpret this finding as follows. The value of excess cash of firms with high management rights is relatively low, because the capital market cannot correct nor prevent the misuse of these cash holdings. Cash holdings of these firms are accordingly valued below “face value”. On the other hand, firms with low management rights run the risk of being taken over if they destroy value (now or probably in the future) by investing in negative NPV projects or by operating extremely inefficient. Because of this threat of control over the amount of excess cash, the probability that it will be allocated wrongly is smaller and hence excess cash is valued higher.

Second, we find that firms with more anti-takeover provisions hold relatively less (excess) cash. In addition, those firms with high management rights spend their excess cash more quickly *and* on less profitable investments than firms with low management rights (that is, high governance scores). This indicates that indeed well governed firms operate under the fear of the capital market for misallocation of their excess cash holdings. The other governance mechanisms do not seem to be strong enough to convince the capital market that management will act in the shareholders’ best interests.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In section 2 we discuss the Deminor governance data. In section 3 we present the models we use to estimate normal and excess cash levels and the relation between corporate governance and the value of excess cash. Data and summary statistics on cash are provided in the same section. In section 4 we report our empirical results. We conclude in Section 5.

⁵ Anti-takeover provisions that prevent a successful acquisition by a bidder are seen as an indication of poor corporate governance. This is comparable with the interpretation of the Gompers et al. (2003) measure.

2 Corporate governance data

We use Deminor ratings to measure the quality of firm-level corporate governance. These ratings cover firms included in the FTSEurofirst 300 Index for the years 2000-2004. The Deminor ratings are based on 300 different governance indicators that refer to internationally accepted standards, as outlined by the International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN), the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Conference Board (Deminor Rating, 2004).^{6,7} The different indicators or criteria can be classified into four categories: rights and duties of shareholders (referred to as Shareholder rights in the remainder of the paper); range of takeover defences (Takeover defences); disclosure on financial matters and corporate governance (Disclosure); and Board structure and functioning (Board). For each category a rating is available on a scale from 1 to 10, where a score of 10 (1) corresponds to the best (worst) possible governance quality. The total governance score is simply the sum of the rating scores of the four categories.

The first category of governance criteria, Shareholder rights, concerns the question whether shareholders can exert sufficient power to determine corporate action. The score is based on i) the 'one share - one vote - one dividend' principle; ii) access to and voting procedures at general meetings, and iii) maintenance of pre-emptive rights. Firms that respect the control and ownership roles of shareholders, score high on the 'one share - one vote - one dividend' principle. Deminor evaluates whether companies submit voting issues that are perceived as particularly significant to the general meeting of shareholders and assesses the voting structure. Furthermore, companies should respect the pre-emptive rights of the existing shareholders as these stakeholders would like to prevent dilution of their voting or economic power.

The second category, Takeover defences, examines the extent to which the firm attempts to decrease the likelihood of a hostile takeover through the adoption of anti-

⁶ The Deminor rating methodology further takes into consideration the main orientations chosen by national Codes of Best Practice, among which: the Combined Code in the UK (2003); the Vienot reports and the Bouton report in France (1995, 1999 and 2002); the Kodex in Germany (2002); the Preda Code in Italy (1999); the Tabaksblat Code in The Netherlands (2003).

⁷ About the same criteria are used by Standard & Poor's for their corporate governance score (Standard & Poor's, 2002). This, taken together with the fact that all of these institutions have more or less the same ideas concerning good corporate governance, leads us to conclude that the Deminor rating is a representative measure for the quality of a firm's corporate governance.

takeover provisions. Deminor examines the presence and strength of anti-takeover devices such as poison pills, golden parachutes, core shareholdings and extensive cross-shareholdings. To achieve a high score for this aspect of governance, the range of takeover defences should lead to a favourable bidding process and not preclude the success of a takeover attempt per se.

The third category, Disclosure, measures whether shareholders are able to obtain convenient and comprehensive information about the company's financial matters as well as its governance characteristics. Deminor analyses for instance the quantity and quality of non-financial information, such as the diversity and independence of board members, board committees, accounting standards and information on major shareholders of the company.

The fourth category, Board, measures issues relating to the governance of a Board, such as the presence of independent directors, division between the role of Chairman and Chief Executive and the election of the board.

- insert Table 1 about here -

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of the governance scores for our sample, comprising 271 large European firms over the period 2000-2004 (905 firm-year observations). We observe a positive trend in the overall governance scores, as well as in the sub-scores. The average total score in 2000 is equal to 19.02, which gradually increases to 23.84 in 2004. This trend is in line with the increased attention paid to governance structures by policy makers, see footnote 6 for a list of National Codes of Best Practice, and the subsequent firm actions to improve their corporate governance.⁸

- insert Table 2 about here -

Tables 2 and 3 present the governance scores by country and industry, respectively. The extensive investor rights in common law countries such as the United Kingdom and Ireland (LaPorta et al., 1998) are confirmed by the relatively high governance scores for firms in these countries. The average scores for the United

⁸ We note that the cross-section of firms varies across the different years in the sample period. We find a similar positive trend when restricting the sample to those firms for which ratings are available over the complete sample period.

Kingdom and Ireland are equal to 27.93 and 28.09, respectively. The average scores for these countries are higher than the overall European average for all four categories, with the difference being most pronounced for Takeover defences. Interestingly, even when leaving the UK and Ireland out of consideration, the cross-country variation in the average score for Takeover defences is considerably larger than for the other three governance categories, ranging between 0.25 for Portugal and 5.64 for Finland. Also note that the number of observations varies widely across countries, from just 2 for Luxembourg to 264 for the UK.

- insert Table 3 about here -

Across industries, we observe from Table 3 that Construction, Metal producers, Metal product manufacturers and Tobacco have relatively high total governance scores. These relatively high scores are (at least partly) due to the UK country effect given that 10 of the 32 Construction observations, 14 of the 15 Metal producers observations, 5 of the 10 Metal product manufacturers observations and 14 of the 19 Tobacco observations concern UK (or Irish) firms. However, controlling for country (and year effects), we still find higher total governance scores for the Construction, Metal product manufacturers and Tobacco industries.⁹

3 Models and data

3.1 Models

To determine the level of excess cash we first need to estimate the level of normal or “optimal” cash holdings for a firm. The regression model that we use for this purpose includes variables that are used in prior literature on the determinants of cash holdings in imperfect capital markets, including Kim et al. (1998), Opler et al. (1999), Ferreira and Vilela (2004), and Ozkan and Ozkan (2004). Our main specification for the determination of the level of normal cash holdings is given by

⁹ To control for country and year effects we regress the total governance scores on country dummies and year dummies and compute industry averages for the residuals from this model. In that case, besides Construction, Metal product manufacturers and Tobacco also Automotive, Chemicals, Electrical, Electronics, Machinery and equipment and Textiles have mean scores above the overall average. Below average scores are found for Aerospace, Drugs, cosmetics and health care, Paper and Transportation.

$$\frac{Cash_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 RealAssets_{i,t} + \beta_2 \frac{CF_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_3 \frac{NWC_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_4 Sigma_{i,t} + \beta_5 \frac{MV_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_6 \frac{RD_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + YFE + FFE + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

where (data source codes are listed in Appendix A): $Cash_{i,t}$ = Cash and Cash Equivalents of firm i at time t , $NA_{i,t}$ = Net Assets (= Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents) at time t , $RealAssets_{i,t}$ = Total Assets at time t inflated to 2005 prices, $NWC_{i,t}$ = Net Working Capital (= Working Capital minus Cash and Cash Equivalents) at time t , $Sigma_{i,t}$ = industry average of prior 6 year standard deviation of CF/NA , $MV_{i,t}$ = Year-End Market Capitalization plus Total Debt at time t , $RD_{i,t}$ = Research and Development expenses (set to 0 if missing) over year t , YFE = Year Fixed Effects, and FFE = Firm Fixed Effects.

