

DOES FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCE FIRM VALUE OF LISTED COMPANY IN TEHRAN STOCK EXCHANGE (TSE)?

This paper would clearly reflect the need for the development of the individual indicators which allow the proper presentation of the analytical activity of the enterprises operating in the industrial sector of the economy. Therefore, we investigate and rank factors of economic, financial and accounting affecting the firm value of listed companies in Tehran Stock Exchange by using on Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. The data sample was selected five companies among ten active industries sector of the economy in the Tehran Stock Exchange from 2009 to 2015. The purpose of this research is to identify and rank economic and accounting factors affecting the value of firms with the use of multi-criteria decision-making techniques. In the first stage, the pooled OLS estimator was used to estimate the conceptual model and find significant factors include inflation, interest rate, liquidity growth rate, customer price index (CPI), profit sustainability, firm size, profitability, financial leverage affects firm value. In the second stage, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to rank the most effective factors on firm value.

The empirical results show all listed variables had a significant impact on firm value in the stock market except the interest rates. By using the AHP method, inflation and liquidity growth as macroeconomic variables, and profit sustainability and growth opportunities as financial variables, were most affective factors influence on the Firm value orderly.

JEL: G32; G11; D22; D81

1. Introduction

By development of industry and technology, most industrial companies are planning to expand their main activities in other fields. The motivation for such development mostly is increasing the profitability as well as increasing the interests of shareholders. In this case, the creation of a suitable environment for healthy and productive investments, the

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advancement of companies and the strengthening of the capital market are among the most important steps that have to be taken. Since the goal of investors is earning income from the stock market and increasing wealth, one of the ways of increasing wealth is the growth of firm share values. Therefore, this is necessary to gathering information to help them for evaluating the activities and capabilities of business units and selection of the intended company, which lead to intelligent investment.

Determining the company's value and identifying its effective factors in capital markets has always been a challenging topic for investors and financial analysts. They have sought to identify the factors affecting the company's value, so they can determine the actual value of the company by controlling these factors. As a result, the value of the company's market is closer to its actual value. Therefore, the importance of determining the value of company and factors affecting it is identified, so estimating the future value of companies has been always one of the investor concerns.

Investment decisions are made based on information provided in a variety of ways to the capital market. The most important source of information for investor's decision and creditors is financial statements. Each rational decision-maker does an investment in order to earn and maximize the stock return. Therefore, the stock return is the key element which is affecting the decisions of share's investor.

Market-based research, which is a branch of accounting, examines the relationship between financial information and company value. The stock price reflects the fundamental information which are previously were planned. One of the most important decisions which is made by the empirical financial accounting researchers from Ball and Brown's research was to identify and justify the market reactions against the related information to profit. On the other hand, management has significant authorities in choice of different methods to take account of financial events within the framework of accepted accounting principles. By choosing an appropriate basis, more relevant and useful studies can be gathered and the company value can be measured more realistically.

The methods and techniques presented in the challenge of financial management and investment texts for share valuation are only applicable as a theoretical framework and cannot alone reflect the true value of a company (human resources accounting).

In the finance literature, the value of an asset with the current value of future cash flows from its asset is equal. Actual value of ordinary stocks is also calculated from the reduction of future cash flows. The cash flows of stocks include dividend profit and stock sale prices. Government policies, inflation, performance, and potential capabilities of industry and company have a significant impact on the demand behaviour of investors both in primary markets and in secondary markets. These factors can be studied from the microeconomics and macroeconomics point of view (Russell et al., 2015).

The use of powerful techniques and tools, such as the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), can be helpful. The AHP was raised in 1980, as a tool for wide analysis in the modelling of issues such as political, economical, social and educational sciences and sport management subjects and was initiated based on a pair comparison from cluster values of subjects. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is used as an effective technology to determine the

optimal location of installation establishment through multi-criteria indicators, and specifies the subjective ratio and value of the parameters in multi-subject issues (Kivett, 2016).

Previous research was limited to the relationship between financial statement items and their correlation to the company's value. The hidden effects of economic elements such as inflation, interest rate, and intensity of supply and demand were ignored, so it leads to remain hidden the different dimensions of the company's value.

