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## Article

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# Correlation-and-regression analysis of the influence of macroeconomic factors on capital structure of Russian corporations under crisis conditions

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## Abstract

The study reveals the influence of macroeconomic factors on decisions about the optimal capital structure formation under financial globalization, in view of ever-changing factors of the external economic and geopolitical environment. The study is aimed at empirical testing of hypotheses on how the level of financial leverage of corporations depends on traditional determinants during and after the financial crisis under the emerging market conditions in Russia. The study deals with a large data set of 49 public joint stock companies from 7 leading Russian economic sectors for the period from 2011 to 2017. According to the correlation-and-regression analysis results (1) the use of traditional theories of capital structure under the conditions of current financial globalization in a country with a developing economy proves to be ineffective for the optimal capital structure formation (2) the corporate capital structure formation is strongly influenced by macroeconomic factors, which is most evidently manifested during and after the crisis (3) the financial crisis exerts a strong influence on the corporate capital structure (4) the determinant of stock market development has a significant influence on leverage and plays a prominent role in making financial decisions after the financial crisis.

**Keywords:** Leverage, Capital structure, Trade-off theory, Pecking order theory, Stock market development, Macroeconomic factors

**JEL classification:** E22, E44, F6, F15

## Introduction

Under financial globalization, in view of ever-changing factors of the external economic and geopolitical environment, the modern economy dictates new rules of conduct at all levels, which results in the revision of conventional financial theories. The growing contradictions in economic, political, and social spheres in the course of development and intensification of the financialization process provoke new economic downturns and financial crises. As a result, the decisions on the choice of corporate financing should be based not solely on traditional approaches to the capital structure



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formation, but also on the exact reasons and key macroeconomic factors that influence the capital structure.

There are several theories of capital structure that explain the preferences and conduct of companies depending on the choice of corporate financing. The main scientific theories of capital structure are as follows: trade-off theory and pecking order theory. The authors of the first theory that emerged during the discussion of the Modigliani-Miller theorem Modigliani and Miller (1963) claim that in the formation of equity and debt capital, the balance shall be achieved between the tax shield benefits, that ensure tax saving in the case of raising loans, and bankruptcy risks resulting from excessive debt burden (Adair & Adaskou, 2015; Bradley et al., 1984; Duan et al., 2012; Jensen, 1986; Jensen & Meckling, 1976; Köksal et al., 2013; Kraus & Litzenberger, 1973; Kuhnhausen & Stieber, 2014; Matemilola et al., 2012; Morellec, 2003; Myers, 1977; Serrasqueiro & Caetano, 2015). Thus, the trade-off theory suggests that a company exchanges its benefits and costs for the debt and equity financing and finds an optimal capital structure, considering the tax benefits, bankruptcy, and agency costs. The second theory, which is based on the information asymmetry between investors of the corporation and its managers, deals with the distribution of financing sources in a hierarchical order from the least to the most attractive for the company, provided that internal sources are more preferable than external ones, while among external sources, debt is more preferable than the issuance of shares. Therefore, it is postulated that decisions on the capital structure are made at the expense of an unpromising choice between the firm and external investors. (Donaldson, 1981; Myers & Majluf, 1984; Myers, 1984; Beattie et al., 2006; Camara, 2012; Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011; Hackbarth, 2008; Park & Kim, 2009; Fedyk, 2014; Rihab & Lotfi, 2016).

These theories help to understand the corporate capital structure, as well as to reveal potential internal and external factors; however, they do not consider various company-specific factors, which in turn lead to contradictory forecasts and ambiguous results under conditions of financial crises. Many researchers try to elucidate the relationship between capital structure and its determinants, substantiating the reasons and regular patterns of occurrence and influence of various internal and external factors, which can have impact on the choice of corporate financing (Antoniou et al., 2008; Belkhir et al., 2016; Booth et al., 2001; Deesomsak et al., 2004; Fan et al., 2012; Rajan & Zingales, 1995; Sbeiti, 2010). Furthermore, the identification of general reasons and macroeconomic consequences for capital structure in the conditions of a highly volatile financial market and, consequently, periodic financial crises, appears to be a little-investigated issue. In several existing studies on the specified issues the authors reach a consensus for the first time that economic downturns exert a significant influence on the company's financial behavior (Akbar et al., 2013; Duchin et al., 2010; Harrison & Widjaja, 2014; Iqbal & Kume, 2014; Judge & Korzhenitskaya, 2012).

The present study, which is based on the existing scientific descriptions and explanations of the factors that determine the choice of an optimal capital structure, as well as on earlier hypotheses and assumptions, contributes to the analysis of this important scientific issue. To date, there is an obvious lack of theoretical and mainly applied results of empirical research in this area, especially for domestic companies. In the domestic literature, the main attention is paid to the development of ideas on the procedure for choosing sources of financing and options for the theory of behavioral financial

structures (Blank, 2017; Bocharov, 2009; Lisitsa, 2002; Stoyanova, 2010; Volkov & Nikulin, 2012); the study of the choice of the capital structure as a stage of strategic planning (Gubanov, 2007). This study tries for the first time, by means of correlation-and-regression analysis, to identify any regular patterns of a financial crisis in the conditions when the forecasts arising from traditional theories of capital structure may fall short of expectations. Besides, the results of such analysis can be immediately put into practice by Russian corporations.

On the whole, the results of this study may be interesting for several reasons.

Firstly, the Russian economy is an ideal environment to explore how determinants affect the corporate capital structure during the crisis, because the Russian economy is developing and therefore it is substantially affected by various macroeconomic factors and significantly dependent on the development of the global financial market and global corporate capital. Secondly, based on the findings, it will be possible to identify, whether the effects of such determinants increase or decrease before, during, and after the crisis. The comprehension of such complex relationships is crucial for analysis and neutralization of unfavorable consequences of the financial crisis when making decisions on the corporate capital structure formation. Thirdly, the issues on the optimal capital structure formation become highly relevant in the context of the global financial crisis, which made many companies and even entire industries struggle for survival. It is worth noting that this issue is practically not covered in studies. Most studies (Deloof & Su, 2003; Dong, 2010; Eljelly, 2004; Volkov & Nikulin, 2012) were based on data samples, not including crisis periods. However, it is deemed that the following main problem will be solved with the formation of companies' financial management policy: what influence does the financial crisis exert on the leverage of companies in order to ensure their effective performance.

This study was aimed at the empirical testing of hypotheses on how the level of corporate financial leverage depends on traditional determinants, based on the multiple-regression model with panel data. Based on this study, it is possible to reveal the influence of a financial crisis on the relationship between company-specific factors, macroeconomic factors, determinants of stock market development, and corporate capital structure. In view of the dynamic relationship between leverage and its determinants, a target adjustment model is used in the study, which admits the deviation of companies from their optimal leverage so as to perform another adjustment in the course of time. GMM (generalized method of moments) is used to evaluate the dynamic model. This study uses a large data set from 49 companies, whose securities are admitted to the stock exchange trading, from 7 Russian economic sectors for the period from 2011 to 2017. The separation of data among industries will reveal significant differences between economic sectors depending on their future prospects.

The article has the following structure. The second part presents a summary review of the literature about the influence of external and internal factors on leverage within the framework of the main capital structure theories. The third part deals with the planning of study methodology and selection of variables. The fourth part presents the empirical finding of the study, including correlation-and-regression analysis between variables. Finally, the last part summarizes and evaluates the findings.

### Theoretical justification

Studies on the capital structure are based on two main competing theories, which try to explain the reasons for using leverage. Trade-off theory considers a combination of factors that collectively determine an optimal capital structure. Through constant maintenance of the company's assets and investment plans, the company optimizes its debt ratio, with account of the trade-off between costs and benefits of borrowing (debt financing) (DeAngelo & Masulis, 1980; Myers, 1984). The theory is based on the tax advantages of debt (income tax shield), which are balanced with financial costs arising from bankruptcy (Myers, 2003).

According to the authors of the second theory, it is necessary to choose a particular means for company's capital mobilization, based on the hierarchy of preferences ("pecking order"), according to which sources of financing are distributed in a hierarchical order from the least to the most attractive for the company, provided that internal sources are more preferable than external ones, while among external sources, debt is more preferable than the issuance of shares (Donaldson, 1981). According to the concept of asymmetric information (Myers & Majluf, 1984), if insiders are better informed about the company's affairs than external investors, it is most likely that the company's shares will be underestimated by the market. As a result, financing of investment projects through the issuance of shares may turn out to be so expensive for the company that winning over new investors (and simultaneously losing old ones) may exceed the project's net present value (NPV) due to the underestimation of shares. For this reason, the issuance of shares is considered to be the least attractive source of financing. On the contrary, internal sources of financing are not affected by information asymmetry and should be used in the first place for the financing of company projects. The pecking order theorists suggest that one of the reasons why company's managers choose internal financing as a priority is their subjective motivations to follow the path of least resistance, evading the stock market discipline, as well as a relief from the costs related to the issuance of new securities (Brealey & Myers, 2003).

Thereafter, the hypothesis about the impact of information asymmetry on the choice of financing source was transformed into a signaling theory, according to which not objective, but subjective factors determine the choice of capital structure due to the unequal availability of information about the market situation for market participants (Brigham & Ehrhardt, 2008). It is assumed that managers tend to maximize the value of shares owned by current shareholders at any given moment, rather than prospective shareholders. Therefore, if a firm has good prospects, its managers will not undertake the issuance of new shares, preferring debt financing, but in the case of poor prospects it will be more profitable for current shareholders to finance at the expense of the issuance of new shares. As a result, the issuance of new shares will be regarded by investors as an alarm signal, and the share prices usually drop after the announcement of a new issuance.