Our main specification includes measures for size, cash flow, cash substitutes, risk, growth options, and costs of financial distress. These variables are commonly used as proxies for the determinants of normal cash holdings that arise through the transactions motive and the savings motive, where the latter refers to the incentive to accumulate cash for financing new investment opportunities when external finance is costly, see Opler et al. (1999). Size plays a double role, in the sense that it acts both as a measure of the transactions motive as well as a proxy for access to financial markets. Cash flow and net working capital are interpreted as substitutes for cash. The market-to-book ratio and R&D expenses serve as proxies for growth opportunities, information asymmetry, and financial costs of distress. We expect a negative coefficient for size and net working capital and a positive coefficient for growth opportunities, R&D expenses and risk. The expected sign for cash flow is positive according to the pecking order theory and negative according to the trade-off theory. The year dummies are included to account for macroeconomic factors which may influence overall demand and supply of liquidity. The firm fixed effects control for the fact that due to idiosyncratic reasons some firms may consistently hold higher or lower normal cash levels than required for economic reasons. Excess cash is defined as the difference between the actual cash holdings and the estimated normal cash holdings, that is, the residual from (1). Following Dittmar and Marht-Smith (2007), however, we do include the firm fixed effects as part of excess cash, as this does not reflect the generally accepted economic reasons for holding cash, such as operational

needs or future investments.¹⁰ As Dittmar and Marht-Smith (2007), we include the year fixed effects as part of excess cash as well.

Following Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007), to determine the effect – if any – of corporate governance on the value of excess cash, we estimate value regressions based on Fama and French (1998). The dependent variable is the market-to-book ratio, which is taken as a measure of total firm value (equity and debt). The regression model includes control variables representing factors that are likely to affect investors' expectations of future net cash flows. Specifically, the control variables are past changes, future changes, and current levels of earnings, R&D expenses, dividends, interest expenses, as well as past and future net assets, and future changes of the market value of the firm. Given that we aim to measure the effect of excess cash on firm value and, in particular, the influence of corporate governance on this effect, we also include excess cash (scaled by net assets) and the interaction between the governance score and excess cash. In addition, the governance score itself is included to control for the fact that corporate governance may affect firm value also through other channels besides excess cash. In sum, for each governance measure, i.e. the Total governance score and the sub-scores on Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board, we estimate the following regression:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{MV_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \frac{E_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_2 \frac{dE_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_3 \frac{dE_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_4 \frac{RD_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_5 \frac{dRD_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} \\
& + \beta_6 \frac{dRD_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_7 \frac{Div_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_8 \frac{dDiv_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_9 \frac{dDiv_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{10} \frac{I_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{11} \frac{dI_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} \\
& + \beta_{12} \frac{dI_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{13} \frac{dNA_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{14} \frac{dNA_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{15} \frac{dMV_{i,t+1}}{NA_{i,t}} + \beta_{17} \frac{XCash_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} \\
& + \beta_{16} GOV_{i,t} + \beta_{18} GOV_{i,t} \frac{XCash_{i,t}}{NA_{i,t}} + YFE + FFE + \varepsilon_{i,t}
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where $dX_{i,t}$ indicates a change in variable X from time $t-1$ to t , and $MV_{i,t}$ = Year End Market Capitalization plus Total Debt at time t , $NA_{i,t}$ = Net Assets (= Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents) at time t , $E_{i,t}$ = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) over year t , $RD_{i,t}$ = Research and Development expenses (set to 0 if missing) over year t , $Div_{i,t}$ = Common Dividends over year t , $I_{i,t}$ = Interest Expenses over year t , $XCash_{i,t}$ = Excess Cash (= Total Cash and Cash Equivalents minus the normal level of cash from equation (1)) at time t , $GOV_{i,t}$ = Governance measure, which is the

¹⁰ For example, Foley et al. (2007) show that US multinationals hold cash, in part, as a consequence of the tax costs associated with repatriating foreign income.

governance score for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure or Board, or the overall score for these four categories, YFE = Year Fixed Effects and FFE = Firm Fixed Effects. We include year fixed and firm fixed effects to capture macroeconomic and time trend effects and unobserved heterogeneity and fixed industry effects, respectively.

Because we are interested in the value of a firm's cash 'surplus' we estimate the value regression using only those firm-year observations for which excess cash is positive. The coefficient of key interest in model (2) obviously is β_{18} . If the quality of corporate governance positively influences the value of excess cash, this coefficient for the interaction term between the governance score and excess cash should be positive.

In addition to the value regression model as given in (2), we estimate an alternative model where we focus on value effects of *changes* in excess cash instead of levels. In this model, which is based on Faulkender and Wang (2006), the dependent variable is the excess stock return, while the regressors of interest are the change in excess cash and its interaction with the governance score. The main specification of this return model is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
r_{i,t} - R_{i,t} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \frac{XCash_{i,t-1}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_2 * \frac{dE_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_3 * \frac{dNA_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_4 * \frac{dRD_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} \\
& + \beta_5 * \frac{dI_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_6 * \frac{dDiv_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_7 \frac{XCash_{i,t-1}}{ME_{i,t-1}} + \beta_8 * L_{i,t} + \beta_9 * \frac{NF_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} \\
& + \beta_{10} * \left(\frac{XCash_{i,t-1}}{ME_{i,t-1}} * \frac{dXCash_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} \right) + \beta_{11} * \left(L_{i,t} \frac{dXCash_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} \right) + \beta_{12} * \left(GOV_{i,t} \frac{dXCash_{i,t}}{ME_{i,t-1}} \right) \\
& + \beta_{13} * GOV_{i,t} + YFE + FFE + \varepsilon_{i,t}
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where, $dX_{i,t}$ indicates a change in X from time $t-1$ to t , and $r_{i,t}$ = stock return over year t , $R_{i,t}$ = market model return over year t (we estimate the market model using the year $t-1$ arithmetic returns derived from the daily stock return index of each firm and the FTSEurofirst 300 Index), $XCash_{i,t}$ = Excess Cash (= Total Cash and Cash Equivalents minus the normal level of cash from equation (1)) at time t , $ME_{i,t}$ = Market Value equity (= Market Capitalization) at time t , $E_{i,t}$ = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) over year t , $NA_{i,t}$ = Net Assets (= Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents) at time t , $RD_{i,t}$ = Research and Development expenses (set to 0 if missing) over year t , $L_{i,t}$ = Leverage (= $Total\ Debt_{i,t} / (Total\ Debt_{i,t} + ME_{i,t})$) at time t , $NF_{i,t}$ = New Finance (= Net New Equity Issues (Sale of Common & Preferred stock minus Purchase of Common & Preferred Stock) + New Debt Issues (Long Term Debt

Issuance minus Long Term Debt Reduction)) over year t , $GOV_{i,t}$ = Governance measure and YFE = Year Fixed Effects and FFE = Firm Fixed Effects. In addition to the excess return we will also use the percent change in market capitalization $(ME_{i,t} - ME_{i,t-1}) / ME_{i,t-1}$ as dependent variable in (3).

The control variables in the return regression as given in (3) account for firm-specific characteristics that may be correlated with both returns and cash holdings due to changes in profitability ($E_{i,t}$), investment ($NA_{i,t}$ and $RD_{i,t}$) and financing ($I_{i,t}$, $Div_{i,t}$, $L_{i,t}$ and $NF_{i,t}$), see Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007).

Again we are interested in the value of a cash surplus, and therefore we estimate the return regression on those firm-year observations with positive excess cash at $t-1$. The key coefficient in this model is β_{12} . If the quality of one or more corporate governance measures positively influences the value of excess cash, the coefficient for the interaction term between the governance score and the change in excess cash should be positive. Using the estimates of (3) we can also determine the difference in marginal value of €1 held by poorly governed firms compared to well governed firms.

3.2 Data

Our sample consists of publicly traded European firms that were included in the FTSEurofirst 300 Index at some point between 2000 and 2004 and were given a governance rating by Deminor. We retrieve data items for these firms—as far as available—for the longer period from 1990 to 2005. Firm data is obtained from the Worldscope database, Datastream and Thomson Financial Database. Variable identifiers are listed in Appendix A. We exclude financial firms (Worldscope Industry Group 4300), because their business involves inventories of marketable securities that are included in cash, and because of their need to meet statutory capital requirements.¹¹ Some firms were excluded from the sample due to data problems.¹²

¹¹ We do not exclude the Utilities sector as in Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) since this would seriously limit the size of our sample.