The purpose of this research is to identify and rank economic and accounting factors affecting the value of firms by applying multi-criteria decision-making techniques. This research investigates to find out the economical, financial, and accounting factors that are affecting on the company's value, and specify the relative importance of each factor in different groups according to the purpose of the research. Finally, how is the identification and ranking of each of these factors with respect to the relative importance of them? According to discussed issues, the research study on identifying and ranking the economic, financial and accounting factors which are affecting the value of companies was listed in Tehran stock exchange based on the AHP method.

The purpose of this paper is to identify and rank economic and accounting factors affecting the value of firms with the use of multi-criteria decision-making techniques. The research paper has a technical-applied paper and clearly reflects the need for the development of the individual indicators that allow the proper presentation of the analytical activity of enterprises operating in the industrial sector of the Iranian economy.

2. Literature Review

Hosseini (2015) analyzed factors were affecting the value of companies in the Tehran Stock Exchange. The research shows that investing in the capital market requires decision making, which itself requires obtaining information about the future situation of the share price. During the past years, the privatization of governmental enterprises has been specially considered. Currently, the authorities are trying to transfer ownership of governmental firms and companies to the private sector. The advocates of this approach believe that transfer of ownership to the private sector will lead to have growth in efficiency and value of companies, increasing in production and the business environment, and ultimately to economic growth. On the other hand, stock market activists, owners and shareholders of companies, examine corporate profits process to select their investment policy of buying and selling. The analysis and evaluation of ownership structure and value of active companies in Tehran Stock Exchange have been reviewed. The results indicate a significant relationship between ownership structure and company value. In addition, the ownership has a direct effect on stock efficiency of the companies in the stock market.

Bagher Beigi and Pourali (2013) investigated the relationship between financial flexibility with growth opportunities and future value of listed companies to the Tehran Stock Exchange. The results show that there is no significant relationship between financial firm flexibility and firm's size and profitability of companies with growth opportunities of companies. In addition, there is not a significant relationship between corporate financial flexibility and profitability of companies with future corporate value.

Khansari (2013) analyzed factors are affected on the value of the company are listed in Tehran Stock Exchange. The results show that is no significant relationship between ratios of undistributed profit to dividend profits, the ratio of debt to total assets, growth of capital expenditures with the value of the company. It can also be concluding that the dividend's impact on the value of the company in the high Return on Equity (ROE) is not less than of companies with low.

Russell et al. (2015) examined the determinants of stock prices in Nigeria. In this research, they concluded four factors affect share prices: the interest of each stock, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), loan's interest rate and exchange rates. Model show there was a negative relation between loan's interest rate and exchange rate with share price and there was a positive relation between share profit, dividend profit of share and gross domestic product (GDP) with the share price.

Abvvafya and Chambers (2015) investigated the relationship between monetary policy, exchange rate and share price in the Middle East. They surveyed the countries of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, and Oman as the sample of Middle Eastern countries. Limitations were considered to identify short-term and long-term structural shocks. The results indicated there was a difference in the monetary policy framework and characteristics of the stock market in the Middle East. Fundamentally, monetary policy shocks and the real exchange rate had a short-term effect on share prices in countries with independent monetary policies and flexible exchange rate.

Kroes and Manikas (2014) examined the relationship between cash flow management and financial performance of USA firms. The results indicated cash flow was not related to company financial performance, but the operating cash flow had a significant relationship with the Tobin's Q ratio. It should be noted decreasing in receivable accounts and inventory of goods and materials had a significant relationship with improving financial performance.

Bshkveh and Afshari (2012) by using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), assess the factors affecting the stock market. The results show share price, share's dividend profit, company management, operating profit ratio, technology, Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio, firm size, economic benefit and systematic risk had a higher rate and weight than other variables in influencing the stock market.

Russell et al. (2009) investigated the effect of accumulated profits (microeconomics factors), inflation and interest rate (macroeconomic factors) on stock prices in the Kuwaiti Stock Exchange. They found that macroeconomic factors had a strong negative impact on share prices.

We focus on comparing public enterprise efficiency of Iran stock market, while conducting a study of the theoretical basis of enterprise performance and efficiency, factors which influence them, choosing how to conduct comprehensive economic and financial analysis. We use the hierarchical process method, who has the capability to integrate with research methods into operations, also provide the fields of development and its application in various fields of engineering sciences. Multi-criteria decision-making methods can also improve processes such as agency valuation, thereby reducing the error rate, providing information, solutions, and appropriate options to managers and decision-makers. The

effect of economic variables on the capital market is the most important subject of financial theories.