The literature, devoted to the capital structure theories, gives a detailed representation of factors that influence the decision-making process and corporate financing methods, namely, company growth potential, share of the company's tangible assets, profitability, company size, risk, liquidity, as well as macroeconomic conditions such as inflation, GDP growth, and indicators of the stock market development (Ang et al., 1982; Bancel & Mittoo, 2004; Bastos et al., 2009; Bevan & Danbolt, 2002; Bokpin, 2009; Brierly & Bunn, 2005; Camara, 2012; Cassar & Holmes, 2003; Chen, 2003; Chkir &

Cosset, 2001; Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011; Esperanca & Mohamed, 2003; Fama & French, 2002; Frank & Goyal, 2009; Hall et al., 2000; Hanousek et al., 2011; Harris & Raviv, 1991; Jensen & Meckling, 1976; Köksal et al., 2013; Kuhnhausen & Stieber, 2014; Myers & Majluf, 1984; Rajan & Zingales, 1995; Sett & Sarkhel, 2010; Titman & Wessels, 1988; Warner, 1977). The article considers the above-listed factors in terms of an econometric model that describes the influence of a financial crisis on the corporate capital structure. Thus, it is reasonable to detect the specific characteristics of their correlation with leverage from the perspective of two traditional theories of capital structure.

### **Trade-off theory**

According to the trade-off theory, company growth potential is negatively correlated with leverage, because companies with better future prospects, as a rule, face greater financial difficulties and agency costs between shareholders and bondholders due to the risk shifting (Jensen & Meckling, 1976; Titman & Wessels, 1988) or underinvestment (Myers, 1977). Consequently, companies tend to underuse the debt financing when building an optimal capital structure. The hypothesis about the sources of financing at different life-cycle stages of a company was made by Scott and Bruce (1987), who believe that at the initial development stage a company arranges financing with its own resources until a steady cash flow is generated from operating activities. During the adolescence-stage, a company can already use bank loans as debt financing. The development of credit history takes place during this period, with a focus on further increase of the amount of available financing, extension of loan terms, and lowering of rates. At the next growth stage, a company can use bonded loans, which will attract additional financial resources, as well as will help the company in improving its internal processes and establishing cooperation with the investment-banking community. Further development of a company is characterized by the opportunity to use the advantages of foreign capital markets for long-term fund raising through the issuance of various corporate securities.

According to the trade-off theory, the company's tangible assets have an extremely controversial influence on leverage: companies with large tangible assets may have a higher leverage due to lower agency costs and less financial difficulties, which is expressed by a positive correlation between materiality and leverage (Frank & Goyal, 2009; Rajan & Zingales, 1995; Titman & Wessels, 1988). However, the disciplinary role of debt becomes less important in companies with large tangible assets, which implies a negative correlation between materiality and debt (Grossman Sanford & Hart, 1982; Titman & Wessels, 1988).

The trade-off theory suggests that profitability has a positive impact on leverage, because profitable companies with large cash holdings usually use debt financing to ensure the optimal use of free cash flow (Fama & French, 2002). This is explained by low bankruptcy risks, tax saving and low agency costs.

The company size is directly correlated with leverage, because large companies, as opposed to small- and medium-sized enterprises, usually have a low probability of default and, thus, low financial costs, which makes it possible for large companies to maintain high leverage ratio. (Ang et al., 1982; Bevan & Danbolt, 2002; Chkir & Cosset,

2001; Titman & Wessels, 1988; Warner, 1977). In confirmation of the above statement, Marsh (1982), Bennett and Donnelly (1993), making a study on how company size influences capital structure, revealed that large companies have a quite significant amount of debt obligations. Consequently, following this logic, company size must have a positive correlation with leverage.

Supporters of the trade-off theory think that risk has a negative impact on capital structure. This is conditioned by the fact that companies with higher income volatility carry higher bankruptcy risks (Bancel & Mittoo, 2004; Brierly & Bunn, 2005; Frank & Goyal, 2009; Harris & Raviv, 1991). According to some researchers, the companies' liquidity ratio is inversely proportional to financial leverage, which means that companies with high liquidity tend to use less debt (Singhania & Seth, 2010).

Macroeconomic factors (particularly, inflation and GDP growth) can also have a significant impact on the company's leverage ratio. Another important macroeconomic factor that influences the corporate structure is capital market development. Thus, inflation has a profound positive impact on capital structure, because high inflation reduces the real value of debt, prompting companies to take on more debts (Frank & Goyal, 2009; Hanousek et al., 2011; Köksal et al., 2013; Kuhnhausen & Stieber, 2014; Sett & Sarkhel, 2010). The researchers believe that GDP growth has an ambiguous influence on capital structure. Countries with high GDP growth rates have better opportunities for company growth (which has a negative impact on leverage), but at the same time they are more profitable (which has a positive impact on leverage). For example, Gajurel (2006) holds that there is a negative correlation with total debt ratio and short-term debt ratio, but this has a positive impact on long-term debt ratio. Finally, the stock market development may influence the capital structure. According to the trade-off theory of capital structure, the influence of stock market development is ambiguous. According to Bokpin, these variables are not correlated (Bokpin, 2009). However, Sett and Sarkhel (2010) show that there is a negative correlation between capital structure and stock market development. Moreover, according to Duan et al. (2012), financial market index has negative correlation with debt ratio. Companies choose long-term loans in the case of higher percentage of non-state economy and greater development of a financial sector.

### **Pecking order theory**

Firstly, the pecking order theory postulates that there is a positive correlation between growth potential and leverage, arguing that additional resources are required for company growth in order to finance future investments (Frank & Goyal, 2009; Myers & Majluf, 1984). Some researchers believe that the company's future growth prospects have a positive correlation with debt obligations, especially with short-term ones (Chen, 2003; Hall et al., 2000). Moreover, agency problems and the resulting costs of financing may decrease if a company issues short-term rather than long-term obligations. Thus, company growth should lead to the upswing of demand for additional sources of financing, which in turn will necessitate the use of debt financing sources.

Secondly, materiality has a negative impact on capital structure, because companies with a high ratio of tangible assets, as a rule, have less information asymmetry that reduces the capital value (Frank & Goyal, 2009). In general, it might be expected that

tangible assets would have less information asymmetry than intangible assets. However, this might not happen—therefore, it is impossible to make an accurate forecast whether information asymmetry will always be lower, thus assuming an inverse correlation between materiality and leverage.

Thirdly, the pecking order theory supposes that profitability has a negative impact on leverage. This is conditioned by the fact that high profit is generated by a larger amount of internal resources for project financing and, consequently, with a lesser demand for debt financing (Myers & Majluf, 1984). Profitable firms with a certain level of profit can rely primarily on this profit, rather than on such external financing sources as credit, while companies with low profit margin are more dependent on credit resources due to the lack of own funds (Gaud et al., 2005). To confirm this standpoint, Cassar and Holmes (2003) put forward an assumption that profitability has a negative impact on the short-term and long-term obligations, and therefore there must be a negative correlation between profitability and leverage.

Fourthly, the pecking order theorists believe that company size has a negative impact on capital structure, because large companies, as a rule, experience less information asymmetry, reducing the capital value (Fama & Jensen, 1983; Rajan & Zingales, 1995). As a result, companies will issue more shares for the financing of their long-term capital requirements. But as for small- and medium-sized enterprises, there is empirical confirmation of negative correlation between company size and short-term borrowing, but a positive correlation between company size and long-term borrowing (Cassar & Holmes, 2003; Esperanca & Mohamed, 2003; Hall et al., 2000).

Fifthly, risk is positively correlated with leverage, because companies with volatile income suffer more from an ill-chosen source of financing (Frank & Goyal, 2009).

Sixthly, according to the pecking order theory, liquidity has a negative impact on the company's capital structure. More liquid companies may use internal resources as a potential tool for capital mobilization, and therefore they will depend on debt financing to a lesser extent.

It is important to note the following macroeconomic factors that have a significant impact on leverage in terms of the pecking order theory. Inflation rate is negatively correlated with overall leverage and the short-term debt ratio, but it has a positive impact on the long-term debt ratio (Gajurel, 2006). However, empirical findings are different: according to Bastos et al. (2009), inflation does not influence capital structure; according to Frank and Goyal (2009), inflation is correlated with market leverage, but it does not influence leverage. Camara (2012) argues that macroeconomic conditions, including inflation rate, have a significant correlation with capital structure. Some authors believe that there is a profound negative correlation between capital structure and GDP, as well as GDP growth (Bastos et al., 2009; Bokpin, 2009; Camara, 2012; Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011). As for correlation between stock market development and leverage, some researchers believe that stock market development is positively correlated with capital structure (Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011). Moreover, market capitalization as indicator of stock market development has a positive impact on capital structure (Gajurel, 2006).

Within the framework of each mentioned theory of capital structure, the specified factors are presented in the Table 1.



