



Measuring financial sustainability in industrial enterprises in the state of Setif :A case study of a group of plastic industrial enterprise during the period 2015-2019

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Abstract :

This study aims to measure the level of financial sustainability of plastic industrial enterprises in the state of Setif by using a sample of 15 enterprises. This study relies on the Return On Assets Indicator, the Quick Ratio and the Debt Ratio, as the three most important indicators for measure this, with data extracted from the financial reports for the period "2015-2019". The "EViews 12" program is used to analyze the data.

The study concluded that the Return On Assets Indicator of the enterprises in the sample was low, indicating that these enterprises do not exploit their assets effectively to achieve an improvement in financial performance in the long term. As for the Quick Ratio, it is relatively good, allowing for the repayment of short-term debts, while the reasonable Debt Ratio allowed the enterprises in the study sample to finance their projects and expand their operations without fully relying on debt, this allows to financial sustainability, provided that future revenues are strong and able to comfortably cover debt servicing.

Key Words: Financial sustainability, Return On Assets, Quick Ratio, Debt Ratio.

JEL Classification : G32, G39

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Introduction :

Sustainability has become a widely accepted buzzword in both companies and society at large. It is no longer just a superficial topic but has become the main objective for many management departments, as evidenced by corporate governance codes expressing "good governance". According to the Brundtland Commission 1987 regarding companies' financial management, companies must ensure present financial success without jeopardizing future financial success, including the success of future generations, this falls under the concept of financial sustainability.

The problematic of study:

The problematic on which this study is based can be formulated in the following question: ***What is the level of financial sustainability in enterprises related to the plastics industry in the state of Setif during the period from 2015 to 2019 ?***



Study Objectives:

Measuring the level of financial sustainability in a group of enterprises related to the plastics industry in "The state of Setif " during the period from 2015 to 2019.

Study methodology:

The descriptive analytical method was used to describe and analyze the level of financial sustainability of a group of enterprises related to "The Plastic Industry" in the state of Setif. This was done by analyzing the three most important indicators: Return On Assets, Quick Ratio, and Debt Ratio. Quantitative statistical tools were relied on, specifically using the EvIEWS program to extract results.

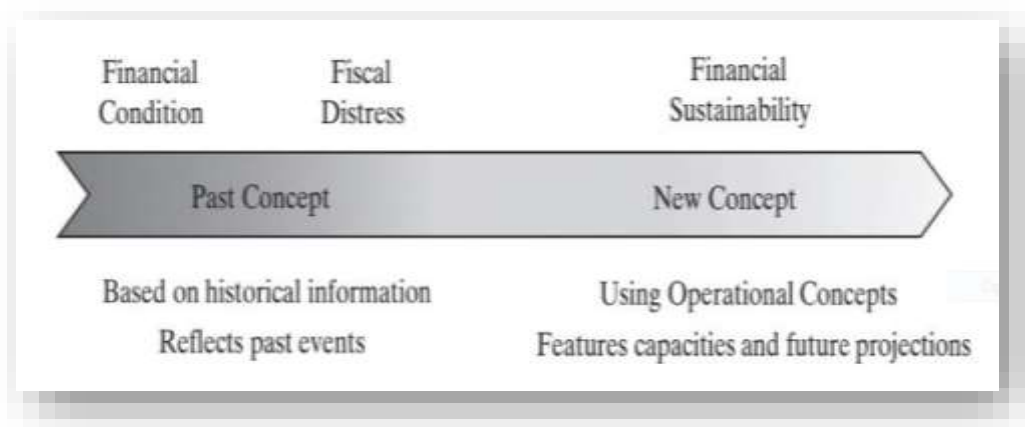
I. Theoretical framework of the financial sustainability

1. The concept of financial sustainability:

In fact, the financial and the economic crisis have revealed that the information provided by previous or past indicators were insufficient, as they failed to predict financial problems. Both financial condition and fiscal distress rely on historical financial information to establish their indicators. They measure past events and describe the current financial situation of the entity but they are unable to influence the future. The latter is associated with the concept of financial sustainability, a more complex concept that focuses on the future rather than the past through its various dimensions.

The following figure illustrates the evolution of the concept:

Fig. 1 : « The evolution of the concept of financial sustainability »



Source: Manuel Pedro & María Deseada. (2018). Financial Sustainability and Intergenerational Equity in Local Governments, p.6.

