Approval Sheet

WACC AND THE OPTIMAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE FOR PAKISTAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION LIMITED

Submitted to: Mr. Mobashar Sadik
Submitted by: Zahra R. Baloch

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Head of Department:	
	Signature
Supervisor:	
	Signature
Examiner:	

Signature

ABSTRACT

Broad Problem Area

The telecommunications industry is one of the most pronounced examples of excess volatility of stock market values over the last decade. During the second half of the 1990s, deregulation, privatization and the introduction of new technologies (Internet, DSL, UMTS, etc.) led to extraordinary growth expectations for telecommunications companies (Glaum & Friedrich, 2006).

Share prices increased sharply, clearly outperforming the stock market as a whole. In order to fulfill expectations, telecommunications companies embarked on strategies aggressive investment in infrastructure internationalization. However, during the early 2000s, in environment of weaker than predicted overcapacity, increased competition, depressed prices and profitability (Fransman, 2002), share collapsed. Until early 2003, telecommunications experienced a much more negative performance than overall stock market.

In terms of growth in the telecom sector, Pakistan is second only to China. There is a huge potential market still to be tapped and, therefore, Pakistan should attract substantial investment in this field as well. With limited investment opportunities in the telecom sector in the developed countries, Pakistan is in the best position to leverage the market potential to attract investment. There is every reason to believe that all the tele-density targets prescribed by the Ministry of IT and Telecom will not only be achieved but may even be exceeded.

However, in spite of the growth witnessed in the worldwide telecom sector, analysts say the industry suffers from the same old problems: too many companies and too much competition. According to MarketWatch.com, without further consolidation, prices will stay under pressure and limit growth. What's more, consolidation alone will not solve the problem. Phone companies, which sit atop the telecom food chain, have mostly consolidated, but they face rising competition from new rivals such as cable providers. The result: tight reins on spending. That leaves hundreds of vendors struggling for a limited pool of revenue.

"There has not been an increase in [equipment] spending as a percentage of revenue," said Pat Comack, an independent telecom analyst at Zachary Investment Research. "Revenue growth is going to be minimal." Because of slow internal growth, the telecom industry is susceptible to broader market trends and volatile swings, and that's been the case so far this year. In a nutshell, the increased competition in the sector means slim pickings for investors.

A similar scenario of intense competition prevails currently in all Asian markets due to which investors face some business risks. Amidst the current market conditions, it remains to be seen if PTCL which has been sheltered from cutthroat competition for so long in its monopolistic environment will be able to earn adequate rates of return on its new ventures in this intensely competitive setting it now faces.

Given the above scenario, this paper strives to find out the optimal capital structure for PTCL; one that allows the corporation to get the most bang for its bucks.

In the same context, the paper will also analyze PTCL's WACC, which happens to be a very important number, both to

the stock market for stock valuation purposes and to the company's management for capital budgeting purposes.

This paper attempts to study the capital structures of a number of telecom service providers around the world and then to suggest an optimal capital structure for PTCL after its privatization, where the WACC would be at a minimum, thereby resulting in an increase in the stockholder value.

Table of Contents

ABSTRACTi
CHAPTER I
Introduction1
Background1
PTCL's History 2
Recent Developments-Deregulation and Privatization 4
Broad Problem Area
Rationale of the Study6
Problem Statement
Objectives of the Study8
Theoretical Framework 9
Estimating the Cost of Equity with CAPM
The "Bond Yield Plus Risk Premium" Method 14
Definition of the Terms14
WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital)14
Capital
Expected Return
Long-Term Interest-Bearing Debt
Common Equity
Marginal Tax Rate
Cost of Debt
Cost of Equity
Optimal Capital Structure
Systematic Risk
Beta
Risk-Free Rate
Market Risk Premium
Yield to Maturity
Leverage
Devotage
CHAPTER II
Literature Review
Debt Vs Equity Financing
Optimal Capital Structure
operadi odpredi berdeddio iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii
CHAPTER III
Methodology
Population
Sample
Sources of Data
Instruments & Measures
Price-Earnings Ratio - P/E Ratio
Current Ratio
Quick Ratio/Acid Test Ratio

Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	
CHAPTER IV Results and Discussion 38 Price-Earnings Ratio 39 Current Ratio 40 Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio 41 Debt to Equity Ratio 42 Interest Coverage Ratio 43 PTCL's Current Cost of Debt 44 PTCL's Current Cost of Equity 44 PTCL's Current WACC 45 Case 1 45 Case 2 48 Case 3 51 Case 4 54 Case 5 57	
CHAPTER V Conclusion and Recommendations 60 Conclusion 60 Recommendations 64	
BIBLIOGRAPHY 67	
I. Mobilink TFC Rate of Return II. KSE-100 Rate of Return	
<pre>III. Primary Market T-Bill Rate of Return IV. PTCL Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2006 V. PTCL Profit and Loss Account as at June 30, 2006</pre>	
VI. Statement of Changes as at June 30, 2006 VII. PTCL's Current WACC Calculation VIII. Recapitalization Calculation Case 1 - Case 9	
IX. Levered Beta Calculation using Hamada Equation X. WACC and EPS Relationship	
XI. Cost of Equity and Debt Ratio Relationship XII. PTCL Beta Calculation	
III. PTCL Monthly Closing Rates	
XIV. Corporate Information about Firms in the Sample	