**Table 1** Review of capital structure factors in the framework of the main theories of capital structure

Trade-off theory		Factor affecting leverage	Pecking order theory	
Research	Communication value		Communication value	Research
Jensen & Meckling, 1976 Myers, 1977 Scott & Bruce, 1987	Negative	GTA	Positive	Myers & Majluf, 1984; Frank & Goyal, 2009 Hall et al., 2000
Titman & Wessels, 1988; Rajan & Zingales, 1995; Frank & Goyal, 2009	Positive	NFATA	Negative	Frank & Goyal, 2009
Grossman Sanford & Hart, 1982; Titman & Wessels, 1988	Negative			
Fama & French, 2002	Positive	ROA	Negative	Myers & Majluf, 1984 Cassar & Holmes, 2003
Warner, 1977; Ang et al., 1982; Titman & Wessels, 1988; Chkir & Cosset, 2001; Bevan & Danbolt, 2002 Marsh (1982), Bennett and Donnelly (1993)	Positive	IPA	Negative (large companies) Positive (small and medium companies)	Fama & Jensen, 1983; Rajan & Zingales, 1995 Cassar & Holmes, 2003; Esperanca & Mohamed, 2003; Hall et al., 2000
Harris & Raviv, 1991; Bancel & Mittoo, 2004; Brierly & Bunn, 2005; Frank & Goyal, 2009	Negative	FR	Positive	Frank & Goyal, 2009
Singhania & Seth, 2010	Negative	CL	Negative	
Frank & Goyal, 2009; Köksal et al., 2013; Kuhnhausen & Stieber, 2014; Sett & Sarkhel, 2010; Hanousek et al., 2011	Positive	INFL	Negative No connection connection is in part	Gajurel, 2006 Bastos et al. (2009) Frank & Goyal, 2009 Camara, 2012
Gajurel, 2006	Negative and positive	GDPG	Negative	Bastos et al., 2009; Bokpin, 2009; Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011; Camara, 2012
Bokpin, 2009 Sett & Sarkhel, 2010 Duan et al., 2012	No connection Negative	SMC	Positive	Dincergok & Yalciner, 2011 Gajurel, 2006

Source: Authoring

### Data selection and research methodology

This study is based on data from 49 corporations belonging to 7 leading Russian industries for the period from 2011 to 2017: oil and gas industry (OIGA), fuel and energy complex (FEC), chemical industry (CHEMIC), agro-industrial complex (AGRO), telecommunications industry (TELE), metallurgical industry (METALL), transportation services (TRANS) (Table 2). The information on companies is collected from the Moscow Exchange Database and the server that discloses information published by issuers on the websites of authorized news agencies Interfax, AK&M. The main selection criteria for companies were as follows: listing of companies' securities for trading and availability of financial reports subject to mandatory disclosure for a period of at least 5 years. Analysis does not include banks, lending agencies, and financial companies, because their capital structure is incomparable with non-financial corporations.

**Table 2** List of corporations whose securities are traded on the stock exchange

<i>Economic sector</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Stock code</i>
OIGA	PJSC "Gazprom"	GAZP
	PJSC "Oil Company LUKOIL"	LKOH
	PJSC "NOVATEK"	NVTK
	PJSC "Surgutneftegas"	SNGS
	PJSC "Tatneft"	TATN
	PJSC "Oil Company Bashneft"	BANE
	PJSC "Transneft"	TRNF
FEC	PJSC "OGK-2"	OGK2
	PJSC "Inter RAO UES"	ERAO
	PJSC "Federal Grid Company of Unified Energy System"	FEES
	PJSC "TERRITORIAL GENERATING COMPANY No. 1"	TGK1
	PJSC "Quadra-Power Generation"	TGKD
	PJSC "MOSENERGO"	MSNG
CHEMIC	PJSC "ROSSETI South"	MRKY
	PJSC "Nizhnekamskneftekhim"	NKNK
	PJSC "Uralkali"	URLK
	PJSC "Acron"	AKRN
	JSC "UHP"	UHP
	PJSC "Kuibyshevazot"	KUBAZ
	PJSC "Ufaorgsintez"	UFAZ
AGRO	PJSC "Togliattyazot"	TOLAZ
	PJSC "Rusagro"	AGRO
	PJSC "Cherkizovo Group"	GCHE
	JSC "Kuban Steppe"	KUBST
	PJSC "FOSAGRO"	FOSAGRO
	PJSC "Abrau-Durso"	ABRDS
	PJSC "BELUGA GROUP"	BELU
TELE	PJSC "Agrofirma Mcenskaya "	AFMC
	PJSC "Mobile TeleSystems"	MTSS
	PJSC "MegaFon"	MFON
	PJSC "ROSSETI"	RSTI
	PJSC "Rostelecom"	RTKM
	PJSC "VimpelCom"	VPKM
	PJSC "Tattelekom"	TTKM
METALL	PJSC "Central Telegraph"	CNTL
	PJSC "Mining and Metallurgical Company NORILSK NICKEL"	GMKN
	PJSC "SEVERSTAL"	CHMF
	PJSC "Magnitogorsk Iron & Steel Works"	MAGN
	PJSC "VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation"	VSMO
	PJSC "Pipe Metallurgical Company"	TRMC
	PJSC "Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant"	CHMK
TRANS	PJSC "Chelyabinsk Pipe-Rolling Plant"	CHER
	PJSC "Aeroflot - Russian Airlines"	AFLT
	PJSC "UTair Aviation"	UTAR

**Table 2** List of corporations whose securities are traded on the stock exchange (Continued)

<i>Economic sector</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Stock code</i>
	PJSC "Center for Cargo Container Traffic TransContainer"	TRCN
	JSC "Russian Railways"	RZD
	PJSC "SVH- FREIGHT"	SVFR
	FAR-EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY PLC.	FESH
	North-Western Shipping Co.	SZPR

Source: Authoring

Financial leverage ratio is usually chosen as a dependent variable of the multiple regression analysis of the company's capital structure. In this study, the ratio of total debt to total assets (TDTA) is defined as financial leverage:

$$TDTA = \frac{ShortTerm\ Debt + LongTerm\ Debt}{Total\ Assets}$$

As independent variables of the model were chosen factors most frequently encountered in studies devoted to the current subject matter, and namely: company growth potential, share of the company's tangible assets, profitability, company size, risk, and liquidity. As macroeconomic factors used annual GDP growth and inflation rate, as well as market capitalization as indicator of stock market development.

Growth potential is calculated as annual growth of the company's total assets (gross total assets).

Materiality is evaluated as net fixed assets divided by total assets (NFATA).

ROA (return on total assets) calculated as the ratio of EBIT (earnings before interest and taxes) to TA (total assets) is used as a proxy variable of profitability.

The company size is presented as net fixed assets index.

Liquidity is calculated as the ratio of current assets to current liabilities (CL).

Financial risk (FR) is used in this study as an indicator of company's risk, demonstrating which share of company's assets is being financed through the applied capital (equity capital and long-term liabilities).

Macroeconomic independent variables of this study are used as indicators of the dynamics of Russian stock market capitalization (SMC) to GDP, as well as indicators of annual GDP growth (GDPG), inflation rate (INFL).

The panel data set was processed with Microsoft Excel Office Suite, and the multiple regression models were developed with the software package Statistica.

Descriptive statistical samples of this study are presented in the Tables 3, 4, and 5, based on the periods before and after the crisis, as well as depending on economic sectors. A quick analysis of the tables shows clear signs of the imminent onset of the 2014 crisis and the impending recession of the Russian economy. In 2014, the Russian economy faced a serious monetary and financial crisis that escalated into a deep economic crisis. The sharp weakening of the Russian ruble against foreign currencies caused by the rapid decline in world oil prices, as well as the introduction of economic sanctions against Russia, led to many adverse consequences, in particular, an increase in inflation, a decrease in consumer demand, and an economic downturn. These factors could not but affect the activities of corporations in the leading sectors of the Russian economy.

**Table 3** Descriptive study sample statistics for independent and dependent variables (mean values)

	TDTA	GTA	NFATA	ROA	IPA	CL	FR	SMC	GDPG	INFL
Full sample 2011–2017										
Mean	1.73	0.16	0.70	0.06	0.88	3.47	0.79	38.43	0.96	7.33
S.D.	3.12	0.84	0.61	0.16	0.69	6.42	0.14	6.83	2.66	3.59
Min	– 8.24	– 11.54	0.00	– 1.41	– 6.32	0.29	0.10	29.00	– 3.70	2.52
Max	31.11	1.24	4.84	0.85	3.79	43.16	1.00	50.00	4.30	12.91
Median	0.86	0.31	0.63	0.06	0.88	1.58	0.81	37.00	1.30	6.45
Pre-crisis 2011–2013										
Mean	1.73	0.20	0.72	0.04	0.77	2.86	0.79	40.67	3.00	6.38
S.D.	2.92	0.57	0.65	0.19	0.75	5.30	0.14	8.14	1.54	0.25
Min	0.004	– 1.94	0.00	– 1.41	– 6.32	0.34	0.19	35.00	1.30	6.10
Max	25.80	1.24	4.84	0.30	3.42	43.16	1.00	50.00	4.30	6.58
Median	0.86	0.37	0.62	0.06	0.87	1.67	0.82	37.00	3.40	6.45
Post-crisis 2015–2017										
Mean	1.62	0.09	0.69	0.08	0.99	3.88	0.79	39.33	– 1.00	6.94
S.D.	3.32	1.10	0.55	0.13	0.62	6.93	0.14	4.51	2.61	5.37
Min	– 8.24	– 11.54	0.00	– 0.23	– 0.11	0.29	0.22	35.00	– 3.70	2.52
Max	31.11	1.00	4.58	0.85	3.79	36.07	1.00	44.00	1.50	12.91
Median	0.76	0.28	0.63	0.05	0.90	1.46	0.80	39.00	– 0.80	5.38

Source: Authoring

Table 3 contains the mean values of these maximum, minimum values, as well as the average values of each variable for individual periods (pre-crisis, post-crisis, and general periods). The analysis of data given in Table 3 demonstrates that in more than half of the cases the average value of indicators is close to median. This indicates a relatively uniform sampling, which consequently demonstrates general trends in the capital structure formation of companies from various branches. The overall average value of the dependent variable TDTA (total debt to total assets) is 1.73%. According to Table 3, the crisis has a minimal impact on financial leverage, as this ratio was 1.73% before the crisis and 1.62% after the crisis. However, a close statistical analysis of the sample standard deviation shows that the variance of leverage ratio between companies became slightly larger after the financial crisis

**Table 4** Descriptive study sample statistics for independent and dependent variables by year (mean values)

Year	TDTA	GTA	NFATA	ROA	IPA	CL	FR	SMC	GDPG	INFL
2011	0.86	0.29	0.87	0.08	0.76	2.77	0.79	50.00	4.30	6.10
2012	2.98	0.30	0.75	0.08	0.74	1.94	0.78	37.00	3.40	6.58
2013	2.42	– 0.10	0.60	0.03	1.09	4.07	0.78	35.00	1.30	6.45
2014	1.87	– 0.18	0.56	0.02	1.10	4.08	0.79	29.00	0.70	11.36
2015	1.17	0.43	0.54	0.11	0.66	5.85	0.82	35.00	– 3.70	12.91
2016	1.15	0.39	0.74	0.08	0.77	3.34	0.84	44.00	– 0.80	5.38
2017	2.44	– 0.10	0.91	0.02	0.81	2.26	0.76	39.00	1.50	2.52

