THE DETERMINANTS OF DELISTING RISK IN THE EGYPTIAN INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING EQUITY MARKET

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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA COLLEGE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 2011

THE DETERMINANTS OF DELISTING RISK IN THE EGYPTIAN INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING EQUITY MARKET

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

ESAM ALDIN MOHAMED ALY ALGEBALY

Thesis Submitted to the College of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Finance)



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ABSTRAK

Objektif utama tesis ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti penentu risiko penyahsenaraian (terdiri daripada kadar penyahsenaraian dan jangkamasa bertahan) bagi firma Tawaran Permulaan Awam yang disenaraikan di Egyptian Exchange dalam tempoh 1992-2009. Tesis ini terdiri daripada tiga objektif khusus. Dua objektif yang pertama adalah untuk mengenalpasti penentu kadar penyahsenaraian dan jangkamasa bertahan masing-masing. Objektif ketiga adalah untuk mengkaji pengaruh beberapa pembolehubah baru iaitu jenis firma, pemilikan institusional dan jenis penyenaraian, keatas risiko penyahsenaraian. Model regresi logit dan probit digunakan dalam analisis penyahsenaraian sementara model regresi Cox nonpropotional hazards digunakan dalam analisis jangkamasa bertahan. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa saiz firma, kecairan, kadar pertumbuhan aset, kadar perlindungan tunai, prestasi operasi, saiz terbitan, aktiviti IPO, pulangan awal, pemilikan institusional dan pemilikan dalaman mempunyai hubungan negatif serta siknifikan dengan risiko penyahsenaraian sementara leveraj kewangan berhubungan secara positif dan signifikan. Tambahan pula, risiko penyahsenaraian didapati berkurangan secara signifikan bagi firma yang disenaraikan dalam Official Schedule dan firma yang disenaraikan sebelum Ogos 2002. Kajian ini mengesahkan peranan penting pembolehubah-pembolehubah berkaitan firma, isyarat, tawaran dan penyenaraian dalam membezakan antara firma yang dinyahsenaraikan dan yang kekal disenaraikan melalui analisis statistik yang lebih kuat.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this thesis is to identify the determinants of delisting risk (comprises delisting rate and survival time) of the IPO companies that are listed on the Egyptian Exchange over the 1992-2009 period. This thesis consists of three specific objectives. The first two objectives are to identify the determinants of delisting rate and survival time, respectively. The third objective is to analyze the influence of some new variables on delisting risk, namely firm type, institutional ownership, and listing variables. Logit and probit regression models are used in the delisting rate analysis, while Cox nonproportional hazards regression model is employed in the survival time analysis. It is found that firm size, liquidity, growth rate in assets, cash coverage, operating performance, offering size, IPO activity, initial return, institutional ownership, and insider ownership variables have significant negative relationships with delisting risk, while financial leverage has a significant positive influence on delisting risk. In addition, delisting risk is significantly lower in firms listed on the Official Schedule, and those listed before August 2002. This study thus confirms the significant role of firm, signaling, offering, and listing variables in discriminating delisted and survived firms through a more robust statistical analysis.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AFT Model = Accelerated Failure Time Model

AMEX = American Stock Exchange

CASE = Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges

CMA = Capital Market Authority

CPI = Consumer Price Index

EDR = Egyptian Depository Receipts

EBIT = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes

EGX = Egyptian Stock Exchange

EPS = Earnings Per Share

IFC = International Finance Corporation

IPO = Initial Public Offering

LPM = Linear Probability Model

MDA = Multiple Discriminant Analysis

MENA = Middle East and North Africa

NYSE = New York Stock Exchange

OLS = Ordinary Least Squares

PIPO = Privatization Initial Public Offering

RATS = Regression Analysis of Time Series

ROA = Return on Assets

ROC Curve = Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve

ROE = Return on Equity

ROS = Return on Sales

R&D = Research and Development

SEC = Securities and Exchange Commission

SEO = Seasoned Equity Offering

SOE = State-Owned Enterprise

SPSS = Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

VC = Venture Capital

VIF = Variance Inflation Factor

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The term "initial public offering" (IPO) of equity refers to a firm selling its common stock to the public for the first time. In other words, at the time of an IPO there is no existing public market for the stock (Reilly & Brown, 2006). Sometimes the IPO and "going public" terms are used interchangeably.

Many firms seek to go public because of the various benefits of IPO. IPO allows firms to improve financial condition, raise capital for the expansion of business operations, improve opportunities for future financing, increase market value of the firm, enhance corporate image, diversify current shareholder portfolios both domestically and internationally, increase employees' motivation, and to list on stock exchange. There are also some setbacks related to IPO. More specifically, IPO firms face losing control over information, sharing the firm's success with new investors, restricting management's actions and the actions of major shareholders, accountability, and paying initial and continuing expenses (Kleeburg, 2005).

This study focuses on the IPO event because it is one of the most significant events in a firm's history. There are structural modifications that should be done by managers before going public to guarantee the survivability of IPO firms such as the changes in strategy, personnel policies, and operating processes. If managers fail to adapt their firms with the new environment, firm's survival profile may deteriorate

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