



Theories of capital structure

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I. Net Income Approach

Assumptions to NI approach

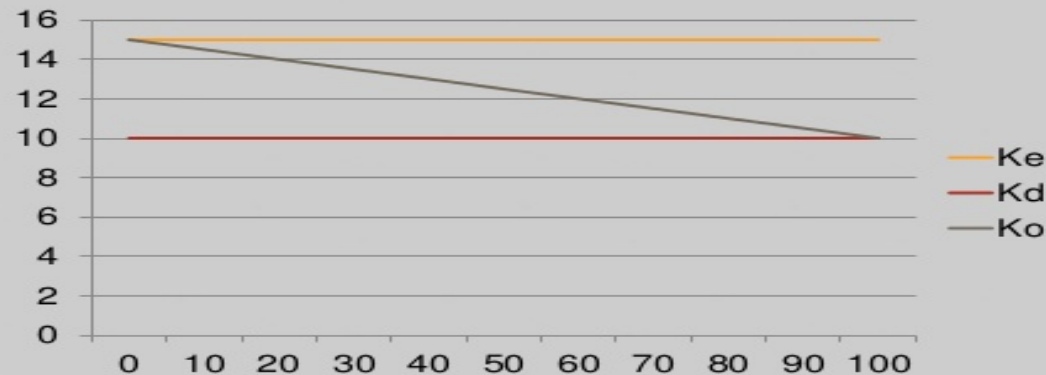
- k_e and k_d are constant
- Overall cost of capital (k_o) $>$ cost of equity (k_e) $>$ cost of debt (k_d)
- No taxes
- Perception of risk does not change with use of debt

Explanation

Net income approach

- as per this approach average cost of capital can be minimised and value of firm can be increased by using debt to maximum possible extent

Relation of Costs in NI approach



2. Net Operating Income Approach

Suggested by Durand

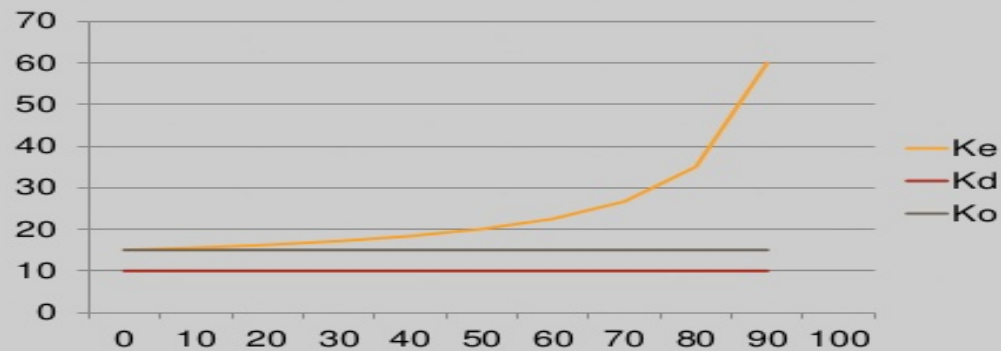
Assumptions

- Value of firm is capitalised on the whole
- No taxes
- K_0 remains constant
- Business risk remain constant
- K_e increases due to increase in leverage causing increase in risk

Explanation

- As per this approach any change in the capital structure of the firm will not affect the value of the firm.
- Increase in dept proportion will increase the cost of equity and overall cost of the firm remains constant

Relation of costs in NOI Approach



3.MM Approach

Assumptions of MM Approach

- No Taxes
- Perfect Markets
- Dividend payout ratio is 100%
- Investors are purely rational
- Investors are well informed and behave rationally
- Investors free to buy and sell securities
- No Transaction Costs
- Identical expected earnings from all firms.
- Homogeneous risk environment for all the companies

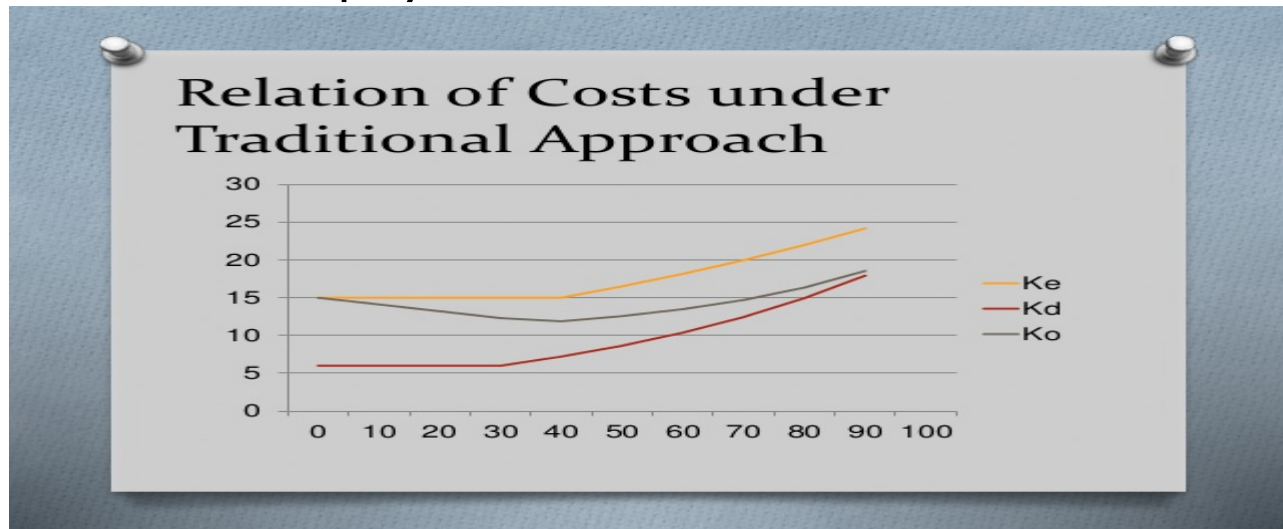
Explanation

- Theory says cost of capital(K_o) is not affected by the change in the capital structure because cost of debt(K_d) are cheaper than equity cost(K_e) and with the more use of debt, K_e increases. Increase in K_e offset the benefit of low cost of debt.

4. Traditional Approach

It is a mid way approach of NI and NOI approach.

As per this approach cost of capital K_o will decrease as the use of debt increases in capital structure, but after a point it will start rising and overall cost of capital will also start rising. The benefit of low cost debt will be balanced with increased cost of equity.



References

Books

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THANKYOU