The concept of financial sustainability is broader than just financial condition or fiscal distress, as it encompasses three dimensions: debt, revenue, and services. In addition, its importance derives from its link to the concept of inter-period equity or intergenerational equity (Manuel Pedro , 2017, p. 7).

It can be said that financial sustainability is linked to the ability to provide public services without compromising the capacity to do so in the future, whether



directly or indirectly through an increase in government debt. In other words, public administrations must assess their capacity to continue providing at least the same volume of goods and services on one hand, and the level of resources that will be required in the future to continue fulfilling their obligation to deliver public services while maintaining at least their quality on the other hand (Manuel Pedro & María Deseada, 2018, p. 1).

Financial sustainability is viewed as the ability of a project, a program, or an organization to maintain broader sources of funding in order to provide standard services to its clients over time. Financial sustainability is a process, not an end. It can be evaluated through: (Emmanuel Jean, 2015, p. 20)

(a) Profitability or the surplus of revenue over expenses.

(b) Liquidity or the ability to meet cash requirements (e.g., paying bills).

(c) Solvency or the ability to pay all debts if the business were sold tomorrow.

(d) Efficiency or the ability of an organization to deliver the maximum service possible with the lowest amount of human, material, and financial resources.

(e) Effectiveness or the extent to which an organization uses its resources adequately to fulfill its mission and vision.

Financial sustainability is the maximum growth rate of "Operating Revenue" that can be achieved under the condition that an enterprise maintains the target operating efficiency and financial policy without issuing new shares. (Okto & Tini, 2023, p. 134).

Financial sustainability is relevant from the perspective of risk management. It can be measured in terms of four conditions (firm growth, the company's ability to survive, an acceptable overall level of earnings risk exposure, and an attractive earnings risk profile). (Werner & others, 2022, p. 468.478).

In our view, financial sustainability can be defined as the ability of organizations—whether governments, companies, or non-profit institutions—to achieve and maintain financial balance and stability both in the short and long term, in a manner that ensures excessive debt accumulation is avoided and financial risks that threaten their continuity and growth are mitigated.

$$\text{FS} = \text{Total Income} > \text{Total Cost}$$

&

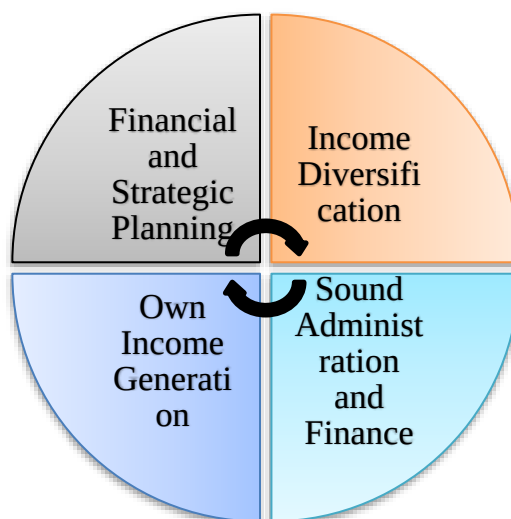
$$\text{Total income} - \text{Total costs} = \text{Surplus}$$

2. Four Pillars of Financial Sustainability:

The four fundamental pillars for the financial sustainability of an organization illustrated in the following figure:



Fig. 2 : « Four Pillars of Financial Sustainability »



Source: Prepared by the researcher

2.1. Financial and Strategic Planning:

A financial action plan essentially consists of planned expenditures and the organization's potential to generate the revenue needed to cover those expenditures. A financial plan is a dynamic document that changes frequently. (Normaizatul & others, 2022, p. 414).

2.2. Income Diversification:

Income Diversification is "The Second Pillar", it is key to financial sustainability and refers not only to internal income generation, but also income from sources for instance government subsidy that provide main funding (Wachira & others, 2017, p. 48265).

2.3. Sound Administration and Finance:

By adopting the best practices and effective procedures for its financial management, the institution aims to maximize the benefit from its resources, ensure transparency, reduce financial risks, and make timely and appropriate decisions. These procedures also enable income generation, which is essential for achieving financial sustainability.

2.4. Own Income Generation:

Own Income Generation is "One Way" for an organization to diversify its sources of revenue. Where it is required to initiate strategies to generate its own resources instead of relying on the financial resources provided by donors or the government.