Finally, in this paper, these two Research questions try to answer.

1. What are the economic, financial, and accounting factors that are affecting the value of listed companies in Tehran Stock Exchange?
2. How is the ranking of economic, financial and accounting factors, which are affecting the value of listed companies in Tehran Stock Exchange?

3. Research Methods

Mathematical (quantitative and non-judgmental) methods and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) are applied in current research. The selection of criteria is the first part of this analysis. Then, the candidates are evaluated based on the identified criteria. The term of alternative or "candidates" is the meaning of this term and can be used instead of each other. In this study, by examining the financial variables, first their effects were examined, and then based on the philosophy of the hierarchical method, acted to rank them.

Therefore, in terms of the purpose of the research, this research focuses on theories, rules, principles, and techniques, which are determined in basic research to solve real and actual problems. In general, the main motivation for the research is, seeking the truth and access to new information and relationships that help to get a deeper understanding about the phenomena.

The research method is descriptive and the focus of researcher attention is on the existing conditions or relationships, common beliefs, current processes, evident effects, or growing trends. Finally, the research type of the present study is a post-event approach (through past information).

The conceptual model of the research is based on Ronaghi et al. (2015), which is shown below in the form of relation (1).

$$\text{Firm Value} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln(R)_{it} + \beta_2 RCG_{it} + \beta_3 CPI_{it} + \beta_4 SP_{it} + \beta_5 SIZE_{it} \\ + \beta_6 ROA_{it} + \beta_7 LEV_{it} + \beta_8 Q2btm_{it} + \beta_9 Int_{it} + \varepsilon$$

In this Table, the research variables are expressed.

The research sample includes listed-companies in Tehran Stock Exchange by following requirements:

1. The stocks of the company have been traded in Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE) since 2010 to 2015, because the period includes the years of before and after this interval and should not be devoted to research variables.
2. The stock symbol of the company is active and traded at least once a year.
3. The financial information of the company is available in the course of the study.

4. Because of homogenization, the research sample has not been part of the financial intermediary firms' cluster.
5. Finally, five companies from the sub-category of industries with the highest market value were considered research sample.

In this research, for determining sample size, five companies from each industry were selected from the ten active industries in the Tehran Stock Exchange. Eventually, 300 companies were investigated during 6-years period between 2010 and 2015.

Table 1

Research variables definition

Variables	Symbol	Definition	Type
Firm value	Firm Value	Market value of stockholders rights over book value of stockholders rights	dependent
Inflation	In(R)	Inflation, according to the released list by the Bureau of Economic Statistics of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the inflation rates will be announced each year at the end of May	independent
Liquidity growth rate	RCG	Current operational cash flow mines last year operational cash flow over last year operational cash flow	independent
Rate of the total price of goods and services	CPI	Customer price index of goods and services; according to the released list by the Bureau of Economic Statistics of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran	independent
Profit sustainability	SP	Profit sustainability, this index measures the continuity and sustainability of profit from one period to next, and was estimated through the current period profit to profit of next period.	independent
Firm size	SIZE	Logarithm of the book value of total assets	independent
Profitability	ROA	The total return of assets was accounted by dividing net profit to total assets of the period	independent
Financial Leverage	LEV	Divide each company's debt into total assets	independent
Firm growth	Q2bin	The ratio of Q-Tobin was calculated based on the total market value of equity of stockholders and total debt of the company divided by total assets	independent
Interest rate	INT	Interest rate; was used the ratio of financial cost to net profit of company for each year	independent

Source: Research finding

4. Empirical Results and Discussion

Research findings are expressed in two parts: Descriptive and Inferential Findings.