¹² No reliable data could be obtained for Allied Domecq (FIN), Sonera (FR), Orange (FR), Pchiney (FR), Rexel (FR), Telecom Italia Mobile (IT) and Terra Networks (SP). Due to mergers also no reliable data could be obtained for Royal Dutch Shell and LogicaCMG (UK). In addition, we exclude Dampskbselskabet Svendborg for this company was incorporated twice, with different governance ratings. We also exclude Vivendi Environment for this company is a subsidiary of Vivendi which also has a Deminor rating.

As discussed in Section 2, various aspects of the corporate governance quality of the firms is measured by means of the Deminor ratings, which are available for the years 2000-2004. Year t ratings are published at the beginning of year $t+1$.

To mitigate the impact of outliers on our results, we winsorize all variables except the governance scores at the mean plus or minus three times the standard deviation. In case of ratios, only the ratio is winsorized. The effects of price inflation are handled by inflating the variables to 2005 prices, using the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) obtained from the European Central Bank.

We estimate the normal cash model as given in (1) over the years 1990-2005, and both the value regression in (2) and the return regression in (3) over the years 2000-2004. The maximum number of firm-year observations for the period 1990-2005 is 3,831, while the maximum number for the period 2000-2004 is 1,340. The sample includes observations for 271 unique firms.

- insert Table 4 about here -

Table 4 shows the number of firm-year observations and summary statistics for the cash-to-assets ratio per country for the period 1990-2005. The overall mean of the cash-to-assets ratio (Cash and Cash Equivalents divided by Net Assets) is 15.6%. Although for most countries the average cash-to-assets ratio is close to this overall mean, for some countries it deviates considerably. Switzerland and Ireland have relatively high average cash-to-assets ratios of 26.3% and 45.8%, respectively. Countries with relatively low cash-to-assets ratios are Austria, Portugal and Spain with averages equal to 3.8%, 6.0% and 9.5%, respectively. According to Ferreira and Vilela (2004), this cross-country heterogeneity can be a consequence of different accounting standards as well as different institutional environments, including bankruptcy laws, the state of development of capital markets, and patterns of corporate governance.¹³

¹³ We note that these cross-country differences in our sample should be interpreted with care, as the number of observations for countries such as Ireland, Austria and Portugal are limited. Nevertheless, Ferreira and Vilela (2004) also report a relatively high average cash-to-assets ratio for Ireland and relatively low averages for Austria and Portugal, see also Dittmar et al. (2003). Our overall average ratio of 15.6% is rather close to the mean of 14.8% reported by Ferreira and Vilela (2004) for a sample of firms from EMU countries over the period 1987-2000.

Appendix B presents the same summary statistics for the cash-to-assets ratio per country for the shorter period 2000-2004 that is used to estimate the value and return regressions. Generally, these correspond quite closely to the numbers in Table 4.

- insert Table 5 about here -

Table 5 presents summary statistics for the cash-to-assets ratio by industry for the period 1990-2005, while Appendix C shows these for the period 2000-2004. We observe substantial differences across industries, with the mean ratio ranging from a minimum of 0.034 for Paper to a maximum of 0.283 for Drugs, cosmetics and health care, and Electronics. As far as these industry effects are not accounted for by our economic regressors in the normal cash model and as long as they are constant over time, they will be captured by the firm specific dummies included in (1).

4 Empirical results

4.1 Cash model

The results of the cash model are presented in Table 6. Column 1 presents the results of our main specification as given in (1). The results of this model are used to determine excess cash. In columns 2 and 3, we consider model variations based on Opler et al. (1999) and Ferreira and Vilela (2004), which include Leverage (Total Debt divided by Net Assets), a Dividend dummy (the dummy equals 1 if a firm pays out dividend and 0 otherwise) as well as Capital Expenditures (Capital Expenditures divided by Net Assets). We find that cash-to-assets increases with investment opportunities (market to book), the magnitude of the cash flow (Cash Flow / Assets), industry risk (sigma industry) and R&D expenditures (R&D / Assets). Cash-to-assets decreases with liquidity (Net Working Capital / assets). The relation with leverage is significantly positive, while there is neither a significant relation with capital expenditure nor with dividend and size. These findings are mostly consistent with previous empirical studies on the determinants of cash holdings (Ferreira and Vilela, 2004, Opler et al., 1999, Ozkan and Ozkan, 2004, Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith 2007).

- insert Table 6 about here -

4.2 Corporate governance and the value of excess cash

We estimate our value regression as given in (2) on all firm-year observations with positive excess cash at time t . Table 7 presents the results. In column 1, we use the sum of the four separate governance scores as governance measure, while in columns 2-5 we use the sub-scores for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board, respectively. We find that good governance, as measured by the total score, has a significantly positive effect on the value of excess cash. The results in columns 2-5 reveal that this relation is driven purely by the Takeover defences governance measure. The coefficient on the interaction term between excess cash and this governance measure is positive (0.508) and significant (p-value of 0.038).¹⁴ We interpret this outcome as follows. The management of firms with a low score for Takeover defences have good possibilities to prohibit being acquired by a hostile bidder. The ‘management rights’ for these firms are high. If these firms hold excess cash and destroy value because of negative NPV projects (such as overpaid acquisitions) or inefficiency, the capital market is in the worst case not able to take over the firm and to disgorge the cash in order to prevent it from being wasted. The value of their excess cash is accordingly, relatively low. However, if well governed firms hold excess cash, the capital market can, if she wishes, take over the firm and extract the cash if necessary. Because of this threat of control over the amount of excess cash, the probability that it will be allocated wrongly is smaller and, hence, excess cash is valued higher.

- insert Table 7 about here -

In Table 8, where the governance score is Takeover defences, we report the results of alternative specifications. In column 1, we include normal cash as obtained from the cash model as extra control variable, while in column 2 we also include the interaction term between normal cash and the corporate governance measure Takeover defences. As expected, the coefficient on the additional interaction term is insignificant. Normal cash as part of cash reserves for daily operations and investments is not valued differently between well and poorly governed firms.

¹⁴ In untabulated results, we use excess cash as estimated by the models in columns 2 and 3 in Table 6. The results confirm the finding that Takeover defences have a significant and positive influence on the value of excess cash.

However, the interaction term on corporate governance and excess cash remains positive and significant, in both columns 1 and 2. In columns 3 and 4, we exclude insignificant control variables from our main value specification (column 3 in Table 7). Our results are robust for these alternative specifications.

- insert Table 8 about here -

Note that since we use the M/B ratio as proxy for growth opportunities in our cash model and as proxy for firm value in our value model, it is plausible that the excess cash variable in the value model is related to firm value because of investment opportunity hedging needs rather than direct value implications. However, our coefficient of interest is not the coefficient for Excess cash (in total) but primarily the coefficient on the interaction term between excess cash and governance. Although the total effect of excess cash on the value of the firm could be biased by the use of M/B as proxy for growth in the cash model, we assume this is not the case for the coefficient of the interaction term (see Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith, 2007).¹⁵

Governance may be endogenously determined with value as well (see Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith, 2007). In untabulated results, we estimate our value regression using the 2 year lagged governance score to avoid this endogeneity issue. The results confirm that Takeover defences have a significant and positive impact on the value of excess cash holdings.

As an alternative way to determine the effects of corporate governance on the value of excess cash and to directly assess the marginal value of excess cash holdings we estimate the return model as given in (3). Table 9 presents the results. Given the results from the value regressions, we expect that the governance measure Takeover defences significantly increases the value of excess cash. Columns 1-3 present the results where we use the percent increase of market capitalization as dependent variable, while columns 4-6 present results where the market model excess return is the dependent variable.

