

## **ANALYZING THE METHODS OF FINANCE SECURING OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF OIL PRODUCTS, COKE, AND NUCLEAR FUEL OF TEHRAN'S SHARE MARKET**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Finance management is one of the major issues in economic institutions in a country, therefore the aim of this analyze must be the increase in the institution capital, more competition power, gaining tax exemption and public trust. After gathering and classifying the data, for analyzing them, two methods, descriptive and inferential statistics, were used. The descriptive statistic method were used for classifying the different qualities of the test groups, and for describing the features of the statistic society we used the tables of frequency distribution, frequency percentage, percentage, average, mean, mode, histogram and bar graphs, minimum and maximum. In the inferential statistic chapter, by considering applying presumptions, we used t tests and one way variance analyzing test (ANOVA), and L.S.D post test. Furthermore, the gathered data which are the results of financial bills and their analyses are analyzed by the use of mentioned method and spss and Excel software.

**Keywords:** *Financial Securing, Capital Market, Energy Production Industries, Financial Markets*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Institutions and businesses ,especially active in the industry for their survival and production activities as well as development activities ,the Capital need .Also ,these institutions and economic institutions needed to fund its heavy reliance on financial markets Have. The market share of the capital requirements for institutions and companies., One of the main points of interest, financial management firms Economic, methods and extent of financing. In this research the segmentation of financial markets and the introduction of various methods of financing them, how Financial and economic institutions has been studied characteristics of businesses. Variety of funding sources in two Categories of financial resources without the cost and financing cost is a division. No financing costs include Advances from customers, creditors Commercial, dividends payable and expenses are payable Financing costs into two categories: internal resources (retained earnings), external resources (Short-term and long-term loans and new equity) divided. Industry in each country's progress and productivity growth requires investment programs Making short-term, medium-term and long-term support through its huge economy of any country is achieved. The investment of resources Through retained earnings, new equity sales, banking facilities or are provided by a combination of these sources. One of the important objectives of the management Is to maximize shareholder wealth. To this end, the goal of financial managers is to find ways of financing to achieve this goal. In this Research is to examine patterns of corporate finance division Baavlyvt financing methods, factors affecting choice of financing methods known Be. The main tasks of financial management decisions related to finance, investment and profit sharing. Each of these decisions in relation to The goal is now to decide on the optimal combination of these three cases, maximizing the company's value for shareholders, therefore, Identify funding priorities, methods and factors affecting their choice of appropriate methods in order to maximize shareholder wealth is of great importance.

### **METHODOLOGY**

After gathering and classifying the data, the two methods, descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analyzing data. The inferential method were used for classifying the different qualities of

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the test groups and for describing the features of statistic society we used frequency distribution table, requencey percentage, percentage, average, mean, mode, histogram and bar graph, maximum and minimum. In the inferential statistic section we use t tests and one way variance analyzing test (ANOVA) an L.S.D post test and we consider the mentioned presumptions. In addition, the gathered data which are the result of financial bills and its related analysis are analyzed by the use of spss and Excel.

-Independent variants of the research: including the firms sizes, fixed properties, the profitability capacity.

- Dependent variants: including financial securing via stored profit, debt and share

Dependent variant of financial securing via dept

$$Dt = dt - dt - 1$$

In the above relation, Dt shows the financial securing via dept in the t course, dt shows the financial securing via dept in the t course, dt-1 is financial securing via dept in the t-1 course.

Financial securing via share spreading share

$$S = (C1 - C0) - B$$

In the above relation, E shows financial securing via stored profit, C0 shows the amount of capital before the capital increases, C1 shows the amount of capital before the capital increases and B shows the percentage of capital increase from the stored place.

**In the current research, for gathering the data, the following methods had been used:**

1. For composing the theory discussions and theory parts of the research we have used the library studies including studying the books and publications, thesis, the interior and the exterior articles, and surfing the internet to find the previous researches.

2. The statistic data of the research are derived from financial bills and the hope letters of the accepted firms in the stock exchange by the use of Rahavard Novin and Tadbir Pardaz software as well as internet databases of Tehran stock exchange [iranbourse.com](http://iranbourse.com), [tse.ir](http://tse.ir) and [fipiran.com](http://fipiran.com) and [rdis.ir](http://rdis.ir) websites.

