GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND THE COST OF DEBT:
EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS
IN PUBLICLY TRADED FIRMS

Contrary to public perceptions and despite the worldwide success of state
privatizations, over the past decade governments have acquired more assets
through stock purchases (US$ 969 billion) than they have sold through share issue
privatizations and direct sales (US$ 765 billion). In fact, governments and state-
owned entities have been such active stock-market investors that they now own
approximately one-fifth of global stock-market capitalization. We investigate the
impact of government share ownership on the cost of corporate debt. Government
ownership might carry an implicit debt guarantee that reduces the chance of default
and, hence, leads to a lower cost of debt. On the other hand, government
ownership could lead to a higher cost of debt if this implicit debt guarantee
increases moral hazard for managers and if state owners impose social and political
goals that reduce corporate profitability and thus increase default risk. Using a
sample of 1,278 bonds issued by 214 firms subject to changes in government
share ownership from 43 countries over 1990–2010, we find that government
ownership is associated with lower spreads during the 2008–2010 financial crisis,
during various banking crises, for highly-levered firms, and for non-investment grade
bonds. That is, in times of economic recession or firm distress, the dominant effect is
the reduction in perceived default risk. Further, we find that the effect is specific to
domestic government ownership, also consistent with the notion that the main
channel of impact is the debt guarantee, and we document that the impact of
government ownership differs by type of government entity. Outside of crises,
government ownership generally leads to a higher cost of debt.