Descriptive Findings

Table 2 presents descriptive findings.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics

Variables	mean	median	maximum	minimum	Standard deviation	Skewness	Elongation
Firm value	2.21	1.89	87.07	-44.09	6.08	7.53	138.30
Inflation	0.211	0.185	0.347	0.119	0.088	0.426	1.555
Liquidity growth rate	0.0405	-0.120	130.5	-79.46	11.14	4.20	77.03
Rate of Total price of goods and services	2.024	1.532	5.227	0.8231	1.493	1.491	3.665
Profit sustainability	0.158	0.128	0.785	-0.509	0.166	0.839	5.396
Firm size	6.124	6.034	8.063	4.562	0.707	0.518	3.232
Profitability	0.117	0.0885	0.749	-1.22	0.198	-1.607	16.80
Financial Leverage	0.592	0.592	2.12	0.090	0.249	1.486	9.98
Firm growth	1.548	1.353	6.527	0.527	0.671	2.211	13.02
Interest rate	5.302	0.235	996.6	-20.321	58.21	16.57	282.2

Source: Research finding

According to Table 2, the mean and standard deviation of the company's value is 2.215 and 6.089, with a minimum value of -44.09 and a maximum value of 87.07, respectively. The average and standard deviation of inflation variable are 0.211 and 0.088, with a minimum of 0.119 and a maximum of 0.347, respectively. The average and standard deviation of the Firm size variable respectively are 6.124 and 0.707, with a minimum of 4.562 and the maximum of 8.063. The average and standard deviation of the Firm growth variables are 1.548 and 0.671, with a minimum value of 0.574 and the maximum of 6.527.

Except for variables of liquidity growth and interest rates, standard deviations indicate a slight difference between the data values and indicate a normal distribution of data. In general, according to the values of the above Table, which shows the descriptive information of research variables, it can be concluded that in all variables there is a moderate dispersion that can be deduced from the standard deviation values. In addition, from the distance between mean and middle, one can conclude that variables are symmetrical or not, which all of them have relative symmetry. Also, according to the value of the skewness parameter, it can be claimed that the skewness tends to the left, and with respect to the stretch values. It can be argued that the research data curve is elongated, so that the normal curve is, a bit thinner and taller than its normal state.

The F Limer Test

The F Limer test was used to select between panel data and pool data estimation methods. In the F-Limer test, the H0 hypothesis is that intercept is similarity (pool data by pooled OLS) is placed in contrast to the opposite hypothesis of H1, the intercept is un-similarity

(method of panel data fixed effect). The result of the test shows that the cross-sections are heterogeneous and have individual differences, and panel data methods are more appropriate.

In this research, White's test is used to investigate the existence of heterogeneity of variance problem. Using Fisher's *F-test*, it is easy to judge whether research model is heterogeneous or not, and the significance level of this statistic test is more than 5%, therefore, using Pooled-Ordinary least squares (OLS) method is suitable.

Multicollinearity is a situation that indicates an independent variable has a linear function of other independent variables. If collinearity is high in a regression equation, it means that there is a high correlation between the independent variables and may not be highly valid despite the R^2 being high. In other words, the model looks good; it does not have significant independent variables. In the case of collinearity verification, there is a set of problems in determining the accuracy of the regression equation. The collinearity test of the research variables is described in Table 3.

The data of status indicators are less than 10, and these values are considered among the acceptable values. Therefore, it can be concluded that the co-linearity problem is not observed between independent variables.

Table 3

Collinearity test

Variables	VIF
Inflation rate	1.27
Liquidity growth rate	1.03
CPI	1.26
Profit sustainability	2.74
Firm size	1.29
Profitability	2.39
Financial leverage	1.37
Firm growth	1.24
Interest rate	1.009

Source: Research finding

The goal of this research hypothesis is to examine the issue that if there is a significant relationship between the Tehran Stock Exchange between macroeconomic, financial and accounting factors on the value of listed companies or not. The model estimation is presented in Table 4.

The significance level of the *F-statistic* is less than the error level of the test ($\alpha = 0.05$) and therefore the hypothesis of H_0 is rejected means that “the regression model is not meaningful”, and the estimated model is statistically significant and therefore the relationships between the variables of the research are linear. In this study, the amount of adjusted coefficient of determination is estimated at 43%, which expresses a significant contribution of changes in the dependent variable by the independent variables of this research.