Source: Authoring

**Table 5** Descriptive statistics of a sample of research of averages by branches of the economy

	TDTA	GTA	NFATA	ROA	IPA	CL	FR
Pre-crisis 2011–2013							
OIGA	1.26	0.49	0.65	0.13	0.74	3.38	0.82
FEC	0.66	0.31	0.52	– 0.02	0.95	2.53	0.86
CHEMIC	1.07	0.51	1.05	0.15	0.63	2.74	0.82
AGRO	1.61	0.28	0.42	0.07	0.56	4.59	0.77
TELE	1.63	– 0.19	0.57	– 0.02	1.03	2.97	0.81
METALL	2.31	0.3	0.62	0.03	0.88	2.05	0.77
TRANS	3.69	0.06	1.39	0.04	0.34	1.54	0.69
Post-crisis 2015–2017							
OIGA	1.57	0.41	0.56	0.10	0.84	3.34	0.84
FEC	1.35	– 0.15	0.43	0.03	1.07	3.56	0.85
CHEMIC	1.51	0.21	0.97	0.13	1.84	2.98	0.81
AGRO	0.85	0.53	0.37	0.1	0.7	7.6	0.84
TELE	1.89	– 0.21	0.56	0.07	1.23	5.2	0.8
METALL	4.07	0.25	0.78	0.11	0.61	1.48	0.72
TRANS	– 0.11	0.03	1.25	0.02	1.28	1.41	0.71

Source: Authoring

(1.10%), than before the crisis (0.57%). But at the same time, the difference between maximum and minimum leverage values increased after the crisis, which can indicate that in the conditions of persistently high-volatile Russian economy, companies quickly recover from crisis shocks and experience a temporary revival and a certain degree of stabilization. Thus, although overall average values show a slight impact of the 2014 crisis on leverage ratios, such results may entail significant deviations, reduced through the averaging, which implies a further more extended and detailed check of the study samples depending on the period and individually for each economic sector. In spite of this deviation, quite interesting findings are presented in Table 3. Thus, after the crisis, growth potential insignificantly improved (from 0.20 to 0.09%), materiality slightly deteriorated (from 0.72 to 0.69%); liquidity increased from 2.86 to 3.88%, and net fixed assets index increased from 0.77 to 0.99%; financial risk (0.79%), as well as profitability remained at the same level. Although some of these changes forecast a lessening demand for debts, others lead to opposite effects. Thus, the influence of a crisis on financial leverage will depend on the predominance of particular factors. According to Table 3, changes in macroeconomic factors are deemed to be significant and are manifested through low value of average GDP growth (0.96%) with a relatively high standard deviation (2.66%). It may be concluded that Russia in view of its raw-material oriented economy and the lack of solid investments under economic sanctions cannot maintain a high GDP growth rate. Although this indicator shifted towards improvement before the crisis (3%), the average GDP growth became negative (– 1%) in the post-crisis period. This is confirmed by adverse consequences of the financial crisis for the Russian economy. Low GDP growth was followed by high average inflation (7.33%) and low but relatively stable values of market capitalization (37% before the crisis and 39% after the crisis). Thus, Russian corporations in the

leading economic sectors may be characterized as unattractive for foreign investors, underestimated by the market with missed investment opportunities and unrealized development potential during the whole study period.

Table 4 shows descriptive statistics of the study samples for independent and dependent variables, arranged by years (mean values). Although some variables underwent considerable changes during the crisis in 2014, the average leverage value did not change significantly even during this period. Crucial changes affected primarily macroeconomic indicators: dynamics of Russian stock market capitalization to GDP deteriorated significantly in 2014 and was 29%, which is 21% less than in 2011; although GDP growth rate was low in 2011, it deteriorated since 2014 and even became negative; a surge of inflation was observed in 2014 (from 6.10 in 2011 to 11.36% in 2014), and by 2017 inflation dropped sharply to 2.52%. The company growth potential in 2014 was also negative; profitability and materiality worsened. The net fixed assets index as of 2011 amounted to 0.76%; however, its value became extremely unsatisfactory in 2014 (1.09%). This means that during the crisis companies did not follow the general rule of long-term investment generation, primarily at the expense of the most reliable sources of financing, that is, at the expense of equity capital. Based on the analyzed data in Table 4, it is possible to make an assumption about the influence of the financial crisis primarily on macroeconomic indicators and the overwhelming majority of analyzed variables.

Table 5 reflects the consequences of the financial crisis in 2014 on domestic corporations in the leading economic sectors. The overview of indicators shows that there are different trends depending on economic sector, but at the same time it is possible to detect some common patterns of the influence of the financial crisis on the development and functioning of public companies in most branches. Firstly, growth potential of the companies belonging to the fuel and energy complex (FEC) considerably worsened from 0.31 to – 0.15% and materiality deteriorated from 0.52 to 0.43%, while leverage ratio increased sharply after the crisis from 0.66 to 1.35%. This may be explained by the fact that in spite of poor investment prospects caused by low growth potential, companies of this branch have high operating costs that require financing through various forms of government support, in order to do away with insufficient internal resources. Russian companies in the chemical industry (CHEMIC) demonstrated a slight decrease in growth potential from 0.51 to 0.21%, and decrease in profitability from 0.15 to 0.13%. The same situation is observed in the metallurgical industry (METALL). However, as opposed to the chemical industry, the average financial leverage in the metallurgical industry surged dramatically from 2.31 to 4.07. On the contrary, the average leverage of the transportation companies (TRANS) significantly decreased from 3.69 to – 0.11. This may mean that after the crisis, transportation companies became more profitable. The key drivers of the Russian economy—the oil and gas industry (OIGA)—suffered slightly during the crisis. The average leverage remained almost unchanged after the crisis. Minor changes were observed in the average values of growth potential, materiality, ROA, net fixed assets index, liquidity, and financial risk. However, Russian companies in the agro-industrial complex (AGRO) experienced extreme consequences due to the financial crisis: the averaged liquidity ratio increased significantly from 4.59 to 7.6%, while the leverage ratio decreased from 1.61 to 0.85%. Average liquidity of companies in the telecommunications industry (TELE) also increased sharply

from 1.97 to 5.2%, while ROA increased from  $-0.02$  to  $0.07\%$ . This may be evidence of the increase in solvency of companies from the specified industries; however, a sharp increase in liquidity can also predict the formation of an irrational capital structure, which implies the insufficiently effective use of negotiable assets or short-term financing. Moreover, the agro-industrial and telecommunications industries display more caution in the use of leverages after the financial crisis.

Table 5 also allows us to draw conclusions about the role of traditional determinants in each sector of the economy. For example, ROA dynamics became positive in the fuel and energy complex and the telecommunications industry after the 2014 crisis, as well as significantly improved liquidity in these industries. In addition, after the crisis in the agro-industrial sector, the difference in the liquidity indicator was 3 points. This may mean that in conditions of financial uncertainty and high volatility of the financial market, the Russian economy—using the example of the main catalysts of the domestic economy—the fuel and energy complex, and the innovative information industry, began to rely less on foreign capital due to the greater dependence on the mobilization of domestic savings for investment purposes. This means that under the current restrictions and sanctions, the Russian economy acquires hidden benefits from the high volatility of both the process of financial globalization itself and from its consequences—the financial crisis (Metel'skaya, 2018).

### **Empirical findings: results and discussion**

Pearson's correlation analysis was carried out as the first step of this study, which helped to detect the most interconnected indicators, to estimate trends of the analyzed correlations, as well as to determine the observations, the elimination of which from the population of analysis leads to significant changes in the ratio of estimated correlations. The findings differ depending on the study periods (general period from 2011 to 2017; pre-crisis period from 2011 to 2013 and post-crisis period from 2015 to 2017). Based on the matrix of paired correlation coefficients (Table 6), no strong dependences of macroeconomic indicators were revealed for the general period.

In the post-crisis period, the most significant indicators of correlation are macroeconomic factors, which show a strong correlation with each other, in particular, the GDP growth rate has a significant positive correlation with SMC (0.81), while inflation has a strong opposite impact on SMC ( $-0.93$ ) and the GDP growth ( $-0.53$ ). It may be noted that before the crisis in 2014, the company size significantly influenced its growth potential, as well as the company's choice of assets that are financed through the applied capital (equity capital and long-term liabilities). As opposed to the entire period, macroeconomic factors were distinguished by strong and different mutual influence.

According to the observations made since 2014, inflation has a strong negative impact on the GDP growth ( $-0.98$ ) against the background of an obviously weakening correlation between the GDP growth, inflation and the dynamics of Russian stock market to GDP (0.50 and  $-0.65$ , respectively).