¹⁵ If we estimate the cash model with the three year lagged sales growth instead of the M/B ratio as proxy for growth opportunities or without proxy for growth opportunities, we still find a significantly positive coefficient for the interaction term between excess cash and governance measure Takeover defences. The results of these alternative cash models are consistent with the results presented in Table 8 and Table 9.

- insert Table 9 about here -

The results in model [1] confirm that the stock market places a higher value on excess cash for well governed firms relative to poorly governed firms. If we split the sample in non-UK and UK firms then we find that the coefficient is highly significant for non-UK firms.¹⁶

The results in column 4 with excess return as dependent variable do not indicate that governance pays off. However, if we again split the sample in non-UK and UK firms, we find a highly significant positive coefficient on the interaction term GOV t.d. x ΔL XCash / ME for the non-UK firms. This implies that for non-UK firms, the marginal value of excess cash is higher for well governed firms than for poorly governed firms. For the non-UK firms we calculate the marginal value of €1 of excess cash, which is equal to the sum of the coefficient on the change in excess cash (ΔL XCash) and the coefficients on the interaction variables that include the change in excess cash times the 'in sample means' of the regressors interacting with the change in excess cash. The results are remarkable. The marginal value of €1 XCash for the non-UK firms following model [5] then is equal to € 1.14 on average. However, the value of €1 excess cash is only €0.89 for the lower Governance t.d. quartile and €1.45 for the upper quartile. This finding is consistent with Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007).

4.3 Corporate governance and the use of excess cash

The results from both the value regressions and returns regressions indicate that excess cash held by poorly governed firms in the form of extensive takeover defences is valued at a discount. As discussed in the introduction, previous research for US firms has documented that poorly governed firms hold relatively high levels of (excess) cash and spend their excess cash more quickly than well governed firms. We

¹⁶ The difference in the results between non-UK and UK firms could imply that the relevance of Shareholder rights for the valuation of unexpected changes in the level of excess cash is higher for non-UK firms than for UK firms. Alternatively, it could be that for this small sample of UK-firms with in general high scores for governance component Takeover defences, it is difficult to capture the effect of governance on the value of excess cash.

conclude this section by examining whether these findings also apply to our sample of European firms.

First, to analyse the influence of the quality of corporate governance on the level of excess cash holdings, we return to the cash regression model in (1). We re-estimate this model, but including the corporate governance scores. Results are reported in columns 4 and 5 of Table 6. Actual cash holdings are positively related to the total governance rating (see column 4), which is driven by the government measure Takeover defences (see column 5). Note that the positive coefficient for Takeover defences means that firms with less anti-takeover provisions hold more cash than firms with more takeover defences. Since we do not include governance variables in our main specification for normal cash holdings as given in (1), this result implies that firms with a high score on the corporate governance measure Takeover defences hold more excess cash.¹⁷ This result is consistent with Harford et al. (2008) who find that firms in the U.S. with weaker corporate governance have smaller cash reserves.¹⁸

Harford et al. (2008) suggest that firms with weaker corporate governance dissipate their cash reserves more quickly than do managers of firms with stronger governance, see also Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007). To analyze whether similar differences in excess cash spending between well and poorly governed firms show up in our sample of European firms, we consider those firm-year observations with both positive excess cash at time $t-1$ and a decline in excess cash between $t-1$ and t . Using those observations we regress the change in excess cash on the four governance scores including year fixed and firm fixed effects, that is:

$$\frac{XCash_{i,t} - Xcash_{i,t-1}}{Assets_{i,t-1}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ShareholderRights + \beta_2 TakeoverDefences + \beta_3 Disclosure + \beta_4 Board + FFE + YFE + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (4)$$

where $Assets_{i,t}$ = Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalent at time $t-1$.

¹⁷ If we regress excess cash on the four corporate governance scores, including firm fixed and year fixed effects, we find a significant coefficient for governance measure Takeover defences (coefficient is 0.005 and a p-value of 0.000) and insignificant coefficients for the other three governance measures.

¹⁸ Our results contrast with Dittmar et al. (2003) who find that corporations in countries (worldwide) where shareholder rights are not well protected hold up to twice as much cash as corporations in countries with good shareholder protection.

The results are presented in column 1 of Table 10. The positive coefficient for Takeover defences indicates that the reduction in excess cash is indeed higher for firms with a low takeover defences governance score. Put differently, firms with a high score for Takeover defences, spend their excess cash less quickly. This finding is in agreement with the results by e.g. Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) and Harford et al. (2008).¹⁹ In column 2 we present the results where the change in Excess cash is normalized by the market value of equity at time $t-1$. The results are similar as in column 1.²⁰

- insert Table 10 about here -

The finding that poorly governed firms spend their excess cash more quickly than well governed firms need not necessarily be a bad thing. On the contrary, given that excess cash is not held for economically motivated purposes, spending it may be valued positively. What is crucial, of course, is how management uses the available excess cash. The results in Tables 7 and 8, indicating that the value of excess cash for poorly governed firms is substantially lower, suggest that those firms may not be spending their money in the best possible way. Following Dittmar and Marht-Smith (2007), we examine this issue indirectly by analyzing the return on assets (ROA) for those firms spending part of their excess cash. Specifically, we estimate the following regression²¹:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ROA_{i,t} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \frac{XCash_{i,t-1}}{Assets_{i,t-1}} + \beta_2 GOV_{i,t-1} + \beta_3 \frac{XCash_{i,t-1}}{Assets_{i,t-1}} GOV_{i,t-1} \\
 & + \beta_4 LN(RealAssets_{i,t}) + \beta_5 \frac{PPE_{i,t}}{Assets_{i,t}} + \beta_6 ROA_{i,t-1} + YFE + FFE + \varepsilon_{i,t}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

¹⁹ Pinkowitz (2000) finds that the probability that a firm will be acquired decreases with cash and states that managers may hold cash to entrench themselves at shareholder's expense. Following this line of reasoning, firms with a high score for Takeover defences may hold higher levels of cash to protect themselves from being targeted.

²⁰ To analyze whether governance influences the decision to accumulate excess cash, we estimate the regression in (4) for the sample of firm-year observations with both negative excess cash at time $t-1$ and an increase in excess cash between $t-1$ and t . We do not find any relation between the accumulation of excess cash and governance. This finding is in accordance with Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007).

²¹ The equation is similar to equation (3) of Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) and controls for size, asset structure and lagged industry adjusted ROA.

where $ROA_{i,t}$ = EBIT in year t divided by Assets at time t minus Cash and Cash Equivalents at time t minus industry average ROA , $XCash_{i,t}$ = Excess Cash at time t (= Total Cash and Cash Equivalents minus the normal level of cash from equation (1) at time t), $GOV_{i,t-1}$ is the governance score takeover defences at $t-1$, $Assets_{i,t-1}$ = Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents at time t , $RealNA_{i,t}$ = Total Assets at time t inflated to 2005 prices, $PPE_{i,t}$ = Property, Plant and Equipment at time t .

We are interested in the coefficient of the interaction term between lagged excess cash and the lagged governance measure. A positive coefficient (β_3) on this interaction term indicates that for every euro of excess cash held at time $t-1$, firms with bad corporate governance who used up excess cash experience a lower ROA in that year compared to firms with good corporate governance. The results in Table 11 show that this indeed is the case, cf. Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007). The coefficient on the interaction term is significantly positive except – surprisingly – for the corporate governance measure Takeover defences (see column 3). However, if we replace $ROA_{i,t}$ by $ROA_{i,t+1}$ we find a significantly positive coefficient for takeover defences, while the coefficients of the other governance scores remain significantly positive.²²

- insert Table 11 about here -

The lower value of excess cash held by poorly governed firms could thus be explained by the negative influence of their spending on the ROA. Because of the lack of corporate control, managers of firms with high management rights can potentially destroy value. If these firms had no anti-takeover provisions, the capital market would probably have made corrective actions by taking over control in order to prevent future wasteful spending.²³

²² If we regress acquisitions divided by net assets on the lagged amount of excess cash and on total governance - including fixed firm and fixed year effect - and we restrict the sample to firms with positive lagged excess cash, we find no relation between acquisitions and the quality of corporate governance. And we do not find evidence that acquisitions have a significant impact on the return on assets.