**The project findings**

**Hypothesis test**

1. Testing the first hypothesis

1-1. The institutions of this industry mostly use the debts for financial securing from the interior resources.

1-2. The institutions of this industry in Tehran stock exchange mostly issue the ordinary share for financial securing of the interior resources.

**ANOVA (1) Table- the test of model sufficiency of the first hypothesis**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
One year course	0.181	0.033	1.89	0.175	2.169

The fixing coefficient (R2) of these amounts in fact shows that how percent of dependent variant changes are explained by the independent variant. In this model R2 is equal to 0.033. It means that 3% of the changes of the dependant variant are explainable by the independent variant (the profitability and the size of the institution). The test which evaluates this feature is the Watson camera test. The number of Watson camera model is equal to 2.169. The hypothesis of the lack of the correlation between the errors will not be rejected and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 2.169 < 2.5$ ). The above table is the table of variance analysis (ANOVA) which studies the optimum model and determines if regression model is a meaningful

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choice or not. By observing the existing data in the above table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level which is equal to the 0.175, because sig is equal to the  $\text{sig}=0.175 > 0.05$ , therefore the regression is not meaningful and there is no meaningful relation

**Three year course: Table (2) ANOVA- the test of sufficiency of the first hypothesis model**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
Three year course	0.29	0.088	5.53	0.022	1.549

The fixing coefficient (R2) in this model is  $R^2=0.088$ . It means that 8% of changes of the dependant variant (the share output) are explainable by the independent variant. The number of Watson camera model is equal to the 1.549, therefore the assumption of the non-correlation between the errors will not be rejected, and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 1.549 < 2.5$ ). By observing the existing data in the above table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level is equal to 0.022, because sig is equal to  $\text{sig}= 0.022 < 0.05$ , therefore the regression would be meaningful and is a line model.

**Table (3) the regression coefficients of the first hypothesis**

Time section	Independent variant	Dependant variant	$\beta$ standard	t statistic	The meaningfulness level (sig)
Three years course	profitability	Spreading the share via debt of the stored profit	0.29	2.3	0.022

By considering  $\beta$  and the meaningfulness level, the assumption of existing the correlation between the firm profitability and share spreading at the end of three years in the 95% confidence level will be confirmed. The firm profitability has the direct relation with share output; it means that by increasing the profitability, the share price drop will reduce.

**2. Testing the second hypothesis**

1. Is there any relation between the way of financial securing of the institutions and their size?
- 2-1. there is the meaningful relation between the size of firm and the financial securing of interior resources.
- 2-2. There is the meaningful relation between the firm size and financial securing of the ordinary share.
- 2-3. There is meaningful relation between the size of the firm and financial securing from debts.

**ANOVA Table (4)- testing the sufficiency of the second assumption model**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
The one year course	0.226	0.051	3.012	0.088	2.114

The fixing coefficient (R2) in this model is  $R^2=0.051$ . It means that 5% of changes of the dependant variant (the share output) are explainable by the independent variant. The number of Watson camera model is equal to the 2.114, therefore the assumption of the non-correlation between the errors will not be rejected, and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 2.114 < 2.5$ ). By observing the existing data in the above

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table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level is equal to 0.088, because sig is equal to  $\text{sig} = 0.088 > 0.05$ , therefore the regression wouldn't be meaningful and there is no meaningful relation between the size of institution and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit

**ANOVA Table (5)- testing the sufficiency of the second assumption model**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
The one year course	0.049	0.002	3.137	0.713	1.695

The fixing coefficient (R2) in this model is  $R^2 = 0.002$ . We can say that the independent variant cannot explain dependent variant. The number of Watson camera model is equal to the 1.695, therefore the assumption of the non-correlation between the errors will not be rejected, and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 1.695 < 2.5$ ). By observing the existing data in the above table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level is equal to 0.713, because sig is equal to  $\text{sig} = 0.713 > 0.05$ , therefore the regression is not meaningful and there is no meaningful relation between the size of institution and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit.

**3. Testing the third assumption**

- 3-1. Is there any relation between the way of financial securing in this industry and fixed properties?
- 3-2. There is a meaningful relation between the fixed properties of the under study firms and financial securing from the interior resources.
- 3-3. There is a meaningful relation between the fixed properties of the under study firms and financial securing from the ordinary share.
- 3-4. There is a meaningful relation between the fixed properties of the under study institutions and financial securing from the debts.

