DETERMINANTS OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF ENERGY SECTOR IN PAKISTAN



By

AMIR MEHMOOD

Supervised By

Dr. Qazi Subhan

A thesis presented to Bahria University, Islamabad in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MS in Finance.

Bahria University, Islamabad

2016.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah Almighty, the Most Gracious and the Most MercifulAll praises to Allah Almighty for the strengths and His blessings in completing my research thesis. Special appreciation goes to my supervisor, **Dr. Qazi Subhan**, for hissupervision and continuous support. His irreplaceable help of constructive comments and suggestions throughout my thesis work have contributed to the success of this research thesis.

My deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parents, my brothers and also to my sister for their endless love, prayers and encouragement.

Last but not the least, sincere thanks to all my friends especially Farhad Jadoon and others for their kindness and moral support during my study. And to those who indirectly contributed in this research, your kindness means a lot to me. Thank you very much.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement:	2
Abstract:	6
CHAPTER No. 1 - Introduction	7
1.1 Determinants of Capital Structure	7
1.2 Overview of Fuel and Energy Sector of Pakistan	8
1.3 Objectives of the study	9
1.4 Purpose of the study	9
1.5 Structure of the Study	10
1.6 Research Methodology	10
1.7 SOURCES OF DATA	10
1.8 POPULATION AND SAMPLE	10
1.9 INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES:	11
1.10 DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	11
CHAPTER No. 2 - Literature Preview	12
2.1 Capital structure theories	12
2.1.1 Irrelevance Theory	12
2.1.2 Trade-off theory	12
2.1.3 Pecking order theory (POT)	16
2.3 Empirical Evidences	17
CHAPTER No. 3 - Methodology framework	24
3.1 SOURCES OF DATA	24
3.2 POPULATION AND SAMPLE	24
3.3 INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES:	24
3.4 DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	24
3.5 Leverage (LG) (Dependent Variable)	25

3.6 INI	DEPENDENT VARIABLES	
3.6.1 P	rofitability (PF)	
3.6.2 T	otal Assets (TA)	
3.6.3 G	rowth (GT)	
3.6.4 T	otal Non-Cash Expenses	
3.6.5 In	nterest Coverage Ratio:	
3.7 AN	ALYTICAL TECHNIQUE29	
3.8 Ma	cro Variables30	
3.9 Fix	ed Effects Model:30	
3.10	LIMITATIONSOF THE STUDY:	
СНА	APTER No. 431	
4.1 F	TXED EFFECT MODEL:31	
TA	ABLE 4.1.131	
TA	ABLE 4.1.232	
TA	ABLE 4.1.334	
TA	ABLE 4.1.435	
TA	ABLE 4.1.5	
TA	ABLE 4.1.639	
4.2	POOLED OLS: 41	
TA	ABLE 4.2.141	
TA	ABLE 4.2.242)
4.3	WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARE MODEL:	
TA	ABLE 4.3.1	;
TA	ABLE 4.3.244	Ļ
4.4	CONCLUSION:	5
4.4.1	Total non-cash expenses:	5
4.4.2	Growth Prospective:	6

4.4.3 TOTAL ASSETS:	46
Chapter 5 - CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS:	47
5.1 CONCLUSION	47
5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:	47
REFERENCES	49

Abstract

Value of firm's Capital Structure has always been burning issue. From management perspective capital structure is a very healthy mean to control the cost of capital. Different ways of financing its assets can be adopted by a company and the key objective is to attain the optimal capital structure whose minimum cost of capital can be reached. Miller and Modigliani(1958) irrelevance theory proposes that the value of firm is free of its capital structure under certain suppositions. Different aspects of capital structure have been explained by these theories but on the other side empirical evidences are not every time backing these theories. Some professionals in finance believe that with the increase in leverage the market value of firm increases. This mainly shows that firm having more percentage of debt financing attains the optimal capital structure but surely this statement is rejected by other financial professionals. So these theories lead to controversy that what is the optimal capital structure point. Too much of study has been done on this topic in developed countries and work of the research is to check the potential determinants in a different market. Moreover study that also the conclusions drawn from the several theoretical and empirical researches are effective for developing markets like Pakistan.