Table 4

Model estimation

Variables	symbol	Coefficients	standard error	t-statistics	Significant level
Intercept	C	0.870	0.059	14.7	0.00
Inflation rate	<i>In R</i>	2.301	0.432	5.32	0.00
Liquidity growth rate	<i>RCG</i>	1.554	0.189	8.204	0.00
Rate of the total price of goods and services	<i>CPI</i>	0.112	0.019	5.72	0.00
Profit sustainability	<i>SP</i>	0.270	0.036	7.537	0.00
Firm size	<i>SIZE</i>	-0.405	0.088	-4.60	0.00
Profitability	<i>ROA</i>	-0.606	0.121	-4.98	0.00
Financial leverage	<i>LEV</i>	-0.265	0.069	-3.48	0.00
opportunity growth	<i>Q2bin</i>	0.154	0.046	3.312	0.00
Interest rate	<i>It R</i>	0.154	0.094	1.640	0.00
<i>F</i> Statistics		37.6380	Durbin-Watson Statistics		2.296
		0.000	Adjusted R ²		0.427
R ²		0.439			

Source: Research finding

The general results from the statistical tests of the research according to the results of Table 4 can be commented to identify the economic, financial and accounting factors that are affecting the company's value as follows. There is a positive and significant relationship between the variables of inflation, liquidity growth, price index of goods and services, the sustainability of profit and opportunity of growth with the value of the company as a dependent variable in the research.

Watson's statistics in each of the hypothesis tests, indicating the Self-correlation test among the research variables. Since this statistic is 2.297 and the value is between the ranges of 1.5 to 2.5, so there is no problem of self-correlation between the research variables.

This is despite the fact that there is an inverse but significant relationship between the variables of size, profitability and financial leverage with the value of the company. In summary, the first goal of this study was realized. In order to investigate the second goal of the research, the following measures are implemented, which, according to the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), results are summarized in Table 5.

Based on the obtained amount of coefficients from the research variables, the ranking operation of the affective variables on the company's value has been done. Inflation variable was recognized as the most effective variable and profitability variable was recognized as the least effective variable. Therefore, the first goal been achieved, the second goal of the study was also achieved.

The chosen approaches to analysis are presented and justified and they are quite similar to the composition of the groups of parameters that describe the results of the working companies, that will characterize the overall performance of enterprises as a complex socio-economic system.

Table 5

Summary of Finding

No.	Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Coefficients	Possibility	Result
1	Firm value	Inflation rate	2.301	0.001	Positive and Significant relationship
2		Liquidity growth rate	1.554	0.001	Positive and Significant relationship
3		Profit sustainability	0.270	0.001	Positive and Significant relationship
4		Opportunity growth	0.154	0.001	Positive and Significant relationship
5		CPI	0.112	0.001	Positive and Significant relationship
6		Financial Leverage	-0.265	0.001	Negative and Significant relationship
7		Firm size	-0.405	0.001	Negative and Significant relationship
8		Profitability	-0.606	0.001	Negative and Significant relationship

Source: Research finding

According to the results of the research, it is suggested that investors focus on the growth opportunities of the company as a long-term tool, and to devote more of their attention to the investments of the company. Regarding liquidity status, as a flexible arm of the company, it is suggested to creditors and investors to pay more attention to this factor as an internal financing method. Regarding the index of inflation and the price index of goods and services, it is also suggested that analysts pay more attention to the role of this factor at the time of the announcement of profit.

With regard to the profit sustainability variable, companies which have appropriate profit sustainability may attract more attention from investors. This attention will attract the capital and, consequently, increase the value of the company. Therefore, the study of profit-linked channels can be connected continuously with the sustainability of profit.

The study also created an attempt to systemize and present the main criteria and guidelines for finding the important financial ratios and dependencies and on their basis to form a basic methodology for correctly assessing the efficiency of the enterprise's operation and identifying the obstacles in their work.

5. Conclusion and Policy Suggestions

The environment in which companies work is a growing and highly competitive environment. Companies should compete with many factors at the national and international levels and expand their activities through new investment to survive.

Companies need financial resources to invest, but financial resources and their use should be well defined so that the company can be profitable. The financial director must be careful that the financing method is compatible with the company's investment type and also use the leverage to a reasonable degree to maximize the company's value (Moradi et al., 2014).

Determining the value of a company and identifying its effective factors in capital markets has always been a challenging topic for investors and financial analysts. Estimating the future value of companies has always been one of the concerns of investors and in this way, different financial instruments have been used (Valpipour et al., 2010). The techniques and methods which are presented in the doctrines of financial management and investment texts for stock assessment are only applicable as a theoretical framework and cannot be used alone to represent the true value of a company (Ghalibaf and Mazaheri, 2005).

