The Role of Collateral and Personal Guarantees in Relationship Lending: Evidence from Japan's Small Business Loan Market



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1. Motivation

- Investigating the determinants of collateral and personal guarantees in Japan's small business lending
- Examining three conventional theories
 - Riskier borrowing firms pledge collateral and personal guarantees more often in order to mitigate debtor moral hazard
 - Banks perform less screening and monitoring of borrowers if their loans are secured by collateral and personal guarantees ("lazy bank" hypothesis)
 - Collateral and personal guarantees are less likely to be pledged if the borrower establishes solid "relationship" with its main bank (they are substitutes)
- Data: SME Agency "Survey of Financial Environment" (2002, 2001), Tokyo Shoko Research (TSR) Database

2. Data

- Firms with collateral or personal guarantees are "typical" SMEs
- Firms without collateral and personal guarantees are relatively larger and lower-risk (higher TSR credit scores)
- Firms receiving credit guarantees are relatively smaller and riskier (lower TSR credit scores)

		No sam (shar	. of ples re, %)	Capital (thousands of yen)	No. of employees	Gross sales (thousands of yen)	TSR Credit Scores	Interest rate (0.1 basis point)	Profit margin	Capital/ asset ratio
Wit	h Collateral	4,834	(73.9)	197,509	38	1,299,848	55	2000	0.0139	0.2009
With Personal Guarantee		4,984	(76.2)	161,017	32	1,079,825	55	2100	0.0133	0.1991
With Credit Guarantee		3,381	(51.7)	96,277	26	873,705	53	2375	0.0120	0.1588
Wit	h Collateral and Person	nal Gua	rantee							
	And With Credit Guarantee	2,819	(43.1)	104,015	28	931,178	53	2400	0.0122	0.1537
	And Without Credit Guarantee	1,413	(21.6)	417,121	52	1,939,796	59	1750	0.0160	0.2966
Without Collateral, Personal Guarantee, or Credit Guarantee		889	(13.6)	464,040	45	2,098,614	60	1375	0.0182	0.3860
All Samples		6,540	(100.0)	207,012	36	1,290,303	56	2000	0.0143	0.2201
(st	(standard deviation)			(1,797,737)	(155)	(5,837,277)	(7)	(1204)	(0.2506)	(0.3028)

Note: As of 2002 hereinafter, unless otherwise stated. The figures are medians.

2. Data

Composition of Collateral

- Mostly real estate + financial assets for high-risk firms, machinery for low-risk firms
- Accounts receivable and inventories are rarely used

		Total			TSR Crea	lit Scores		
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -
C	omposition of Collateral (multiple answe	ers allowed	d, %)					
	real estate	95.9	95.8	96.0	95.5	95.9	96.8	95.5
	machinery	5.4	6.3	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.8	10.5
	deposits	22.8	29.2	28.4	24.4	16.5	12.2	12.0
	equity securities	9.2	11.4	10.9	9.2	7.0	7.0	6.0
	commercial bills	6.9	8.4	8.1	7.1	5.2	5.4	2.3
	other securities	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.8
	proceeds of guarantee	1.2	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
	accounts receivable	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.8
	intellectual property	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	others	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.3	3.8

Note: As of 2001.

2. Data

Composition of Personal Guarantees

 Mostly by the representative + other directors, relatives for highrisk firms

		Total	TSR Credit Scores								
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -			
C	omposition of Personal Guarantee (multip	le answer	s allowed	, %)							
	Representative	94.8	95.3	94.5	94.6	95.1	94.4	95.0			
	Executives other than representative	34.1	45.9	38.2	34.1	25.5	23.5	21.0			
	Relatives of representative	18.3	30.0	20.5	17.0	14.6	8.0	8.0			
	Third party (individuals)	2.4	6.4	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0			
	Enterprises with capital relationship	6.3	7.4	6.9	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.0			
	Enterprises without capital relationship	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0			
	Others	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.0			

Note: As of 2001.