²³ Faleye (2004) investigates the role of proxy fights in relation to cash holdings. Faleye (2004) finds that proxy fight targets hold 23% more cash than comparable firms and that following a contest, executive turnover and special cash distributions to shareholders increase.

5 Conclusions

In this paper we examine the relation between the quality of corporate governance and the value of excess cash for large European firms (FTSEurofirst 300). We use Deminor ratings for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board as proxies for the quality of corporate governance. Following the approach of Dittmar and Mahrt-Smith (2007) we first estimate a cash model to determine the level of normal cash holdings and subsequently the level of excess cash. Next, we analyze the influence of governance on the value of excess cash. We find that the value of excess cash is positively related to the governance Takeover defence score only. For non-UK firms we find that the value of €1 of excess cash is only €0.89 for the lower Takeover defences scores quartile and €1.45 for the upper quartile. Firms that (potentially) invest in negative NPV projects, and cannot be corrected by being taken over, are valued lower accordingly. We find no relation between the value of excess cash and the quality of firms' corporate governance categories Shareholder rights, Disclosure and Board. Given our empirical results, only the market for corporate control seems strong enough to prevent managers from wasting excess cash.

The level of excess cash is also related inversely to the extent of takeover defences, while firms with positive excess cash and a low quality of corporate governance spend a larger part of their excess cash than firms with a high quality of corporate governance. We further find that governance positively influences the ROA in the years after the year of spending. If we assume that projects that lower the ROA are negative NPV projects, the "value destructive investing behaviour" of poorly governed firms could explain the value differential of excess cash between well and poorly governed firms.

Appendix A Variables and variable codes

The first column shows the variable name and the second columns shows the database identifiers. WS stands for Worldscope database. DS stands for Datastream database, TF stands for Thomson Financial Database.

Table A.1 Data variables identifiers

Variable	Identifier
Acquisitions	WS.NetAssetsFrAcquisitionsCFStmt
Capital Expenditures	WS.CapitalExpendCFstd
Cash and Cash Equivalents	WS.CashAndEquivGeneric
Cash Flow	WS.CashFlow
Dividend	WS.CommonDividendsCash
EBIT	WS.EarningsBeforeInterestAndTaxes
EBITDA	WS.EarningsBeforeIntTaxesAndDepr
Income Tax	WS.IncomeTaxes
Industry code	WS.IndustryGroup
Interest expenses	TF.InterestExpenseonDebt
Long Term Debt Issuance	WS.LTDebtIssuanceCFStmt
Long Term Debt Reduction	WS.LTDebtReductionCFStmt
Market capitalization	WS.YrEndMarketCap
Working Capital	WS.WorkingCapBalSht
Property, Plant & Equipment	WS.TotalPropPlantEquipNet
Purchase of Common & Preferred Stock	WS.PurchOfComAndPfdStkCFStmt
R&D	WS.ResearchAndDevelopmentExpense
Return index	DS.ReturnIndex
Return on Assets	WS.ReturnOnAssets
Sale of Common & Preferred Stock	WS.SaleOfComAndPfdStkCFStmt
Sales Growth 3Yr	WS.Sales3YrGrowth
Share Price	DS.PriceClose
Total Assets	WS.TotalAssets
Total Debt	WS.TotalDebt
Total shares outstanding	DS.CommonSharesOutstanding

Appendix B Cash-to-assets per country, 2000-2004

Table B.1 Summary statistics of cash-to-assets by country, 2000-2004.

The cash-to-assets ratio is defined as Cash and Cash Equivalents divided by Net Assets, where Net Assets is Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents. The cash-to-assets ratio is winsorized at the mean plus and minus three times the standard deviation. The rightmost column in the table shows the number of observations.

Country	25th		75th		Std. Dev.	N
	Mean	Percentile	Median	Percentile		
Austria	0.030	0.005	0.027	0.041	0.032	15
Belgium	0.118	0.043	0.088	0.174	0.088	30
Switzerland	0.244	0.101	0.225	0.357	0.174	90
Denmark	0.126	0.062	0.113	0.158	0.088	24
Finland	0.172	0.018	0.028	0.159	0.291	20
France	0.167	0.055	0.106	0.186	0.184	234
Germany	0.126	0.035	0.075	0.162	0.143	165
Greece	0.172	0.010	0.045	0.149	0.274	25
Ireland	0.455	0.160	0.322	0.830	0.319	15
Italy	0.094	0.043	0.083	0.125	0.089	73
Luxembourg	0.066	0.047	0.056	0.083	0.031	15
Netherlands	0.164	0.053	0.099	0.219	0.158	80
Norway	0.169	0.073	0.097	0.256	0.153	20
Portugal	0.081	0.012	0.027	0.184	0.096	10
Spain	0.114	0.024	0.079	0.137	0.123	80
Sweden	0.168	0.044	0.082	0.156	0.230	70
United Kingdom	0.133	0.037	0.070	0.156	0.162	374
All	0.149	0.041	0.087	0.177	0.173	1340

Appendix C Cash-to-assets per industry, 2000-2004

Table C.1 Summary statistics of cash-to-assets by industry, 2000-2004.

The cash-to-assets ratio is defined as Cash and Cash Equivalents divided by Net Assets, where Net Assets is Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents. The cash-to-assets ratio is winsorized at the mean plus and minus three times the standard deviation. The rightmost column in the table shows the number of observations.

Industry	25th		75th		Std. Dev.	N
	Mean	Percentile	Median	Percentile		
Aerospace	0.210	0.127	0.179	0.245	0.109	15
Apparel	0.100	0.028	0.109	0.156	0.062	10
Automotive	0.144	0.071	0.107	0.137	0.128	50
Beverages	0.063	0.026	0.052	0.088	0.046	35
Chemicals	0.100	0.033	0.065	0.151	0.088	99
Construction	0.129	0.068	0.118	0.151	0.089	80
Diversified	0.134	0.046	0.084	0.161	0.134	80
Drugs, cosmetics and health care	0.262	0.115	0.253	0.367	0.197	85
Electrical	0.157	0.083	0.134	0.210	0.097	22
Electronics	0.314	0.107	0.217	0.399	0.273	80
Food	0.170	0.062	0.087	0.224	0.164	40
Machinery and equipment	0.190	0.042	0.068	0.349	0.200	35
Metal producers	0.089	0.052	0.070	0.112	0.073	25
Metal product manufacturers	0.107	0.045	0.060	0.160	0.086	20
Oil, gas, coal and related services	0.053	0.032	0.041	0.068	0.036	44
Paper	0.023	0.017	0.024	0.027	0.008	15
Printing and publishing	0.154	0.024	0.053	0.159	0.231	48
Recreation	0.074	0.022	0.049	0.101	0.084	40
Retailers	0.143	0.052	0.087	0.146	0.175	89
Textiles	0.143	0.106	0.135	0.175	0.043	5
Tobacco	0.142	0.058	0.131	0.181	0.103	20
Transportation	0.232	0.074	0.108	0.251	0.250	39
Utilities	0.090	0.019	0.050	0.107	0.125	203
Miscellaneous	0.181	0.048	0.118	0.203	0.208	161
All	0.149	0.041	0.087	0.177	0.173	1340

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Table 1. Corporate governance scores per year, 2000-2004

Year	Governance total		Shareholder rights	Takeover defences	Disclosure	Board	N
	Mean	Standard deviation					
2000	19.02	6.38	6.01	3.82	4.88	4.35	150
2001	20.69	6.58	6.26	4.14	5.65	4.64	166
2002	20.98	6.27	6.36	3.86	6.03	4.74	191
2003	22.48	6.19	6.58	3.89	6.73	5.28	194
2004	23.84	5.65	6.89	4.05	7.06	5.83	204
All	21.57	6.39	6.45	3.95	6.15	5.02	905

Note: The table presents average Deminor corporate governance scores per year for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. For the total governance score the standard deviation is shown as well. The rightmost column shows the number of observations.