3. Indicators of Financial Sustainability:

Financial sustainability is an ex-ante figure, its measurement is based on historical data and some indicators for measuring financial sustainability can be summarized in the following table:

**Table 1 : « Financial sustainability indicators »**

Indicator	Formula
Net result margin (%)	Net result/total revenue
Adjusted underlying result (%)	Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)/adjusted underlying revenue
Liquidity (ratio)	Current assets/current liabilities
Internal financing (%)	Net operating cash flow/net capital expenditure
Indebtedness (%)	Non-current liabilities/own-sourced revenue
Capital replacement (ratio)	Cash outflows for the addition of new property, infrastructure, plant and equipment/depreciation
Renewal gap (ratio)	Renewal and upgrade expenditure/depreciation

Source: Victorian Auditor-General's Office. (2023). Results of 2021–22 Audits: Local Government, p.44-45.

4. Requirements to Attain Financial Sustainability:

The six essential requirements for achieving financial sustainability in an organization illustrated in the following figure:

Fig. 3 : « Requirements to Attain Financial Sustainability »

Source: Patricia , L. (2001). Four pillars of financial sustainability. Resources for Success Series, 2, pp. 21-24.



II-Practical framework of the study

After addressing the theoretical aspect of financial sustainability, understanding its concepts, and reviewing previous studies on the subject, the three most important indicators for measuring the level of financial sustainability plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif were selected: Return On Assets (ROA), Quick Ratio (QR) and Debt Ratio (DR).

1.Population and sample of study

The study sample consists of 15 plastic Industrial enterprise in the state of Setif during the period from 2015 to 2019.

2. Analysis of the Return On Assets (ROA) Indicator as a Measure of Financial Sustainability to the Study Sample:

Return On Assets (ROA) is a ratio that indicates a company's profitability in relation to its total assets, it is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \text{Net Income} / \text{Total Assets}$$

Table 2 : « Normal distribution test for ROA indicator of the Study Sample »

Years	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
2015	0.3653	2.3369	0.6084	0.7377
2016	-0.3259	2.3448	0.5338	0.7658
2017	-0.3200	3.6917	0.5551	0.7576
2018	-0.4007	2.9794	0.4017	0.8180
2019	1.5520	6.1817	2.3387	0.0612

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12

we observe that the Jarque-bera test is between 0 and 3, and that the probability is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the data follows a normal distribution.

We will test the normal distribution of the Return On Assets indicator for each enterprise separately for the study sample, which includes 15 enterprise during the period (2015-2019). This is illustrated in the following table:

Table 3 : « Testing the normal distribution of the ROA indicator for plastic industry enterprises for the research sample during the period 2015-2019 »

Enterprise	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
E ₁	0.1054	1.5693	0.4356	0.8042
E ₂	0.4254	2.1657	0.2958	0.8625
E ₃	-0.5753	2.4641	0.3356	0.8455
E ₄	0.8123	2.6934	0.5694	0.7522
E ₅	-0.9989	2.7049	0.8497	0.6538
E ₆	-0.1382	1.7611	0.3356	0.8455
E ₇	0.9395	2.3628	0.8201	0.6636



E₈	-0.8702	2.5170	0.6796	0.7118
E₉	-0.0421	2.2314	0.1245	0.9396
E₁₀	0.5603	1.7816	0.5708	0.7516
E₁₁	0.7514	2.2266	0.5952	0.7425
E₁₂	0.1373	1.6181	0.4135	0.8132
E₁₃	0.3809	3.0952	0.5910	0.5133
E₁₄	0.4913	1.6155	0.6005	0.7406
E₁₅	-0.6054	2.5587	0.3460	0.8411

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12

From the table above, which shows the normal distribution test for the Return On Assets indicator for each enterprise separately, we note that all the data follows the normal distribution because the probability is greater than 0.05 and the Jarque-bera test is approximately between 0.1 and 0.9.

The following table shows the calculation of the "Return On Assets Rate" for the sample enterprises of the study consisting of 15 plastic Industrial enterprise in the state of Setif during the period from 2015 to 2019.