The findings show the importance of the capital structure formation in the conditions of a financial crisis and other external unfavorable effects for the national economy. The findings also indicate a certain importance of the national economy's development insofar as it represents an emerging financial market with capability for rapid adaptation to external shocks or without such a property. Macroeconomic factors,

**Table 6** The matrix of paired correlation coefficients, used observations—393, the length of the time series = 7

	GTA	NFATA	ROA	IPA	CL	FR	SMC	GDPG	INFL
Full sample 2011–2017									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	0.001	1.00							
ROA	0.07	0.15	1.00						
IPA	– 0.37	– 0.16	– 0.09	1.00					
CL	0.33	– 0.20	– 0.24	– 0.15	1.00				
FR	0.32	– 0.52	0.00	– 0.13	0.41	1.00			
SMC	0.02	– 0.02	0.08	– 0.05	– 0.02	0.06	1.00		
GDPG	0.09	0.01	– 0.05	– 0.13	– 0.05	0.04	0.39	1.00	
INFL	– 0.07	0.01	– 0.03	0.01	0.01	– 0.05	– 0.55	– 0.57	1.00
Pre-crisis 2011–2013									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	0.03	1.00							
ROA	– 0.11	0.18	1.00						
IPA	– 0.43	– 0.17	– 0.05	1.00					
CL	0.39	– 0.17	– 0.63	– 0.14	1.00				
FR	0.33	– 0.45	– 0.15	– 0.005	0.32	1.00			
SMC	0.06	– 0.06	0.06	– 0.12	0.03	0.10	1.00		
GDPG	– 0.04	– 0.03	0.12	– 0.04	– 0.05	0.03	0.81	1.00	
INFL	– 0.11	0.07	0.00	0.15	– 0.08	– 0.13	– 0.93	– 0.53	1.00
Post-crisis 2015–2017									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	– 0.02	1.00							
ROA	0.24	0.09	1.00						
IPA	– 0.33	– 0.14	– 0.22	1.00					
CL	0.30	– 0.21	0.17	– 0.19	1.00				
FR	0.32	– 0.58	0.15	– 0.28	0.48	1.00			
SMC	0.04	– 0.03	0.14	0.08	– 0.02	0.05	1.00		
GDPG	0.11	– 0.03	0.01	– 0.03	0.04	0.07	0.50	1.00	
INFL	– 0.10	0.03	– 0.04	0.01	– 0.03	– 0.07	– 0.65	– 0.98	1.00
Full sample 2011–2017									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	0.98	1.00							
ROA	0.99	0.99	1.00						
IPA	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00					
CL	0.64	0.59	0.60	0.59	1.00				
FR	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.62	1.00			
SMC	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.53	0.90	1.00		
GDPG	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.50	0.82	0.59	1.00	
INFL	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.26	0.45	0.56	0.08	1.00
Pre-crisis 2011–2013									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	0.99	1.00							



**Table 6** The matrix of paired correlation coefficients, used observations—393, the length of the time series = 7 (*Continued*)

	GTA	NFATA	ROA	IPA	CL	FR	SMC	GDPG	INFL
ROA	1.00	1.00	1.00						
IPA	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00					
CL	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.00				
FR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00			
SMC	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.80	0.99	1.00		
GDPG	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.98	1.00	
INFL	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.48	0.57	0.67	0.55	1.00
Post-crisis 2015–2017									
GTA	1.00								
NFATA	0.99	1.00							
ROA	0.99	1.00	1.00						
IPA	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00					
CL	0.76	0.72	0.74	0.72	1.00				
FR	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.74	1.00			
SMC	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.72	0.97	1.00		
GDPG	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.62	0.85	0.69	1.00	
INFL	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.57	0.79	0.84	0.47	1.00

The matrix of multiple correlation coefficients, observations used—3920, time series length = 7,  $p < 0.05$   
Source: Authoring

determining the capital structure, play a prominent role in the making of financial decisions, particularly during the period when the functioning of the Russian stock market is actually restricted due to the financial crisis of 2014 and the imposition of sanctions. Proceeding from the correlation matrix, it may also be concluded that after the crisis, methods and strategies of the optimal capital structure formation were significantly reevaluated by many companies, which resulted in the dramatic change of the nature of impact of financial risk on profitability (from  $-0.15$  to  $0.15$ ), which suggests some caution when making a choice concerning the potential loss of financial resources and debt financing. Moreover, the financial crisis made an impact on the companies' ability to settle their obligations fully and within the time limit, depending on their overall performance and competitive capacity. If during the pre-crisis period, a steady decline of the companies' current solvency (CL) was observed under the competitive growth (Return on Assets), after the crisis this ratio changed and lost significant value. Thus, the analysis let us identify the priority areas of financial management within the specified time period. A company has a low liquidity in the case of positive dynamics of profitability indicators, which makes it necessary to take managerial decisions aimed at the balancing of these indicators. In view of the post-crisis situation, the issues connected with the achievement of an optimal level of liquidity and profitability ceased to be the financial management priorities.

As the second step of this study, the regression analysis was performed to define the correlation ratio between variables by constructing a matrix of multiple correlation coefficients (Table 6), according to which throughout the entire study period, there is a statistical dependence between variables, and the indicators of the correlation ratio according to the Chedoke scale are predominantly high ( $0.7$ – $0.9$ ) and very high ( $0.9$ – $0.99$ ).

In particular, a strong close relationship is observed between FR and NFATA indicators (0.99) in the general period (2011–2017); ROA and IPA (0.99) in the pre-crisis period (2011–2013), FR and GTA (0.99) in the post-crisis period (2015–2017). The strong correlation between these variables means the following. The higher the risk of the company's activities, the greater the increase in net assets, which testifies to the increase in own funds in the process of carrying out financial and economic activities during the entire study period. A similar process can be traced in the post-crisis period. Thus, when the financial risk increases, companies have better growth opportunities. At the same time, in the pre-crisis period, the growth rate of profitability significantly influenced the increase in company size. These facts may be due to the following. Most companies consider the main negative consequences of the crisis to be a decrease in demand and an increase in production costs, which, in turn, put pressure on profitability. In addition, the lack of funding for new projects is cited as one of the most serious problems. This circumstance, given its negative impact on profitability, as well as the short-term orientation of a large number of shareholders, may have an extremely negative impact on the long-term growth opportunities of companies. At the same time, some companies, especially manufacturers of consumer goods operating in Russia, note the positive impact of devaluation on their prices relative to those companies that have a large share of imports in their purchases. In addition, the acceleration of inflation could threaten with a decrease in the parameters of the indexation of tariffs for electricity and gas for the population and industrial consumers. This could have a negative impact on the prospects for energy and gas companies, but for most sectors of the economy, it could mean additional cost reductions, which are so necessary in a crisis. Thus, under the current circumstances, despite the growing financial risk, most companies did not lose their growth prospects and increase their assets.

The regression models developed under such conditions are of high practical importance. The study gives an estimation of four variants of the model: the first variant includes only specific indicators for public companies, which usually influence the capital structure decisions (growth potential, materiality, profitability, company size, liquidity, and financial risk) (model 1); the second variant, along with the company-specific characteristics, includes also main macroeconomic factors (GDP growth and inflation), in order to determine the influence of the general economic environment on leverage ratios (model 2); the third model makes an emphasis on the application of borrowed funds, debt in the conditions of supervision over the stock market development (model 3); the fourth variant covers all listed variables (model 4). All 4 models are constructed under 3 scenarios: from 2011 to 2017, from 2011 to 2013, and from 2015 to 2017, which correspond to the periods before and after the financial crisis of 2014 and the entire study period.

Let us proceed to a more detailed analysis of the findings with regard to the hypothesis on the influence of a financial crisis on the capital structure formation.

### **Results and discussion for the full period**

Tables 7, 8, and 9 show the overall results of all four models for each sample, which correspond to the general period 2011–2017, the pre-crisis period 2011–2013, and the post-crisis period 2015–2017. Table 7 shows that for the entire period, the growth

**Table 7** Dynamic capital structure of Russian corporations using firm specific factors, macroeconomic variables and stock market development. Full sample 2011–2017

Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
GTA	– 0.54992	– 0.53347	– 0.54992	– 0.54321
NFATA	0.46224	0.45218	0.46224	0.44213
ROA	<b>2.80794</b>	<b>2.78375</b>	<b>2.80794</b>	<b>2.84035</b>
IPA	– 0.28829	– 0.25261	– 0.28829	– 0.26461
CL	– 0.02734	– 0.02479	– 0.02734	– 0.02483
FR	– 0.03476	– 1.58856	– 1.41454	– 1.58386
GDPG		0.05136		0.05916
INFL		0.08648		– 0.06318
SMC			– 0.03476	– 0.02532

Source: Authoring

opportunity factor (GTA) in all models and for each period is negative and significant. This means that the crisis has had a negative impact on corporate leverage. The regression coefficient for GTA is negative and means that the more corporations increase their growth rate, the lower the financial leverage ratio becomes. Such signs are more consistent with the theory of compromise. However, in addition to the possibility of growth, profitability is also statistically significant (in Table 7, in bold). The profitability ratio for the financial leverage variable is positive: the higher the percentage of profitability of the corporation, the higher the level of financial leverage. These features are also characteristic of the theory of compromise and contradict the theory of hierarchy. It is interesting to note that profitability and growth opportunities lead to opposite effects on leverage. Thus, when building the optimal capital structure of a corporation, it is necessary to proceed from the prevailing factor. Probably, in this case, such variables compensate for each other, which may result in a minor impact on leverage.

It should be noted that NFATA, IPA, CL, and FR are not significant for the total period. Similar results are shown by macroeconomic indicators (GDP growth, inflation growth rate, and financial market development growth rate). Thus, from a complete sample for the entire period, it is impossible to give a clear answer whether macroeconomic factors and financial markets benefit both debt and equity, in particular, and leverage, in general.