Table 2. Corporate governance scores by country, 2000-2004

Country	Governance total		Shareholder rights	Takeover defences	Disclosure	Board	N
	Mean	Standard deviation					
Austria	17.61	2.01	7.36	0.81	5.83	3.61	3
Belgium	17.45	3.17	6.51	1.64	4.67	4.63	21
Switzerland	16.61	6.05	5.58	2.28	4.78	3.96	53
Denmark	15.60	3.90	6.05	1.35	4.86	3.35	17
Finland	23.55	3.97	6.98	5.64	6.12	4.80	18
France	20.79	4.59	6.40	3.42	5.83	5.14	163
Germany	18.92	3.97	7.18	2.88	5.48	3.38	113
Greece	16.80	3.06	6.97	1.29	4.84	3.71	7
Ireland	28.09	2.11	6.65	8.09	6.90	6.45	11
Italy	19.55	3.00	6.18	1.42	6.97	4.98	40
Luxembourg	12.08	5.35	4.01	0.50	3.96	3.61	2
Netherlands	17.23	5.47	4.89	1.97	5.99	4.39	71
Norway	18.95	4.06	7.59	2.91	4.66	3.79	16
Portugal	12.13	3.23	4.13	0.25	4.68	3.07	8
Spain	16.60	3.38	5.58	1.08	5.26	4.68	43
Sweden	19.27	4.95	5.93	4.09	5.13	4.12	55
United Kingdom	27.93	4.77	7.02	6.79	7.56	6.56	264
All	21.57	6.39	6.45	3.95	6.15	5.02	905

Note: The table presents average Deminor corporate governance scores by country for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. For the total governance score the standard deviation is shown as well. The rightmost column shows the number of observations.

Table 3. Corporate governance scores by industry, 2000-2004

Industry	Governance total		Shareholder rights	Takeover defences	Disclosure	Board	N
	Mean	Standard deviation					
Aerospace	18.73	2.06	5.22	0.25	7.32	5.93	12
Apparel	21.71	5.85	7.25	5.15	5.65	3.67	3
Automotive	19.59	4.42	6.30	3.73	5.58	3.98	43
Beverages	23.30	6.40	7.12	3.89	6.54	5.75	23
Chemicals	21.02	6.59	6.46	4.12	5.74	4.70	76
Construction	24.98	5.13	6.75	6.05	6.51	5.67	32
Diversified	20.45	5.09	6.52	3.67	5.59	4.67	59
Drugs, cosmetics and health care	20.53	6.72	6.62	3.22	5.99	4.74	67
Electrical	21.45	4.15	6.36	3.91	6.02	5.16	18
Electronics	21.75	5.78	6.39	4.20	6.23	4.93	60
Food	22.58	7.06	6.06	4.46	6.77	5.38	35
Machinery and equipment	21.39	5.32	6.46	5.96	5.14	3.83	27
Metal producers	25.57	5.74	6.59	4.60	7.60	6.77	15
Metal product manufacturers	25.55	7.52	6.84	6.69	6.50	5.52	10
Oil, gas, coal and related services	22.69	6.45	6.35	3.56	6.92	5.86	30
Paper	20.57	4.71	6.14	4.38	5.67	4.37	15
Printing and publishing	22.86	7.30	5.82	4.99	6.60	5.45	36
Recreation	21.73	5.32	7.12	3.13	6.34	5.15	18
Retailers	23.19	6.86	6.88	4.73	6.20	5.37	68
Textiles	22.21	0.30	8.11	0.50	7.03	6.57	2
Tobacco	26.30	6.19	6.81	6.40	6.87	6.21	19
Transportation	19.53	5.56	6.19	2.09	6.44	4.81	22
Utilities	19.53	6.74	6.17	2.59	6.01	4.76	149
Miscellaneous	22.91	6.69	6.70	4.70	6.27	5.24	66
All	21.57	6.39	6.45	3.95	6.15	5.02	905

Note: The table presents average Deminor corporate governance scores by industry for Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. For the total governance score the standard deviation is shown as well. The rightmost column shows the number of observations.

Table 4. Summary statistics cash-to-assets ratio by country, 1990-2005

The cash-to-assets ratio is defined as Cash and Cash Equivalents divided by Net Assets, where Net Assets is Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents. The cash-to-assets ratio is winsorized at the mean plus and minus three times the standard deviation.

Country	25th		75th		Std. Dev.	N
	Mean	Percentile	Median	Percentile		
Austria	0.038	0.007	0.027	0.051	0.038	41
Belgium	0.109	0.035	0.071	0.173	0.101	93
Switzerland	0.263	0.091	0.225	0.376	0.208	235
Denmark	0.176	0.086	0.141	0.240	0.131	54
Finland	0.137	0.027	0.044	0.152	0.209	61
France	0.152	0.062	0.104	0.179	0.157	691
Germany	0.150	0.048	0.101	0.204	0.153	466
Greece	0.156	0.012	0.057	0.150	0.238	46
Ireland	0.458	0.190	0.405	0.738	0.265	37
Italy	0.123	0.042	0.093	0.158	0.116	212
Luxembourg	0.119	0.053	0.080	0.125	0.120	32
Netherlands	0.147	0.051	0.090	0.194	0.151	238
Norway	0.178	0.064	0.087	0.342	0.176	56
Portugal	0.060	0.003	0.013	0.060	0.096	24
Spain	0.095	0.017	0.060	0.137	0.104	239
Sweden	0.177	0.050	0.108	0.197	0.209	204
United Kingdom	0.157	0.043	0.093	0.194	0.178	1102
All	0.156	0.046	0.099	0.197	0.172	3831

Table 5. Summary statistics cash-to-assets ratio by industry, 1990-2005

The cash-to-assets ratio is defined as Cash and Cash Equivalents divided by Net Assets, where Net Assets is Total Assets minus Cash and Cash Equivalents. The cash-to-assets ratio is winsorized at the mean plus and minus three times the standard deviation.

Industry	25th		75th		Std. Dev.	N
	Mean	Percentile	Median	Percentile		
Aerospace	0.223	0.170	0.200	0.253	0.083	40
Apparel	0.154	0.029	0.119	0.255	0.134	31
Automotive	0.167	0.086	0.137	0.200	0.126	149
Beverages	0.093	0.038	0.071	0.127	0.077	110
Chemicals	0.091	0.038	0.065	0.129	0.073	274
Construction	0.146	0.067	0.115	0.171	0.132	235
Diversified	0.155	0.063	0.106	0.175	0.143	247
Drugs, cosmetics and health care	0.283	0.121	0.244	0.389	0.215	234
Electrical	0.128	0.082	0.108	0.157	0.073	53
Electronics	0.283	0.127	0.203	0.338	0.234	241
Food	0.188	0.072	0.100	0.258	0.179	118
Machinery and equipment	0.193	0.050	0.183	0.271	0.165	99
Metal producers	0.129	0.067	0.107	0.155	0.102	64
Metal product manufacturers	0.110	0.050	0.066	0.141	0.100	60
Oil, gas, coal and related services	0.066	0.031	0.052	0.084	0.052	133
Paper	0.034	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.017	45
Printing and publishing	0.128	0.026	0.064	0.150	0.173	148
Recreation	0.109	0.038	0.077	0.130	0.105	119
Retailers	0.158	0.053	0.086	0.163	0.193	280
Textiles	0.153	0.113	0.135	0.196	0.048	7
Tobacco	0.122	0.045	0.097	0.181	0.094	52
Transportation	0.209	0.075	0.132	0.243	0.204	97
Utilities	0.082	0.014	0.039	0.101	0.116	553
Miscellaneous	0.214	0.059	0.154	0.253	0.221	442
All	0.156	0.046	0.099	0.197	0.172	3831