3. Riskiness of the Borrower

Collateral, Guarantees, and the Riskiness of the Borrower

- The use rate of collateral and personal guarantees negatively correlate with the firm's credit risk (credit scores)
 - Consistent with the moral hazard hypothesis
 - Inconsistent with the adverse selection (signaling) hypothesis

		Total	TSR Credit Scores					
		rotar	-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -
No. Of Samples		5,380	868	1,521	1,366	850	663	112
(Share, %)		(100.0)	(16.1)	(28.3)	(25.4)	(15.8)	(12.3)	(2.1)
Collateral								
	Percentage of Borrowers with Collateral	79.7	85 <mark>.1</mark>	82.0	80.7	76.5	71.5	69.6
	Average Interest Rate (with Collateral, 0.1 b.p.)	2283	3073	2557	2069	1800	1636	1386
	Average Interest Rate (without Collateral, 0.1f b.p.)	1842	2653	2224	1767	1552	1269	1157
P	ersonal Guarantees							
	Percentage of Borrowers with Personal Guarantees	81.8	90 <mark>.6</mark>	87.2	83.7	73.6	67.1	64.3
	Average Interest Rate (with Personal Guarantees, 0.1 b.p.)	2326	3080	2581	2088	1867	1648	1341
	Average Interest Rate (without Personal Guarantees, 0.1 b.p.)	1600	2347	1919	1614	1392	1294	1272

3. Riskiness of the Borrower

Collateral, Guarantees, and the Riskiness of the Borrower

- The use rate of collateral and personal guarantees in 2001 negatively correlate with the firm's credit scores in 2002 (which is unobservable in 2001)
 - Inconsistent with the adverse selection (signaling) hypothesis

	Total	TSR Credit Scores						
	Total	-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -	
Percentage of Borrowers								
with Collateral in 2001	76.0	82 <mark>.6</mark>	80.5	77.9	72.7	66.9	50.5	
(in 2002)	(73.9)	(80.4)	(78.4)	(75.1)	(69.0)	(64.8)	(56.0)	
Percentage of Borrowers with Personal Guarantee in 2001	74.8	85.8	81.5	78.4	68.3	58.9	46.7	
(in 2002)	(76.2)	(87.0)	(83.9)	(78.3)	(67.1)	(60.4)	(51.6)	

4. Monitoring by the Main Bank

Collateral, Guarantees, and Monitoring by the Main Bank

- Proxies for the monitoring activity: the frequency of contact, document submission
- Within the same risk category, the frequency of monitoring has a positive correlation with the use rate of collateral and guarantees
 Inconsistent with the lazy bank hypothesis

	Frequency of Document Submission		TSR Credit Scores							
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -		
Pe	ercentage of Borrowers with Collateral	_								
	once every 1-2 months	91.5	92.3	94.8	88.9	89.9	78.1	93.8		
	quarterly	87.6	88.1	88.6	89.3	83.5	83.6	75.0		
	semi-annually	75.9	<mark>78.</mark> 8	77.7	77.2	73.7	70.9	72.4		
	annually	67.2	69.3	69.5	70.1	66.0	63.8	53.3		
Pe	ercentage of Borrowers with Personal Gua	arantees								
	once every 1-2 months	89.7	92.3	91.4	91.4	85.8	71.2	68.8		
	quarterly	88.4	91.1	93.6	91.9	77.6	69.1	50.0		
	semi-annually	70.9	82.7	80.4	73.8	59.2	56.3	62.1		
	annually	75.7	88.0	82.9	78.2	72.0	65.4	55.1		

4. Monitoring by the Main Bank

Why Monitoring and Collateral are Complements?