Table 4 : « Return On Assets indicator for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »

Years Enterprise	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average (Enterprise)
E₁	0.0143	0.0075	0.0084	0.0164	0.0207	0.0135
E₂	-0.0426	-0.0286	-0.0162	-0.0307	-0.0369	-0.0369
E₃	0.0313	0.0741	0.0564	0.0619	0.0544	0.0556
E₄	0.0472	0.0418	0.0415	0.0418	0.0388	0.0422
E₅	0.0101	-0.0135	0.0010	0.0046	0.0045	0.0013
E₆	0.0088	0.0025	0.0100	0.0053	0.0060	0.0065
E₇	0.1387	0.0831	0.0506	0.0355	0.0455	0.0707
E₈	-0.0528	0.0621	0.1265	0.1030	0.0575	0.0592
E₉	0.1200	0.1217	0.0990	0.0615	0.1644	0.1133
E₁₀	0.0362	0.0289	0.0187	0.0157	0.0203	0.0240
E₁₁	0.1330	0.0817	0.0552	0.0423	0.0272	0.0679
E₁₂	0.0257	0.0726	0.0131	0.0549	-0.0063	0.0338
E₁₃	0.0783	0.0271	0.0270	0.0169	0.0195	0.0338
E₁₄	0.0409	-0.0686	-0.0860	-0.0582	0.0025	-0.0339
E₁₅	-0.0130	0.1159	0.0671	0.0725	0.0587	0.0602
Average (Time)	0.0393	0.0328	0.0270	0.0247	0.0279	0.0303

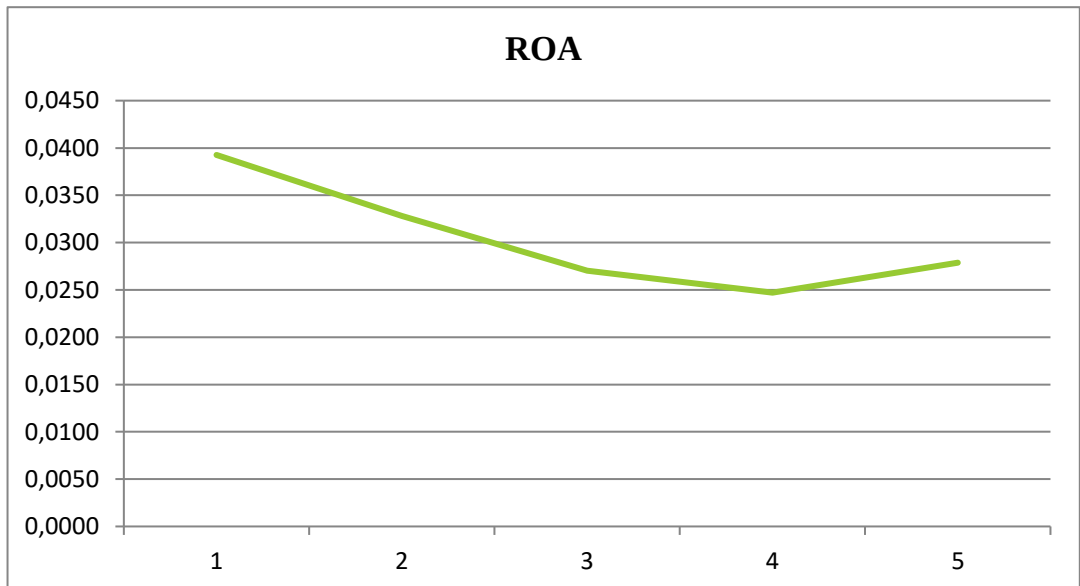
Source: Prepared by the researcher

From the table above, it is clear that the highest Return On Assets (ROA) was achieved by enterprise (E 9) with a value of 0.1133. It is followed by enterprise (E7) with a value of 0.0707. The lowest rate was observed for enterprise (E 2) with a value of -0.0310, followed by enterprise (E14) with a value of -0.0339. The rate of Return



On Assets (ROA) is low, it indicates that these enterprises aren't efficiently using its assets to generate profits.

Fig. 4 : « Curve of the Return On Assets indicator for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Excel

From the figure above and over the time period (2015-2019), the year 2015 achieved the highest Return On Assets (ROA) with a value of 0.0393, followed by 2016 with a value of 0.0328, and then 2019 with a value of 0.0279. The lowest ROA was observed in 2018 with a value of 0.0247. A low ROA suggest several issues, both operational and strategic.

This necessitates that the enterprises in the study sample raise the rate of Return On Assets, with the aim of supporting financial stability and long-term sustainability.

3. Analysis of the Quick Ratio (QR) as a Measure of Financial Sustainability to the Study Sample:

The Quick Ratio (QR) measures a company's ability to cover its current liabilities with cash or near-cash assets. The ratio is calculated by dividing current assets less inventory by current liabilities.

$$\text{QR} = \frac{\text{current assets} - \text{inventory}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

**Table 5 : « Normal distribution test for QR of the Study Sample »**

Years	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
2015	0.375116	2.471705	0.526214	0.768660
2016	0.587149	2.165632	1.296966	0.522838
2017	0.882159	3.086439	1.950181	0.377158
2018	0.290951	2.015721	0.817135	0.664602
2019	0.880499	2.801699	1.962775	0.374791

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12

we observe that the Jarque-bera test is between 0 and 2, and that the probability is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the data follows a normal distribution.