Table 6. Normal cash model

This table shows the regression results of the cash models. In all variables Assets are net of Cash. The dependent variable is the ratio Cash / assets. The independent variables include: Size (natural logarithm of the firm real assets), Market-to-Book ((Market capitalization + Total Debt) / Assets), Cash Flow / Assets, NWC / Assets (Net Working Capital / Assets), Sigma (Industry Cash Flow volatility over past 6 years), R&D / Assets (Research and Development, set to zero if missing), Leverage (Total Debt / Assets), Capex / Assets (Capital Expenditures / Assets), Dividend Dummy (set to 1 if the firm pays dividend, zero otherwise), Governance total (sum of Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board), Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. Regressions are made with firm fixed and year fixed effects. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	Predicted sign	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Size	?	0.006 (0.007)	0.002 (0.007)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.015)	-0.011 (0.016)
Market to Book	+	0.018*** (0.004)	0.018*** (0.004)	0.021*** (0.004)	0.011 (0.010)	0.011 (0.010)
Cash Flow / Assets	+	0.379*** (0.095)	0.445*** (0.104)	0.482*** (0.104)	0.271*** (0.094)	0.281*** (0.099)
NWC / Assets	-	-0.233*** (0.030)	-0.193*** (0.032)	-0.191*** (0.031)	-0.271*** (0.062)	-0.268*** (0.059)
Sigma	+	0.625*** (0.074)	0.602*** (0.077)	0.673*** (0.071)	0.440*** (0.150)	0.445*** (0.156)
R&D / Assets	+	1.144*** (0.143)	1.114*** (0.139)		2.237*** (0.356)	2.243*** (0.373)
Leverage	?		0.115*** (0.020)	0.122*** (0.016)		
Capex / Assets	+		-0.037 (0.061)			
Dividend Dummy	-		-0.008 (0.006)	-0.010 (0.007)		
Governance total					0.002** (0.001)	
Shareholder rights						-0.002 (0.004)
Takeover defences						0.005*** (0.001)
Disclosure						-0.003 (0.003)
Board						-0.001 (0.006)
Constant		-0.031 (0.072)	-0.024 (0.068)	-0.009 (0.074)	0.049 (0.150)	0.128 (0.176)
Adjusted partial R^2		0.200	0.208	0.185	0.254	0.255
Sample Size		3154	3142	3154	842	842

Table 7. Value models

This table shows the regression results for the value regressions. All models are estimated with firm and year fixed effects. In all variables Assets are net of Cash. The dependent variable in all models is the ratio of firm's market value to assets. The independent variables include the following variables over assets: Earnings, R&D, Dividend, Interest, Assets, Market Value and Excess Cash. Excess cash is computed as the residual from model [1] in Table 6. In model [2]-[5] X is equal to, Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board respectively. In model [1] X is equal to the sum of Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. $\Delta L Y$ indicates a change in Y from time t-1 to t. ΔY indicates a change in Y from time t to t+1. All models use only firms with positive excess cash. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Earnings / Assets	2.507*** (0.616)	1.979*** (0.709)	2.788*** (0.757)	2.013*** (0.614)	1.984*** (0.716)
ΔL Earnings / Assets	-0.256 (0.246)	0.074 (0.173)	-0.376 (0.285)	-0.036 (0.178)	0.066 (0.198)
Δ Earnings / Assets	1.062 (0.652)	1.008 (0.807)	1.142* (0.645)	1.017 (0.673)	1.024 (0.792)
R&D / Assets	7.525** (3.273)	5.265** (2.602)	10.059*** (3.377)	5.026** (2.118)	6.092* (3.157)
ΔL R&D / Assets	1.744 (3.485)	2.951 (3.405)	1.554 (2.848)	1.720 (3.812)	3.025 (3.277)
Δ R&D / Assets	8.127*** (2.479)	8.195*** (2.820)	8.786*** (2.153)	8.271*** (2.274)	8.553*** (2.826)
Dividend / Assets	1.541*** (0.324)	1.824*** (0.277)	1.394*** (0.287)	1.588*** (0.322)	1.852*** (0.317)
ΔL Dividend / Assets	2.624* (1.545)	1.551 (1.229)	3.283*** (1.052)	2.585 (1.696)	1.427 (1.485)
Δ Dividend / Assets	-0.009 (0.283)	-0.072 (0.315)	0.001 (0.292)	0.042 (0.208)	-0.097 (0.273)
Interest / Assets	-11.462 (12.375)	-15.611 (12.643)	-9.618 (7.936)	-10.183 (12.846)	-17.429 (11.633)
ΔL Interest / Assets	-0.450 (1.881)	-1.650 (2.135)	-0.508 (3.535)	-1.440 (2.213)	-1.389 (2.034)
Δ Interest / Assets	-15.169 (13.614)	-18.300 (12.733)	-14.273 (10.122)	-14.094 (12.737)	-19.046 (12.344)
ΔL NA / Assets	0.250* (0.149)	0.289* (0.147)	0.192 (0.121)	0.301*** (0.107)	0.263 (0.162)
Δ NA / Assets	0.429** (0.194)	0.458** (0.178)	0.349*** (0.130)	0.463** (0.214)	0.466** (0.207)
Δ MV / Assets	-0.513*** (0.084)	-0.499*** (0.078)	-0.496*** (0.085)	-0.518*** (0.070)	-0.491*** (0.075)
Excess Cash / Assets	-1.175 (1.214)	2.652 (1.750)	0.191 (0.633)	-0.556 (2.258)	2.151 (1.414)
Governance X	-0.006 (0.019)	0.062 (0.039)	-0.078 (0.052)	0.066* (0.035)	-0.007 (0.031)
Governance X x Excess Cash / Assets	0.145** (0.069)	-0.152 (0.288)	0.508** (0.242)	0.377 (0.396)	-0.080 (0.292)
Constant	1.270** (0.514)	0.941*** (0.139)	1.274*** (0.195)	0.854*** (0.123)	1.361*** (0.211)
Adjusted partial R^2	0.629	0.620	0.649	0.630	0.618
Sample Size	256	256	256	256	256

Table 8. Alternative value models (robustness)

This table shows the regression results for the value regressions. All models are estimated with firm and year fixed effects. In all variables Assets are net of Cash. The dependent variable in all models is the ratio of firm's market value to assets. The independent variables include the following variables over assets: Earnings, R&D, Dividend, Interest, Assets, Market Value, Normal Cash and Excess Cash. Normal cash is computed with the estimated model [1] in Table 6; Excess cash is computed as the residual from model [1] in Table 6. Gov. TD is the governance score for Takeover defences. $\Delta L Y$ indicates a change in Y from time t-1 to t. ΔY indicates a change in Y from time t to t+1. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Earnings / Assets	2.981*** (0.823)	2.963*** (0.770)	2.250*** (0.709)	2.331*** (0.631)
ΔL Earnings / Assets	-0.365 (0.286)	-0.311 (0.252)		
Δ Earnings / Assets	1.206* (0.692)	1.206* (0.676)	0.865 (0.685)	0.918 (0.615)
R&D / Assets	10.768*** (3.195)	10.425*** (3.504)	14.387** (6.202)	13.635** (6.145)
ΔL R&D / Assets	1.511 (2.798)	1.301 (2.979)		
Δ R&D / Assets	8.640*** (2.192)	8.276*** (1.999)	12.058*** (1.829)	11.399*** (2.087)
Dividend / Assets	1.368*** (0.272)	1.348*** (0.281)	1.650*** (0.341)	1.604*** (0.362)
ΔL Dividend / Assets	3.494*** (0.844)	3.464*** (0.958)	3.675*** (1.334)	3.631** (1.427)
Δ Dividend / Assets	-0.002 (0.285)	0.012 (0.277)		
Interest / Assets	-9.871 (7.983)	-10.180 (8.456)		
ΔL Interest / Assets	-0.679 (3.582)	-0.877 (3.911)		
Δ Interest / Assets	-14.487 (10.094)	-14.589 (9.641)		
ΔL NA / Assets	0.189 (0.119)	0.220* (0.124)	0.232 (0.186)	0.261 (0.188)
Δ NA / Assets	0.383** (0.157)	0.395** (0.159)		
Δ MV / Assets	-0.501*** (0.090)	-0.500*** (0.093)	-0.522*** (0.072)	-0.517*** (0.076)
Normal cash / Assets	-0.609 (0.993)	0.264 (1.610)	-0.204 (0.830)	1.304 (1.599)
Excess Cash / Assets	0.217 (0.618)	0.086 (0.561)	0.161 (0.690)	-0.115 (0.692)
Gov. t.d.	-0.078 (0.051)	-0.052 (0.057)	-0.080 (0.056)	-0.040 (0.057)
Gov. t.d. x Normal Cash / Assets		-0.163 (0.161)		-0.259 (0.246)
Gov. t.d. x Excess Cash / Assets	0.514** (0.241)	0.531** (0.235)	0.418** (0.173)	0.471** (0.205)
Constant	1.332*** (0.277)	1.210*** (0.354)	1.119*** (0.180)	0.892*** (0.336)
Adjusted partial R^2	0.648	0.655	0.629	0.640
Sample Size	256	256	257	257