- Collateral is effective only if its value is monitored (Rajan and Winton, 1995)
 - Monitoring incentive is more extensive when the value of collateral varies depending upon business conditions (e.g. accounts receivable, inventories) than when the value of collateral is relatively stable (e.g. real estate)
 - Fragility of the real estate market since the 1990s might have enhanced the banks' monitoring incentives
- Collateral serves as an incentive device for investing in costly information production activities (Longhofer and Santos, 2000)
 - Taking collateral effectively raises the lender's priority
 - By making its loan senior to other creditor's claims, the bank can reap the benefits of the relationship-building investments
 - The main bank usually takes the first lien on collateral

Collateral, Guarantees, and the Relationship

- Proxies for "relationship": duration, scope (number of financial products purchased), the number of banks in transactions
- Within the same risk category, the duration (scope) of relationship positively correlates with the use rate of collateral and guarantees
 Inconsistent with the conventional theory (substitution)

D	Duration of relationship with the main bank		TSR Credit Scores							
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -		
Р	ercentage of Borrowers with Collateral									
	less than 15 years	54.9	53.9	58.3	54.9	54.5	44.4	52.4		
	15-28 years	73.9	<mark>84.1</mark>	80.5	73.2	65.2	59.0	49.8		
	28-40 years	79.8	92.4	87.0	81.2	70.1	68.0	52.2		
	40 years or more	82.8	92.7	89.2	86.2	80.1	72.2	57.5		
P	ercentage of Borrowers with Personal Gua	arantees								
	less than 15 years	71.2	76.8	78.8	71.8	60.4	45.5	42.9		
	15-28 years	78.0	91.7	85.1	79.7	67.4	56.5	50.0		
	28-40 years	78.2	92.0	88.8	79.3	67.1	61.5	50.0		
	40 years or more	78.1	90.0	83.9	82.8	71.1	68.9	56.3		

Collateral, Guarantees, and the Relationship

- Firms establishing sole-relationships with their main banks pledge collateral and guarantees less often
 - Inside collateral (collateral owned by the borrower) defines the order of seniority among creditors. In the case of sole-banking, the need to define seniority among creditors would be less

	# of banks in transactions	Total	TSR Credit Scores							
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -		
P	ercentage of Borrowers with Collateral									
	1	52.0	67.1	56.9	52.9	43.7	42.9	29.2		
	2	73.6	79.7	71.9	69.4	74.7	73.9	84.6		
	3-4	79.7	82.7	83.9	81.2	76.4	71.8	63.8		
	5 or more	82.5	88.2	88.1	84.7	79.4	69.3	58.8		
P	ercentage of Borrowers with Personal Gua	arantees								
	1	59.4	78.7	67.9	58.5	50.0	47.5	22.9		
	2	81.7	89.6	86.1	81.3	78.3	66.7	65.4		
	3-4	81.5	91.0	86.9	84.7	71.2	68.0	65.5		
	5 or more	79.2	87.5	88.8	82.2	70.6	60.3	56.9		

Why Relationship and Collateral are Complements?

+ "Hold-up" problem (Sharpe, 1990)

- The bank exerts information monopoly by charging higher interest rates and/or requiring more collateral
- Mitigating the "soft-budget constraint" (Boot, 2000)
 - The possibility of renegotiation in relationship lending, when the borrowing firm faces difficulty, increases the firm's incentive to misbehave ex ante (soft-budget constraint problem)
 - Collateral will make the value of lender's claim less sensitive to the borrower's total net worth. Then, the bank can credibly threaten to call in the loan

Why Relationship and Collateral are Complements?

- Interest rates are somewhat lower for borrowers with longer main bank relationships
 - Inconsistent with the hold-up hypothesis

D	Duration of relationship with the main bank		TSR Credit Scores							
			-49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 -		
A	verage Interest Rate, 0.1 b.p.									
	less than 15 years	2375	2987	2556	2047	1970	1769	1382		
	15-28 years	2351	3118	2622	2112	<mark>1828</mark>	<mark>1636</mark>	1568		
	28-40 years	2193	3079	2499	2050	1 <mark>70</mark> 2	1 <mark>53</mark> 0	1 <mark>254</mark>		
	40 years or more	1963	2857	2319	1870	1628	1410	1286		

6. Regression model and results

Regression model

Collateral and personal guarantees equations:

 $Pr(Y_{ij} = g) = f(RISK_j, MONITORING_i, RELATION_{ij}, FIRM_j, LENDER_i,$ CONTRACTS_{ij}, OTHERS)

where Y_{ij} equals 1 if the loan made by bank *i* to the borrowing firm *j* is collateralized (personally guaranteed), 0 otherwise

Interest rate equation:

