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in standard production activities or, more generally, take the form of informal research or externally acquired services.

14. 14. We acknowledge the useful suggestion of an anonymous referee on this point.

15. 15. We have used a cluster method to check such a property.

16. 16. The model is estimated with STATA 9.0 and the ivprobit routine. We tested both the maximum likelihood estimator and a two-step procedure based on Newey (1987).

17. 17. On this issue, see Crespi and Scellato (2007) and Kaplan and Zingales (1997).

18. 18. We acknowledge the two authors in providing us with the model.

19. 19. See for example the study carried out by Unioncamere in 2004. Sixty-five per cent of the firms considered in the study are reported to belong to rating classes ranging from BBB- and BB-.

20. 20. Results from a survey conducted in Italy in 2006 on a sample of 12 Italian banking groups show that the majority of banks do not consider intangibles as meaningful determinants in credit risk assessment (Ughetto, 2008b). In principle, Basel II opens up the possibility for banks to use qualitative criteria (and thus innovation-related factors) together with quantitative information in appraising the creditworthiness of their borrowers. However, banks are disregarding innovation in their risk assessment. This could imply that the sole implementation of the Accord might not lead to reducing informational asymmetries between lenders and borrowers as might be expected. Hence, if innovative firms show a higher idiosyncratic risk, the bank in its portfolio optimization process might either continue to ask them to pay higher interest rates or simply deny them credit.0

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