**Table 8** Dynamic capital structure of Russian corporations using firm specific factors, macroeconomic variables and stock market development. Pre-crisis sample: 2011–2013

Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4 <sup>a</sup>
GTA	– 0.87164	– 0.7630	– 0.88524	– 0.556
NFATA	<b>0.75272</b>	0.4239	<b>0.72061</b>	– 0.530
ROA	<b>3.99632</b>	<b>2.8034</b>	<b>4.07282</b>	– 1.726
IPA	– <b>0.72615</b>	– <b>0.9756</b>	– <b>0.77580</b>	– <b>1.248</b>
CL	0.07380	0.0564	0.07563	– 0.029
FR	– 2.26044	– <b>4.1540</b>	– 2.22174	– <b>13.086</b>
GDPG		0.1258		– <b>2.448</b>
INFL		<b>3.6634</b>		<b>21.183</b>
SMC			– 0.03667	<b>0.952</b>

<sup>a</sup>The model 4 is built taking into account the multicollinear variable SMC, without taking into account this variable, model 4 is similar to model 2

Source: Authoring

**Table 9** Dynamic capital structure of Russian corporations using firm specific factors, macroeconomic variables and stock market development. Post-crisis 2015–2017

Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 2 <sup>a</sup>	Model 3	Model 4	Model 4 <sup>b</sup>
GTA	– 0.39013	– 0.36317	– 0.36820	– 0.38092	– 0.2300	– 0.36893
NFATA	0.03829	– 0.14941	0.01914	0.00752	– <b>1.5626</b>	0.01278
ROA	<b>4.19059</b>	<b>4.16440</b>	<b>4.16790</b>	<b>4.31112</b>	0.0810	<b>4.20871</b>
IPA	– 0.20862	– 0.24121	– 0.20669	– 0.19005	– <b>1.1950</b>	– 0.20128
CL	– 0.05992	– 0.05747	– 0.06010	– 0.06072	– 0.0040	– 0.06032
FR	– 2.60885	– <b>3.55110</b>	– 2.63739	– 2.69713	– <b>12.3947</b>	– 2.65994
GDPG		0.76037			<b>9.9779</b>	
INFL		0.41087	0.04978		<b>5.5896</b>	0.04169
SMC				– 0.04764	<b>1.4529</b>	– 0.01467

<sup>a</sup>The model 2 is constructed without the multicollinear variable GDPG

<sup>b</sup>The model 4 is constructed without the multicollinear variable GDPG

Source: Authoring

According to Tables 10, 11, 12, and 13, R2 is above 0.74, showing that 74% of the calculated parameters of the model explain the dependence and changes in the studied parameter-TDTA on the studied factors—GTA, NFATA, ROA, IPA, CL, and FR. The table shows that the adjusted coefficient of determination did not increase when a new explanatory variable was added.

From the analysis of models 1–4 for the period 2011–2017, the coefficient of determination (R2) shows how the conditional variance of the model differs from the variance of the real values of Y. Since R2 exceeds 0.5 and tends to 1, the conditional variance of the model is quite small and very likely that the model describes the data well.

In almost each of the four proposed model scenarios, the regression model explains 74% of the fluctuations in the dependent variable in the sample. This level is high enough for a model describing financial and economic processes, especially in a transitional economy.

Based on the complete sample of model no. 4 (Table 13) for the entire study period, the regression model is presented as an equation:

$$Y = 3.35416 - 0.54321X_1 + 2.84035 X_3,$$

where

Y is the financial leverage ratio (TDTA);

X2 is the growth potential (GTA);

X3 is the return on assets (ROA).

The inclusion of only these variables in the right part is due to the fact that only these features have a probability value  $p$  less than 0.05.

The significance test of the model coefficients based on  $t$ -statistics showed statistically significant variables of growth potential and profitability. The significance of the regression equation was evaluated with  $F$ -test, which showed that the model's quality is principally good. The adjusted  $R^2 = 0.735$  is quite high. The model explains the behavior of the Y-index by 74%. The standard error amounts to just 3.037. Testing for the residual autocorrelation with 5% critical values of the Durbin-Watson statistics showed that there is no residual autocorrelation.

**Table 10** Model 1: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—393. Full sample 2011–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(386)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	2.76657	0.665528	4.15696	0.000040
GTA	– <b>0.54930</b>	<b>0.213675</b>	– <b>2.57073</b>	<b>0.010522</b>
NFATA	0.48128	0.261337	1.84161	0.066299
ROA	<b>2.75008</b>	<b>0.907614</b>	<b>3.03001</b>	<b>0.002610</b>
IPA	– 0.26683	0.234216	– 1.13926	0.255610
CL	– 0.021613	0.028012	– 0.93280	0.351508
FR	– 1.142031	0.870105	– 1.63234	0.103422
Multiple <i>R</i>	0.85949552			
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.7387254			
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.73467139			
<i>F</i> (6,386)	181.90			
Standard error of estimate	3.037638975			
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>	1.112130			
Serial Corr.	0.443626			

Source: Authoring

**Table 11** Model 2: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—393. Full sample 2011–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(384)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	2.21591	0.753758	2.93981	0.003483
GTA	– <b>0.53347</b>	<b>0.214206</b>	– <b>2.49045</b>	<b>0.013180</b>
NFATA	0.45218	0.262277	1.72407	0.085499
ROA	<b>2.78375</b>	<b>0.910303</b>	<b>3.05805</b>	<b>0.002384</b>
IPA	– 0.25261	0.235443	– 1.07292	0.283982
CL	– 0.02479	0.028253	– 0.87742	0.380806
FR	– 1.58856	0.889038	– 1.78683	0.074753
GDPG	0.05136	0.076831	0.66843	0.504262
INFL	0.08648	0.056075	1.54219	0.123850
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.86045444	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.74038184	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.73497313	
<i>F</i> (6,386)			136.8869	
Standard error of estimate			3.035911215	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.122557	
Serial Corr.			0.438324	

Source: Authoring

**Table 12** Model 3: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—393. Full sample 2011–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(385)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	4.13070	1.164131	3.54831	0.000436
GTA	– <b>0.54992</b>	<b>0.213389</b>	– <b>2.57706</b>	<b>0.010336</b>
NFATA	0.46224	0.261328	1.76880	0.077719
ROA	<b>2.80794</b>	<b>0.907303</b>	<b>3.09482</b>	<b>0.002113</b>
IPA	– 0.28829	0.234385	– 1.23001	0.219445
CL	– 0.02734	0.027987	– 0.97696	0.329201
FR	– 1.41454	0.868948	– 1.62788	0.104368
SMC	– 0.03476	0.024353	– 1.42728	0.154310
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.86029512	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.74010770	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.73538238	
<i>F</i> (6,386)			156.6261	
Standard error of estimate			3.033566314	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.122604	
Serial Corr.			0.438359	

Source: Authoring

**Table 13** Model 4: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—393. Full sample 2011–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(383)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	3.36416	1.533761	2.19341	0.028879
GTA	– <b>0.54321</b>	<b>0.214579</b>	– <b>2.53153</b>	<b>0.011756</b>
NFATA	0.44213	0.262626	1.68350	0.093093
ROA	<b>2.84035</b>	<b>0.912990</b>	<b>3.11105</b>	<b>0.002004</b>
IPA	– 0.26461	0.235937	– 1.12155	0.262758
CL	– 0.02483	0.028262	– 0.87864	0.380146
FR	– 1.58386	0.889357	– 1.78091	0.075720
GDPG	0.05916	0.077392	0.76445	0.445071
INFL	– 0.06318	0.062300	1.01407	0.311192
SMC	– 0.02532	0.029447	– 0.85971	0.390485
Multiple <i>R</i>		0.86074496		
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		0.74088189		
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		0.73479295		
<i>F</i> (6,386)		121.6767		
Standard error of estimate		3.036943054		
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>		1.125324		
Serial Corr.		0.436948		

Source: Authoring

Based on the presented model, a direct correlation is established between leverage and profitability, which is inconsistent with the pecking order theory, but corresponds to the trade-off theory. The detected inverse correlation between leverage and growth potential determinants corresponds to the trade-off theory and is inconsistent with the pecking order theory.

Thus, it is possible to model a general policy for companies operating in crisis conditions: with an increase in the level of profitability by 1 point, an increase in the leverage ratio follows. On the contrary, the negative impact on the leverage is a decrease in the possibility of companies' growth.

In favorable conditions for the functioning of the Russian economy, companies should build their policies based on their size, taking into account the conflicting impact of macroeconomic factors on the capital structure. In particular, if the company size ratio increases by 1 point, there will be a proportional increase in leverage.

### Results and discussion for the pre-crisis period

According to Table 8, before the 2014 crisis, the statistically significant variables for leverage are NFATA, ROA, and IPA for models 1–3 (model 4 is not applicable, since the multicollinear SMC indicator was used in the construction). The share of company's tangible assets, as well as profitability is positively correlated with leverage. Liquidity has a negative and insignificant influence on leverage in all four models. Thus, the determinants of company's solvency before the financial crisis are more associated with the character of corporate assets and long-term savings, than short-term profit fluctuations.

Models 1 and 3 (Tables 14 and 15) show a strong negative influence of company's financial risk on leverage. Moreover, the financial leverage ratio is very high and

**Table 14** Model 1: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Pre-crisis 2011–2013

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(162)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	3.34412	0.923540	3.62098	0.000392
GTA	– 0.87164	0.470941	– 1.85084	0.066013
NFATA	<b>0.75272</b>	<b>0.342977</b>	<b>2.19466</b>	<b>0.029611</b>
ROA	<b>3.99632</b>	<b>1.240021</b>	<b>3.22278</b>	<b>0.001535</b>
IPA	– <b>0.72615</b>	<b>0.312112</b>	– <b>2.32658</b>	<b>0.021226</b>
CL	0.07380	0.056715	1.30118	0.195043
FR	– 2.26044	1.298551	– 1.74074	0.083628
Multiple R		0.94320787		
R <sup>2</sup>		0.88964109		
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>		0.88555373		
F (6,386)		217.6563		
Standard error of estimate		2.765147391		
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>		1.029756		
Serial Corr.		0.485089		

Source: Authoring

**Table 15** Model 3: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Pre-crisis 2011–2013

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(161)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	4.86084	1.632137	2.97820	0.003348
GTA	– 0.88524	0.470705	– 1.88067	0.061823
NFATA	<b>0.72061</b>	<b>0.343875</b>	<b>2.09556</b>	<b>0.037685</b>
ROA	<b>4.07282</b>	<b>1.240851</b>	<b>3.28228</b>	<b>0.001263</b>
IPA	– <b>0.77580</b>	<b>0.314950</b>	– <b>2.46324</b>	<b>0.014821</b>
CL	0.07563	0.056691	1.33408	0.184060
FR	– 2.22174	1.297928	– 1.71176	0.088866
SMC	– 0.03667	0.032552	– 1.12663	0.261574
Multiple <i>R</i>		0.94366538		
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		0.89050434		
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		0.88574366		
<i>F</i> (6,386)		187.0540		
Standard error of estimate		2.762851907		
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>		1.013260		
Serial Corr.		0.493345		

Source: Authoring

negative. This significant reduction of financial leverage may be conditioned by the fact that public companies used more debt capital before the crisis, which in turn forced creditors to increase lending rate, considering that an additional risk premium was built into it. At the same time, return on equity decreased, because some part of the profit generated by equity capital went for the repayment of high loan interest rates.