 $RATE_{ij} = f(RISK_j, MONITORING_i, RELATION_{ij}, FIRM_j, LENDER_i, Y_{ij}, OTHERS)$

 Estimation strategies: Probit, OLS, Probit with Instrumental Variables (Full MLE, two-step MLE)

6. Regression model and results

Variables

- *RISK*: TSR credit score (SCORE), financial ratios (LEV, PROFMARG, CASHRATIO, LOGSALES)
- MONITORING: frequency of document submission (DOCFREQ), the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans (NPL)
- *RELATION: DURATION, SCOPE* (number of financial products purchased), *BANKS* (the number of banks in transactions), *ONEBANK*
- Dummy variables for firm & lender characteristics (industry, sector)
- ✦ CONTRACTS: COLL, GUAR, RATE
- ♦ OTHERS: the ratio of short-term loans to long-term loans (MATURITY)
- Instrumental variables
 - RATE : Herfindahl Index (HHI), share of city banks (CITYSHARE), FIRMAGE
 - > COLL : the ratio of real estate to total assets (LANDRATIO)
 - ➢ GUAR : the share of equity holdings by the owner (OWNERRATIO)

Summary Statistics

	Ν	Mean	Std. Dev.	Median	Distribution of indices (%)							
					0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COLL	6,540	0.7391	0.4391	1	26.1	73.9						
GUAR	6,540	0.7621	0.4258	1	23.8	76.2						
RATE	5,380	2193	1204	2000								
SCORE	6,540	56.2330	7.1937	56								
LEV	6,540	0.7472	0.3028	0.7799								
PROFMARG	6,540	0.0100	0.2506	0.0143								
CASHRATIO	6,540	0.1775	0.6862	0.1087								
SALES	6,540	3,162,886	5,837,277	1,290,303								
DOCFREQ	5,981	2.8224	1.1908	3		23.1	12.0	24.4	40.5			
NPL	6,167	0.0865	0.0327	0.0857								
DURATION	6,362	28.7996	15.5564	30								
SCOPE	6,371	3.9006	1.8222	4								
BANKS	6,463	3.7795	3.0350	3								
ONEBANK	6,463	0.1075	0.3098	0	89.2	10.8						
MATURITY	6,059	0.4702	0.3161	0.4524								
LANDRATIO	6,540	0.1283	0.1320	0.0945								
OWNERRATIO	3,322	4.8335	1.9085	5		11.4	3.7	7.4	11.6	21.5	22.5	21.9
FIRMAGE	6,335	40.6403	21.6404	38								
ННІ	6,540	2386.7	1375.9	2393.3								
CITYSHARE	6,540	0.2284	0.2278	0.0973								

Determinants of Collateral

Variables	Probit (GUAR, RATE exogenous)			Pro (RA	obit by Full M TE endogenc	LE ous)	Probit by two-step MLE (GUAR, RATE endogenous)		
	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)
Terms of loan contracts									
GUAR	0.800	(12.11)	(0.000)	0.685	(9.43)	(0.000)	6.034	(3.21)	(0.001)
RATE	0.00013	(4.85)	(0.000)	-0.00082	(-15.66)	(0.000)	-0.00350	(-1.65)	(0.099)
Riskiness of Borrower									
SCORE	-0.004	(-0.73)	(0.468)	-0.050	(-14.23)	(0.000)	-0.137	(-1.78)	(0.075)
LEV	0.239	(2.16)	(0.030)	0.205	(2.91)	(0.004)	0.988	(1.61)	(0.108)
PROFMARG	-0.390	(-0.81)	(0.420)				4.983	(1.82)	(0.069)
CASHRATIO	0.427	(2.78)	(0.005)				0.323	(0.85)	(0.395)
LOGSALES	0.048	(1.65)	(0.098)				-0.228	(-0.69)	(0.489)
Screening and monitori	ng by the lend	er							
NPL	-0.526	(-0.61)	(0.540)				5.766	(1.23)	(0.217)
DOCFREQ	-0.181	(-7.00)	(0.000)	-0.188	(-9.37)	(0.000)	-0.633	(-2.11)	(0.035)
Relationship between b	orrower and le	ender							
LOG(DURATION)	0.388	(11.48)	(0.000)	0.139	(3.01)	(0.003)	0.274	(1.66)	(0.096)
SCOPE	0.090	(5.29)	(0.000)	-0.013	(-0.86)	(0.387)	-0.070	(-0.86)	(0.392)
BANKS	0.003	(0.33)	(0.742)	0.007	(1.20)	(0.232)	0.088	(1.46)	(0.145)
ONEBANK	-0.074	(-0.85)	(0.398)				0.743	(1.80)	(0.071)
Other variables									
MATURITY	-0.483	(-5.62)	(0.000)	-0.466	(-7.28)	(0.000)	-0.351	(-1.02)	(0.306)
LANDRATIO	3.323	(13.38)	(0.000)	1.289	(3.68)	(0.000)	1.688	(2.25)	(0.025)
constant	- 2.110	(-4.32)	(0.000)	4.527	(11.14)	(0.000)	13.774	(1.13)	(0.260)
# of observations	4380			4590			2243		
Log likelihood	-1544.746			-40042.165					
Wald test statistics (i)				38.42		[0.000]	47.94		[0.000]
Wald test statistics (ii)				3381.27		[0.000]			