Table 9. Return models

This table shows the regression results for the return regressions. All models are estimated with firm and year fixed effects. ME is the market value of equity at t-1. The dependent variable in models [1]-[3] is ME_t minus ME_{t-1} divided by ME_{t-1} . The dependent variable in models [4]-[6] is the annual market model excess return. Model [1] and [4] include all observations. Model [2] and [5] include the observations for non UK firms only and model [3] and [6] for UK firms only. Models [1]-[6] include observations only if $XCash_{t-1}$ is positive. $\Delta L X$ indicates a change in X from time t-1 to t. Governance t.d. is the governance score for Takeover defences. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
$\Delta L XCash / ME$	1.418** (0.563)	1.183* (0.669)	0.377 (2.696)	0.998 (0.665)	0.931 (0.663)	-8.438 (16.061)
$\Delta L Earnings / ME$	1.231*** (0.256)	0.399 (0.484)	1.238 (1.458)	0.206 (0.422)	0.428*** (0.111)	0.739 (4.002)
$\Delta L Net Assets / ME$	0.110** (0.053)	-0.136 (0.111)	0.359 (0.366)	-0.085 (0.122)	-0.045 (0.108)	4.227 (2.061)
$\Delta L R\&D / ME$	0.053 (1.149)	-0.516 (1.380)	-11.183 (14.072)	2.924*** (0.941)	1.918 (1.383)	-82.567 (146.365)
$\Delta L Interest / ME$	-2.801*** (0.796)	-1.288 (1.999)	16.495 (23.495)	-6.112** (2.917)	-5.952*** (1.386)	13.518 (24.454)
$\Delta L Dividend / ME$	4.104* (2.202)	1.658 (1.691)	5.539 (8.132)	-1.968 (2.129)	0.739 (1.382)	-18.536 (34.370)
Lagged Xcash / ME	3.052*** (0.738)	2.329*** (0.748)	3.093 (1.922)	2.313*** (0.689)	2.268*** (0.467)	8.062** (2.041)
Leverage	-1.297*** (0.414)	-1.382*** (0.325)	-1.746 (1.052)	-1.279*** (0.286)	-1.731*** (0.207)	1.846 (3.017)
New Finance / ME	0.029*** (0.008)	0.228 (0.362)	0.010 (0.017)	-0.063 (0.447)	0.008 (0.341)	-4.318** (0.954)
Lagged XCash / ME x $\Delta L XCash / ME$	2.101 (1.474)	5.519*** (1.084)	-3.631 (7.760)	1.041 (0.737)	2.180 (1.584)	-5.974 (8.949)
Leverage x $\Delta L XCash / ME$	-0.872 (0.727)	-3.938*** (0.443)	-1.532 (5.575)	-0.051 (0.920)	-1.215** (0.568)	-15.227 (30.944)
Governance t.d. x $\Delta L XCash / ME$	0.086*** (0.031)	0.197*** (0.067)	0.559 (0.320)	-0.012 (0.030)	0.110*** (0.028)	2.932 (3.359)
Governance t.d.	0.035 (0.022)	0.014 (0.038)	0.009 (0.119)	-0.007 (0.031)	0.038 (0.037)	-0.212 (0.181)
Constant	-0.037 (0.118)	0.175 (0.231)	0.299 (0.619)	0.165 (0.172)	0.178 (0.138)	0.327 (1.443)
Adjusted partial R^2	0.542	0.579	0.735	0.374	0.449	0.645
Sample Size	192	147	45	188	147	41

Table 10. Spending excess cash and corporate governance

This table shows the regression results of the change in Excess Cash on the Governance scores. Assets are net of Cash. The dependent variable in model [1] is the ratio $(\text{ExcessCash}_{i,t} - \text{ExcessCash}_{i,t-1}) / \text{Assets}_{i,t-1}$ and in model [2] $(\text{ExcessCash}_{i,t} - \text{ExcessCash}_{i,t-1}) / \text{ME}_{i,t-1}$ where $\text{ME}_{i,t-1}$ = Market value of Equity at time t-1. The independent variables include the Governance scores Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. The sample is the intersection of firms with positive lagged excess cash and firms for which excess cash declined over the year; i.e. for model $(\text{ExcessCash}_{i,t} - \text{ExcessCash}_{i,t-1}) / \text{Assets}_{i,t-1} < 0$ and for model [2] $(\text{ExcessCash}_{i,t} - \text{ExcessCash}_{i,t-1}) / \text{ME}_{i,t-1} < 0$. Regressions are made with firm fixed and year fixed effects. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	Predicted		
	sign	[1]	[2]
Corporate governance			
Shareholder rights	+	0.005 (0.016)	0.001 (0.025)
Takeover defences	+	0.016** (0.007)	0.022** (0.009)
Disclosure	+	-0.010 (0.013)	-0.025 (0.024)
Board	+	-0.010 (0.010)	0.003 (0.033)
Constant		-0.062 (0.099)	-0.039 (0.155)
Adjusted partial R^2		0.578	0.443
Sample Size		119	119

Table 11. The impact of the use of excess cash and corporate governance on the ROA

This table shows the regression results for the return on assets regressions. The dependent variable is ROA (EBIT over Assets) minus industry average ROA. Assets are computed net of cash. In model [2]-[5] X (X in governance X) is equal to, Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board respectively. In model [1] X is equal to the sum of Shareholder rights, Takeover defences, Disclosure and Board. Independent variables are: one-year lagged excess cash to assets, one-year lagged governance scores X, the interaction between lagged excess cash and lagged governance, Size (LN RealAssets), property, plant and equipment to assets (PPE/Assets), and lagged industry adjusted ROA. The sample is the intersection of firms with positive lagged excess cash and firms for which excess cash declined over the year; i.e. $(\text{ExcessCash}_{i,t} - \text{ExcessCash}_{i,t-1}) / \text{Assets}_{i,t-1} < 0$. Regressions are made with firm fixed and year fixed effects. OLS regression is used with White's heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors. Standard errors are presented between parentheses. *, **, and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01 level, respectively.

Variables	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Lagged Xcash	-0.247 (0.310)	-0.198 (0.291)	0.058 (0.179)	-0.976*** (0.236)	-0.478 (0.285)
Lagged Governance X	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.008)
Lagged Xcash x Lagged Governance X	0.018* (0.009)	0.057* (0.031)	0.018 (0.013)	0.172*** (0.029)	0.108*** (0.032)
Size	-0.112*** (0.037)	-0.132*** (0.037)	-0.137*** (0.034)	-0.091*** (0.032)	-0.103*** (0.036)
PPE / Assets	-0.807* (0.425)	-0.856* (0.457)	-0.900* (0.457)	-0.660* (0.379)	-0.787* (0.408)
Lagged ROA	0.104 (0.117)	0.123 (0.102)	0.111 (0.116)	0.055 (0.111)	0.114 (0.119)
Contant	1.278*** (0.326)	1.548*** (0.369)	1.541*** (0.252)	1.079*** (0.308)	1.190*** (0.308)
Adjusted partial R^2	0.363	0.237	0.207	0.477	0.417
Sample Size	143	143	143	143	143

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