Macroeconomic variables (inflation and GDP growth) are significantly correlated with leverage during the pre-crisis period, which is consistent with the complete sample results for the entire period (model no. 2 according to Table 14). Besides, during the pre-crisis period, there was a strong positive influence of inflation on leverage. Such high inflation during the pre-crisis period can be explained by high collective consumption and relative certainty of loan offer. The development of the stock market (model no. 3, Table 15) is not significant and has a negative impact on leverage. So this does not support the hierarchy theory. This means that, as in Table 7 for the entire period (Table 7), and before the crisis, the development of stock markets does not benefit both debt obligations and equity capital, since equity markets are not able to fully collect information about issuing companies for banks and investors and, therefore, do not make external financing less risky.

It may be concluded that during the pre-crisis period, the capital structure decisions were more dependent on macroeconomic factors, and predominantly on specific internal factors that determined the demand for debts.

Since the variable SMC showed a high degree of multicollinearity, the values of model 4 to Tables 8 and 16 cannot be correct and cannot be applied.



**Table 16** Model 4: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Pre-crisis 2011–2013<sup>a</sup>

	Beta	Std.Err.	t(159)	p level
const	– 152.709	17.25579	– 8.84970	0.000000
GTA	– 0.556	0.38681	– 1.43819	0.152346
NFATA	– 0.530	0.31226	– 1.69624	0.091798
ROA	– 1.726	1.20726	– 1.42942	0.154846
IPA	<b>– 1.248</b>	<b>0.26269</b>	<b>– 4.75235</b>	<b>0.000004</b>
CL	– 0.029	0.04759	– 0.60842	0.543780
FR	<b>– 13.086</b>	<b>1.59171</b>	<b>– 8.22159</b>	<b>0.000000</b>
GDPG	<b>– 2.448</b>	<b>0.35147</b>	<b>– 6.96375</b>	<b>0.000000</b>
INFL	<b>21.183</b>	<b>2.31503</b>	<b>9.14999</b>	<b>0.000000</b>
SMC	<b>0.952</b>	<b>0.11576</b>	<b>8.22715</b>	<b>0.000000</b>
Multiple R		0.96349367		
R <sup>2</sup>		0.92832004		
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>		0.92426269		
F (6,386)		228.7993		
Standard error of estimate		2.249429579		
Durbin-Watson d		1.057756		
Serial Corr.		0.470982		

<sup>a</sup>The model 4 is built taking into account the multicollinear variable SMC, without taking into account this variable, model 4 is similar to model 2

Based on the model no. 2 (Table 17) for the period from 2011 to 2013, the regression model is presented as an equation:

$$Y = -18.3781 + 2.8034X3 - 0.9756X4 - 4.1540X6 + 3.6634X9,$$

where

Y is the financial leverage ratio (TDTA);

X3 is the return on assets (ROA);

X4 is the company size (IPA);

X6 is the financial risk (FR);

X9 is the inflation rate (INFL).

The significance test of the model coefficients based on *t*-statistics showed that the variables of return on assets, company size, financial risk, and all macroeconomic factors (GDP growth, inflation) are significant. The significance of the regression equation was evaluated with *F*-test, which showed that the model's quality is principally good. The adjusted  $R^2 = 0.89$  is quite high. The model explains the behavior of the *Y*-index by 89%. As compared with the previous model, the standard error decreased and amounts to 2.677. Testing for the residual autocorrelation with 5% critical values of the Durbin-Watson statistics showed that there is no residual autocorrelation.

Based on this model, a positive correlation is established between leverage and company size before the financial crisis, which corresponds to the trade-off theory, but is inconsistent with the pecking order theory.

Macroeconomic factors are extremely important for the determination of capital structure and show various degree and nature of influence on financial leverage.

**Table 17** Model 2: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—1696. Pre-crisis 2011–2013

	Beta	Std.Err.	t(160)	p level
const	– 18.3781	6.645233	– 2.76561	0.006350
GTA	– 0.7630	0.459439	– 1.66072	0.098728
NFATA	0.4239	0.345130	1.22817	0.221188
ROA	<b>2.8034</b>	<b>1.278893</b>	<b>2.19203</b>	<b>0.029822</b>
IPA	<b>– 0.9756</b>	<b>0.310179</b>	<b>– 3.14529</b>	<b>0.001979</b>
CL	0.0564	0.055287	1.02049	0.309036
FR	<b>– 4.1540</b>	<b>1.385428</b>	<b>– 2.99837</b>	<b>0.003148</b>
GDPG	0.1258	0.190812	0.65905	0.510814
INFL	<b>3.6634</b>	<b>1.081069</b>	<b>3.38866</b>	<b>0.000884</b>
Multiple R		0.94752626		
R <sup>2</sup>		0.89780601		
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>		0.89269631		
F(6,386)		175.7062		
Standard error of estimate		2.677471023		
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>		1.102595		
Serial Corr.		0.448672		

Source: Authoring

After the crisis, companies should be guided by the following scenario for building a capital structure: reducing the company size by 1 point has a positive effect on leverage. It is also necessary to pay attention to macroeconomic indicators.

### Results and discussion for the post-crisis period

After the financial crisis of 2014, all models demonstrated that company growth potential does not have a significant influence on leverage, because the annual growth of company's total assets was not recorded both before and after the crisis, which is not consistent with the pecking order theory (Tables 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23). In view of low profitability in the post-crisis period, the only alternative for companies is to borrow funds from creditors for the support of their business, rather than for the financing of their growth.

Profitability is still the most significant variable, but in the post-crisis period the positive influence on leverage significantly increased, as compared with the pre-crisis period (Tables 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23). This correlation is inconsistent with the pecking order theory, suggesting that in the post-crisis period profitable companies with a certain level of profit cannot rely primarily and solely on this profit, and that they accumulate debt liabilities.

The company size in the pre-crisis period was more significant, as compared with the post-crisis period. Moreover, the materiality coefficient before 2014 was positive, in spite of some statistical insignificance demonstrated in some models. This indicator generally decreased in the post-crisis period and even exerted a significant negative influence on leverage in the complete sample according to Table 22 (model no. 4). Consequently, after the economic slowdown, large companies in the leading economic sectors were confronted with difficulties in raising funds

**Table 18** Model 1: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(162)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	3.78241	1.298366	2.91321	0.004083
GTA	– 0.39013	0.256103	– 1.52334	0.129624
NFATA	0.03829	0.495423	0.07728	0.938497
ROA	<b>4.19059</b>	<b>1.811074</b>	<b>2.31387</b>	<b>0.021931</b>
IPA	– 0.20862	0.408015	– 0.51132	0.609826
CL	– 0.05992	0.040280	– 1.48756	0.138812
FR	– 2.60885	1.596397	– 1.63421	0.104156
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.92353052	
$R^2$			0.85290863	
Adjusted $R^2$			0.8746080	
$F(6,386)$			156.5594	
Standard error of estimate			3.252908977	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.367846	
Serial Corr.			0.313927	

Source: Authoring

**Table 19** Model 2: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017<sup>a</sup>

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(160)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	2.59076	1.515763	1.70921	0.089350
GTA	– 0.36317	0.257113	– 1.41249	0.159749
NFATA	– 0.14941	0.513056	– 0.29121	0.771270
ROA	<b>4.16440</b>	<b>1.809343</b>	<b>2.30161</b>	<b>0.022647</b>
IPA	– 0.24121	0.408504	– 0.59048	0.555704
CL	– 0.05747	0.040292	– 1.42624	0.155746
FR	– <b>3.55110</b>	<b>1.751482</b>	– <b>2.02748</b>	<b>0.044273</b>
GDPG	0.76037	0.602127	1.26281	0.208496
INFL	0.41087	0.291664	1.40871	0.160861
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.92467988	
$R^2$			0.85503289	
Adjusted $R^2$			0.84778453	
$F(6,386)$			117.9623	
Standard error of estimate			3.249455337	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.384090	
Serial Corr.			0.305821	

<sup>a</sup>The estimation of the parameters according to the constructed model 2 is unbiased and effective

Source: Authoring

**Table 20** Model 2: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017<sup>a</sup>

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(161)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	3.47156	1.348232	2.57490	0.010927
GTA	– 0.36820	0.257556	– 1.42961	0.154768
NFATA	0.01914	0.496305	0.03857	0.969280
ROA	<b>4.16790</b>	<b>1.812680</b>	<b>2.29931</b>	<b>0.022773</b>
IPA	– 0.20669	0.408340	– 0.50617	0.613433
CL	– 0.06010	0.040312	– 1.49093	0.137937
FR	– 2.63739	1.597986	– 1.65045	0.100801
INFL	0.04978	0.057593	0.86435	0.388681
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.92389828	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.85358804	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.84722230	
<i>F</i> (7,161)			134.09	
Standard error of estimate			3.2556	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.358143	
Serial Corr.			0.3318614	

<sup>a</sup>The model 2 is constructed without the multicollinear variable GDPG

**Table 21** Model 3: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(161)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	5.72124	3.095254	1.84839	0.066380
GTA	– 0.38092	0.256865	– 1.48297	0.140038
NFATA	0.00752	0.498223	0.01510	0.987973
ROA	<b>4.31112</b>	<b>1.822393</b>	<b>2.36564</b>	<b>0.019189</b>
IPA	– 0.19005	0.409561	– 0.46403	0.643251
CL	– 0.06072	0.040362	– 1.50439	0.134441
FR	– 2.69713	1.604090	– 1.68141	0.094622
SMC	– 0.04764	0.069023	– 0.69027	0.491019
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.92376547	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.85334265	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.84696624	
<i>F</i> (6,386)			133.8281	
Standard error of estimate			3.258177901	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.365065	
Serial Corr.			0.315331	