Wald statistics (i) tests the null H₀: the exogeneity of *RATE*, *GUAR*; Wald statistics (ii) tests H₀: all coefficients are jointly zero.

Determinants of Personal Guarantees

Variables	Probit (COLL, RATE exogenous)			Pro (RA	obit by Full M TE endogeno	LE us)	Probit by two-step MLE (COLL, RATE endogenous)		
	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)
Terms of loan contracts									
COLL	0.582	(6.28)	(0.000)	0.545	(3.68)	(0.000)	0.915	(1.07)	(0.286)
RATE	0.00009	(1.74)	(0.081)	-0.00085	(-2.50)	(0.012)	-0.00122	(-0.67)	(0.504)
Riskiness of Borrower									
SCORE	0.002	(0.31)	(0.754)	-0.030	(-2.30)	(0.021)	-0.043	(-0.65)	(0.516)
LEV	0.129	(0.74)	(0.458)	0.276	(1.99)	(0.047)	0.409	(0.85)	(0.393)
PROFMARG	-0.413	(-0.59)	(0.555)	0.589	(0.83)	(0.409)	0.783	(0.37)	(0.709)
CASHRATIO	-0.270	(-1.62)	(0.105)	-0.213	(-1.41)	(0.159)	-0.338	(-1.65)	(0.099)
LOGSALES	-0.338	(-7.44)	(0.000)	-0.379	(-6.26)	(0.000)	-0.580	(-1.63)	(0.102)
Screening and monitori	ng by the lend	er							
NPL	-2.445	(-1.89)	(0.059)	-0.280	(-0.17)	(0.864)	-0.659	(-0.23)	(0.816)
DOCFREQ	-0.145	(-3.84)	(0.000)	-0.233	(-8.11)	(0.000)	-0.348	(-1.04)	(0.296)
Relationship between b	orrower and le	ender							
LOGDURATION	-0.048	(-0.81)	(0.421)	-0.088	(-1.87)	(0.061)	-0.139	(-1.30)	(0.195)
SCOPE	0.082	(3.47)	(0.001)	0.040	(1.06)	(0.289)	0.066	(2.03)	(0.042)
BANKS	0.004	(0.28)	(0.782)	0.024	(1.83)	(0.067)	0.034	(0.69)	(0.492)
ONEBANK	-0.414	(-2.84)	(0.004)	-0.226	(-1.16)	(0.244)	-0.375	(-1.89)	(0.059)
Other variables									
MATURITY	-0.438	(-3.27)	(0.001)	-0.331	(-2.00)	(0.045)	-0.511	(-1.45)	(0.148)
OWNERRATIO	0.158	(7.55)	(0.000)	0.126	(2.73)	(0.006)	0.196	(2.00)	(0.045)
constant	4.524	(5.88)	(0.000)	8.786	(10.54)	(0.000)	13.084	(1.04)	(0.297)
# of observations	2294			2243			2243		
Log likelihood	-736.17755			-19052.302					
Wald test statistics (i)				2.37		[0.124]	2.35		[0.310]
Wald test statistics (ii)				957.84		[0.000]			1 I.