In this paper, AHP was used because are not limited to a specific field and can be developed as one of the most effective methods of industrial engineering in different branches of other engineering sciences. From a theoretical point of view, the hierarchical process method has the capability to integrate with research methods into operations, also provide the fields of development and its application in various fields of engineering sciences. Multi-criteria decision-making methods can also improve processes such as agency valuation, thereby reducing the error rate, providing information, solutions, and appropriate options to managers and decision-makers.

The effect of economic variables on the capital market is the most important subject of financial theories. News related to the economic variables can make important changes in investor expectations and even lead to seasonal behaviors in stock markets (Vakilifard and Alifari, 2015).

In order to secure the market for attracting more funds, the macro factors which are affecting investments including economic, political, socio-cultural and technological should be investigated and with a precise drawing of risks and possible outputs, appropriate decisions are made by major and minor investors. According to the presentations and considering that the capital market is in addition to the money market forming the financial markets, so that it has followed that as part of the economy, and if there is no logical relationship with other sectors, there is possibility to there are problems and shortcomings in their mechanism (Darabi and Farahi, 2010). With the knowledge of the mentioned contents, the following is commented on the conformation of the results of this research with earlier studies:

Regarding the inflation variable, the result of this research is compatible with the Peiro research (2015), but it is incompatible with the research of the Valijan (2013), Bahram Moghaddam and Kovarouyi (2012), Rahnama Roodpashti and Amir Hosseini (2010), Sajadi, et al. (2010), Rezaei (2011), Darabi, and Alifari (2010) are incompatible.

Valijan (2013) claims that by comparing the rate of bank interest with inflation, the real interest rate is negative, and this factor leads to a decrease in value, and resources lead to dealership issues and Intermediation (Valijan, 2013). The result of this the research on

commodity and service price index is inappropriate with Valijan (2013) research. He said that with the increase in the general level of prices, the market faces a shortage of funds; therefore, the tendency to invest decreases more than other times. In his opinion, the relationship of this element with the company value is inverse (Valijan, 2013). About the variable of liquidity growth, the result of this research is compatible with the Valijan (2013) research, but it is incompatible with Sajadi et al. (2010). The result of this research is compatible with the profit sustainability variable, by Khalilzadeh et al. (2013). The result of this study about the growth opportunity variable is compatible with Sinaee and other's research. The result of this research regarding the financial leverage variable, with Sinaee et al. (2011) research, is incompatible. The result of this study about the variable of the company size with Pourzamani and Kharidar (2013) is incompatible. The result of this research regarding the profitability variable is compatible with the research by Alamshahi et al. (2015).

According to the results of the research, it is suggested that investors focus on the growth opportunities of the company as a long-term tool, and to devote more of their attention to the investments of the company. Regarding liquidity status, as a flexible arm of the company, it is suggested to creditors and investors to pay more attention to this factor as an internal financing method. Regarding the index of inflation and the price index of goods and services, it is also suggested that analysts pay more attention to the role of this factor at the time of the announcement of profit. Because the level of dividends and the type of behaviour of shareholders in the context of increasing the general level of prices may indicate a different behaviour of them.

In order to assess the short-term ability of the business unit, cash flows, in addition to internal financing, it reduces the agency's problems to expand company activities. Therefore, it is suggested to investors to consider the elements of current classes, means working capital.

Also, with regard to the profit sustainability variable, companies which have an appropriate profit sustainability may attract more attention from investors. This attention will attract the capital and, consequently, increase the value of the company. Therefore, the study of profit-linked channels can be connected continuously with the sustainability of profit.

In all companies, one of the promoter factors of the research work is the availability of abundant, on time and available information resources, which there is this limitation on access to information. But in developing countries, due to the lack of integrated information centres, the inability to use the power of the computer in the vast size and the fear of disclosing information has prevented the flow of information from resources towards researchers and research centres. In our country, there are also these limitations on access to information. Here are some of the specific limitations of this research:

1. According to the characteristics of the sample members of the research, the passage of results to all bourse companies should be done with caution.
2. As provided financial statements based on historical have been used to calculate the research variables, when using a combination of financial statement information with

macroeconomic indicators, it can be obtained different results separately from these findings.

3. Research time period.
4. There are other interfering factors that may affect financial performance (boycott, macroeconomic variables, and liquidity conditions), but their effect in this research has not been monitored.
5. Different users' knowledge levels of research results.

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