Source: Authoring

**Table 22** Model 4: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(159)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	– 72.2164	17.38300	– 4.15443	0.000053
GTA	– 0.2300	0.24595	– 0.93503	0.351191
<b>NFATA</b>	<b>– 1.5626</b>	<b>0.58667</b>	<b>– 2.66358</b>	<b>0.008527</b>
ROA	0.0810	1.96027	0.04133	0.967082
<b>IPA</b>	<b>– 1.1950</b>	<b>0.44619</b>	<b>– 2.67824</b>	<b>0.008179</b>
CL	– 0.0040	0.04019	– 0.10025	0.920275
<b>FR</b>	<b>– 12.3947</b>	<b>2.63762</b>	<b>– 4.69920</b>	<b>0.000006</b>
<b>GDPG</b>	<b>9.9779</b>	<b>2.20969</b>	<b>4.51549</b>	<b>0.000012</b>
<b>INFL</b>	<b>5.5896</b>	<b>1.23078</b>	<b>4.54149</b>	<b>0.000011</b>
<b>SMC</b>	<b>1.4529</b>	<b>0.33646</b>	<b>4.31828</b>	<b>0.000028</b>
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.93287190	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.87024999	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.86290565	
<i>F</i> (6,386)			118.4926	
Standard error of estimate			3.083833725	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.465702	
Serial Corr.			0.265184	

Source: Authoring

**Table 23** Model 4: pooled least square method (LSM), used observations—169. Post-crisis 2015–2017<sup>a</sup>

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>t(159)</b>	<b>p level</b>
const	4.11920	4.285502	0/96119	0.337905
GTA	– 0.36893	0.258380	– 1.42787	0.155279
NFATA	0.01378	0.499414	0.02559	0.979615
<b>ROA</b>	<b>4.20871</b>	<b>1.836159</b>	<b>2.29213</b>	<b>0.023201</b>
IPA	– 0.20128	0.410986	– 0.48975	0.624978
CL	– 0.06032	0.040458	– 1.49093	0.137950
FR	– 2.65994	1.609085	– 1.65308	0.100276
INFL	0.04169	0.076940	0.54182	0.588699
SMC	– 0.01467	0.092132	– 0.15926	0.873665
Multiple <i>R</i>			0.92391084	
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.85361124	
Adjusted <i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>			0.84629180	
<i>F</i> (6,160)			116.62	
Standard error of estimate			3.2653	
Durbin-Watson <i>d</i>			1.358871	
Serial Corr.			0.318281	

<sup>a</sup>The model 4 is constructed without the multicollinear variable GDPG

Source: Authoring

from banks due to the absence of proven solvency. Moreover, precisely big companies with a large share of tangible assets fall into the group, against which economic and financial restrictions (sanctions) were imposed during the crisis. This is consistent with the pecking order theory.

The same as in the pre-crisis period, the variable of financial risk is still negative and has a significant influence on leverage. This is conditioned by the fact that since 2014 companies with higher income volatility carry higher bankruptcy risks.

Macroeconomic factors in the post-crisis period are as significant as in the pre-crisis period and have a prominent impact on the capital structure formation. But as opposed to the negative impact of GDP growth in the pre-crisis period, an obvious growth and a strong positive correlation between GDP growth and financial leverage were observed since 2014 (model no. 4 according to Table 22). According to the trade-off theory and the pecking order theory, large growth leads to adverse effects that can be mutually compensated, which eventually will exert an insignificant influence on leverage. Based on this analysis, in accordance with main theories of capital structure the specified position is not confirmed. However, it should be noted that these observations may be incorrect due to the use of a multicollinear variable of the GDP growth rate in the regression model 4. Therefore, this factor was excluded when constructing model 4 (Table 23). The estimation of the parameters according to the constructed model 2 (Table 19) is unbiased and effective.

The influence of inflation on leverage diminished after the crisis. As a rule, inflation in the post-crisis period is uncertain due to the low collective consumption and the uncertain magnitude and duration of the crisis. It should not be forgotten that some restrictions (sanctions) were imposed on a number of Russian companies. Under such conditions, the lowering of inflation leads to low short-term interest rates and the increase of demand for credit. Thus, following these consequences, it is implied that not only geopolitical and macroeconomic environment, but also microeconomic factors should be considered when making capital structure decisions.

From the analysis of model 3 (Table 21), the dynamics of the stock market capitalization remains insignificant and negatively affect the leverage, which is generally consistent with the results of the study of all periods. Taking into account the consequences of the financial crisis and the restrictions imposed, the issuing companies probably revised their capital structure formation strategies in terms of external investment on the basis of increased stock market volatility, lower trading volumes on the stock exchange, deterioration in capitalization indicators and weakening of the securitization of the economy. Thus, it should be concluded that geopolitical conditions create the background, the atmosphere of the market, or, in other words, the stock markets change only in the direction that the macroeconomic indicators set. In general, it can be stated that the impact of the macroeconomic environment after the crisis is increasing.

Based on the complete sample of model no. 2 (Table 19) for the period from 2015 to 2017, the regression model is presented as an equation.

$$Y = 2.59076 + 4.16440X3 - 3.5110X6,$$

where

$Y$  is the financial leverage ratio (TDTA);

$X3$  is the return on assets (ROA);

$X6$  is the financial risk (FR).

The significance test of the model coefficients based on *t*-statistics showed that all variables are significant, except for company growth potential, profitability, and liquidity. The significance of the regression equation was evaluated with *F*-test, which showed that the model's quality is principally good. The adjusted  $R^2 = 0.85$  is quite high. The model explains the behavior of the *Y*-index by 85%. As compared with the previous model, the standard error amounts to 3.249. Testing for the residual autocorrelation with 5% critical values of the Durbin-Watson statistics showed that there is no residual autocorrelation.

After the financial crisis, the inverse correlation was established between leverage and company size variable, which is inconsistent with the trade-off theory and corresponds to the pecking order theory. Macroeconomic factors are also significant, but the variable of stock market development increased significantly as compared with the pre-crisis period.

## Conclusions

The main findings of this study, which are of applied relevance for Russian public companies in the leading economic sectors, are as follows:

Based on the established direct correlation between leverage and company size before the crisis (2011-2013), it may be concluded that large companies had more opportunities for obtaining a loan in the conditions of relative certainty. But since 2014, the inverse correlation between debt load and company size proves that larger companies, whose securities were admitted to the stock exchange trading, have difficulties in increasing the debt load under harsh economic restrictions (sanctions) and highly volatile domestic stock market. This conclusion may serve as a recommendation on the business scale reduction for companies that plan to implement investment decisions mainly through the debt financing. In other terms, large companies probably pursue a less aggressive market policy after the financial crisis and therefore need less debt funds.

The significant correlation between leverage and company growth potential proves that the financial crisis does exert a considerable impact on the corporate financing policy aimed at the expansion of their business, growth of prospects, and improvement of competitiveness. The companies' policies are based predominantly on the fixed asset financing from their own sources, which is explained by potentially high agency costs and corporate management standards of the analyzed joint stock companies.

Based on the established concept of positive impact of leverage on ROA (return on assets) and the significant positive correlation between leverage and ROA established during testing the model, the following conclusion may be drawn up. Public joint stock companies prefer to build up ROA by increasing the financial leverage effect. Moreover, the financial crisis had a significant impact on the ROA growth predominantly used by the analyzed companies.

It is established that the dynamics of financial risk indicators has a significant negative impact on leverage both before the crisis and after the crisis. Thus, due to the continuity of most industrial technologies and aggressive nature of the environment where the fixed assets of joint stock companies from key industries circulate, it would be logical to recommend such industrial companies to use high

depreciation rates for objects that are being operated in an aggressive environment or in the conditions of increased shift system. This would significantly reduce the risks of financial difficulties.

As follows from the conducted analysis, debt is mainly conditioned by the pre-crisis demand, when it is assumed that supply has the greatest elasticity and can satisfy any potential demand. Since 2014, supply and demand are also very important for the determination of financial leverage ratio. This is explained by the fact that in the post-crisis period, creditors began to focus more on company size in the light of high concern over bankruptcy risks.

All models demonstrated the increase of financial leverage ratio in the post-crisis period, which proves the influence of the crisis on the corporate capital structure. It is supposed that, as a rule, companies have to borrow more funds during and after crises, as their lower rate of return does not generate sufficient amount of internal resources for the maintenance of their long-term growth potential.

The detected significant influence of macroeconomic factors on the capital structure formation before, during and after the crisis proves that managers make financial decisions according to the source of financing, based on macroeconomic conditions and the specific character of their industry. The findings indicate a certain importance of the national stock market development insofar as it represents a developing and open market for external investors. The inflation rate has a positive influence on the developing market. The influence of GDP growth on leverage is strong and negative in the pre-crisis period, but significant and positive in the post-crisis period. Following the presented analysis, the traditional theories of capital structure do not correlate with empirical values.

External factors (SMC) determining the capital structure are not very important for financial decisions. This is confirmed by the fact that the dynamics of the stock market capitalization after the financial crisis has insignificant negative impact on leverage. With the help of information on the power and direction of such influence, managers can effectively and accurately choose a source of financing for stable and successful development of the company. Under economic restrictions and sanctions imposed on a number of large public joint stock companies from the leading Russian economic sectors in 2014, as well as under the conditions of highly volatile domestic stock market after the financial crisis, companies began place more emphasis on the macroeconomic environment characteristics during the formation of an optimal capital structure.

#### **Author's contributions**

VVM independently collected, analyzed and interpreted case study data, developed and prepared the work, and contributed to the concept. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

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