**ANOVA Table (6)- testing the sufficiency of the second assumption model**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
The one year course	0.139	0.019	1.097	0.299	2.158

The fixing coefficient (R2) in this model is  $R^2 = 0.019$ . It means that 1% of changes of the dependant variant are explainable by the independent variant. The number of Watson camera model is equal to the 2.158, therefore the assumption of the non-correlation between the errors will not be rejected, and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 2.158 < 2.5$ ). By observing the existing data in the above table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level is equal to 0.299, because sig is equal to  $\text{sig} = 0.299 > 0.05$ , therefore the regression wouldn't be meaningful and there is no meaningful relation between the fixed properties and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit.

**ANOVA Table (7)- testing the sufficiency of the third assumption model**

Time section	Correlation coefficient (R)	Fixing coefficient (R2)	Statics F	Meaningfulness level (Sig)	Watson camera
The three years course	0.292	0.085	5.321	0.025	1.52

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The fixing coefficient (R2) in this model is  $R^2=0.085$ . It means that 8% of changes of the dependant variant are explainable by the independent variant. The number of Watson camera model is equal to the 1.52, therefore the assumption of the non-correlation between the errors will not be rejected, and we can use the regression ( $1.5 < 1.52 < 2.5$ ). By observing the existing data in the above table, F statistic and its meaningfulness level is equal to 0.025, because  $\text{sig} = 0.025 < 0.05$ , therefore the regression would be meaningful and is a line model.

**Table (8) the regression coefficients of the third assumption**

Time section	Independent variant	Dependant variant	$\beta$ standard	t statistic	The meaningfulness level (sig)
Six month course	The fixed properties	Debt- spreading the share- stored profit	0.29	2.307	0.025

By considering  $\beta$  and the meaningfulness level, the assumption of existing the correlation between the fixed properties and the debt- spreading the share- the stored profit at the end of the third year in the 95% confidence level will be confirmed. The fixed properties have the direct relation with the debt- share spreading- stored profit.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The aim of this research is studying the relation between the independent variants and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit of the stock exchange of Tehran in the course of time on the 32 firms of accepted firms in stock exchange of Tehran. At first, the results of the Kelmogroph- Smirnof test (k-s) showed the normality of the data distribution. Then, by the use of one variant regression methods, the variants of the research were studied.

**- The results of the first assumption**

The first assumption: there is a meaningful relation between the profitability of the firm and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit.

This assumption, with 95 percent confidence were confirmed based on the regression test, it means that there is a meaningful relation between the profitability of the firm and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit. One of the most important reasons for gaining the above conclusion is the usage of profitability as the in organization criterion for evaluating the operation in Iran which has the most effect on the investment decisions and as the result on the financial securing.

**- The results of the second assumption**

The second assumption: there is a meaningful relation between the size of institution and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit. This assumption, with 95 percent confidence was not confirmed based on the regression test; it means that there is no meaningful relation between the size of the firm and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit.

**- The results of the third assumption**

The third assumption: there is a meaningful relation between the fixed properties of the institution and the size of the institution and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit.

This assumption, with 95% confidence were confirmed based on the regression test, it means that there is a meaningful relation between the fixed properties of the institution and the size of institution and the financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit. By considering this fact that the lack of capital is one the most important problems of the economic institutions of the country and one of the reasons of high demand for loan in production firms is the lack of registered capital by the shareholders, therefore by

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increasing the amount of registered capital in a firm with efficient management and high growth, the firms can gain the higher output and as the result have the lower price drop. In one year course:

**In the one years course:**

**Table (9): the final result of confirming or not confirming the research assumptions in one year course**

The assumption	explanation	The result
H1	There is no meaningful relation between the profitability of the firm and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	Not confirming
H2	There is a meaningful relation between the size of firm and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	Not confirming
H3	There is no meaningful relation between the fixed properties and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	Not confirming

**In the three years course:**

**Table (10): the final result of confirming or not confirming the research assumptions in three years course**

The assumption	explanation	The result
H1	There is a meaningful relation between the profitability of the firm and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	confirmed
H2	There is a meaningful relation between the size of firm and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	Not confirming
H3	There is no meaningful relation between the fixed properties and financial securing via debt- share spreading- stored profit	confirmed

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