Wald statistics (i) tests the null H₀: the exogeneity of *RATE*, *COLL*; Wald statistics (ii) tests H₀: all coefficients are jointly zero.

Determinants of Interest Rates

Variables	OLS (COLL, GUAR exogenous)			First step estimation in Full MLE in COLL equation			First step estimation in two-step MLE in COLL equation		
	coefficient	(t-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(z-value)	(p-value)	coefficient	(t-value)	(p-value)
Terms of loan contra	icts								
COLL	200.615	(4.59)	(0.000)						
GUAR	145.04030	(3.13)	(0.002)	414.82820	(9.51)	(0.000)			
Riskiness of Borrower									
SCORE	-35.318	(-11.44)	(0.000)	-54.940	(-20.42)	(0.000)	-35.100	(-9.55)	(0.000)
LEV	165.056	(2.66)	(0.008)	123.248	(1.95)	(0.051)	236.323	(2.91)	(0.004)
PROFMARG	645.546	(2.44)	(0.015)				997.626	(2.93)	(0.003)
CASHRATIO	-155.009	(-2.31)	(0.021)				-33.034	(-0.40)	(0.691)
LOGSALES	-216.849	(-12.81)	(0.000)				-192.818	(-8.84)	(0.000)
Screening and monitoring by the lender									
NPL	1,500.960	(2.95)	(0.003)				1304.938	(2.13)	(0.033)
DOCFREQ	-170.002	(-11.80)	(0.000)	-127.848	(-9.07)	(0.000)	-164.908	(-9.43)	(0.000)
Relationship betwee	n borrower an	d lender							
LOGDURATION	-5.633	(-0.22)	(0.823)	29.463	(1.17)	(0.240)	-24.862	(-0.76)	(0.445)
SCOPE	-27.361	(-2.75)	(0.006)	-50.774	(-5.27)	(0.000)	-9.455	(-0.78)	(0.434)
BANKS	19.050	(3.37)	(0.001)	3.076	(0.58)	(0.561)	24.823	(3.70)	(0.000)
ONEBANK	-58.537	(-1.05)	(0.296)				46.831	(0.63)	(0.530)
Other variables									
MATURITY	-91.799	(-1.70)	(0.090)	-301.796	(-5.61)	(0.000)	-100.960	(-1.48)	(0.139)
FIRMAGE	-1.914	(-2.18)	(0.029)	-5.133	(-5.64)	(0.000)	-1.217	(-1.14)	(0.253)
HHI	0.021	(1.33)	(0.182)	0.005	(0.48)	(0.628)	0.011	(0.55)	(0.584)
CITYSHARE	220.551	(1.94)	(0.052)	-53.311	(-0.80)	(0.421)	166.014	(1.19)	(0.233)
LANDRATIO				-66.084	(-0.55)	(0.584)	-38.709	(-0.26)	(0.798)
OWNERRATIO							40.576	(3.56)	(0.000)
constant	7,100.074	(25.64)	(0.000)	5,679.272	(28.68)	(0.000)	6642.338	(18.47)	(0.000)
# of observations	4278			4590			2243		
Adj. R-squared	0.2791						0.3008		
Wald statistics / F statistics				3381.27		[0.000]	36.72		[0.000]

Wald statistics of Full MLE and F-statistics of the first step estimation in two-step MLE test H₀: all coefficients are jointly zero.

7. Conclusions

- Collateral and personal guarantees are useful in mitigating debtor moral hazard
- Even with collateral and personal guarantees, main banks closely monitor SMEs and establish solid relationships with borrowers
- Further issues to be addressed:
 - The sample SMEs are relatively large; "small" firms without tangible assets may face strict borrowing constraints
 - Need to examine ex-post performances of the borrowing firms in order to evaluate the magnitude of "bright" side of collateral and personal guarantees