We will test the normal distribution of the Quick Ratio for each enterprise separately for the study sample, which includes 15 enterprise during the period (2015-2019). This is illustrated in the following table:

Table 6 : « Testing the normal distribution of the QR for plastic industry enterprises for the research sample during the period 2015-2019 »

Enterprise	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
E₁	0.6227	2.0694	0.5035	0.7774
E₂	-0.2403	1.7233	0.3877	0.8238
E₃	-1.1956	2.7929	1.2009	0.5488
E₄	0.1788	1.4787	0.5088	0.7754
E₅	0.6284	2.2721	0.4395	0.8027
E₆	1.4652	3.2024	1.7975	0.4071
E₇	-0.2126	1.6562	0.4138	0.8131
E₈	-0.2174	1.3229	0.6253	0.7315
E₉	1.0770	2.5823	1.0029	0.6056
E₁₀	0.9657	2.5772	0.8145	0.6655
E₁₁	0.3923	1.3058	0.7262	0.6955
E₁₂	-0.0272	1.4650	0.4915	0.7821
E₁₃	1.2375	2.8824	1.2790	0.5276
E₁₄	0.2556	1.7469	0.3816	0.8263
E₁₅	0.5732	1.8571	0.5460	0.7611

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12

From the table above, which shows the normal distribution test for the Quick Ratio for each enterprise separately, we note that all the data follows the normal distribution because the probability is greater than 0.05 and the Jarque-bera test is approximately between 0.3 and 1.8.

The following table shows the calculation of the Quick Ratio rate for the sample enterprises of the study consisting of 15 plastic Industrial enterprise in the state of Setif during the period from 2015 to 2019.



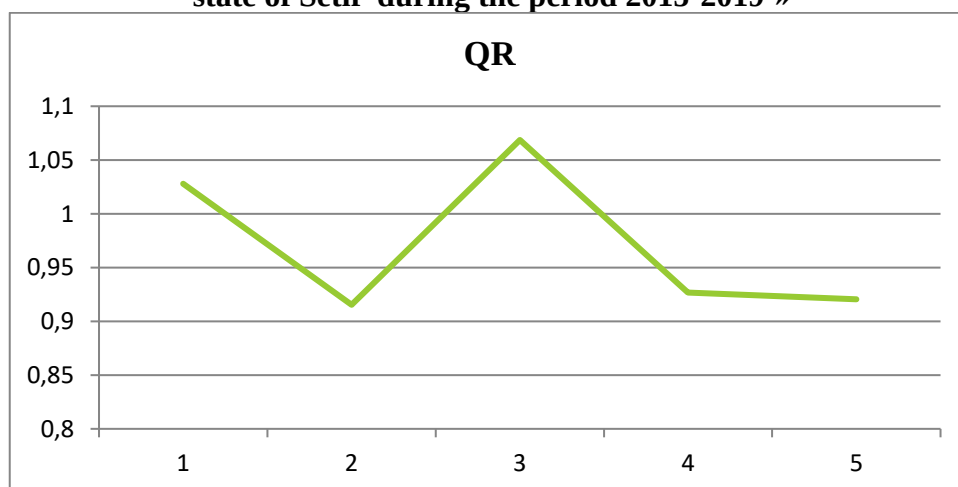
Table 7 : « Quick Ratio for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »

Years Enterprise	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average (Enterprise)
E₁	2.4176	2.0494	1.8788	1.8725	2.1506	2.0738
E₂	1.4924	0.4215	0.9995	1.3687	0.8024	1.0169
E₃	1.2104	1.1228	0.9883	1.1787	0.5206	1.0041
E₄	1.5282	1.0781	1.6603	0.9145	1.1894	1.2741
E₅	0.5096	0.3080	0.2128	0.1834	0.0789	0.2585
E₆	1.4888	1.5616	3.0721	1.6374	1.4670	1.8454
E₇	0.6841	0.8628	0.8767	0.9535	0.7485	0.8251
E₈	1.2823	1.3548	2.0755	1.9884	2.3043	1.8011
E₉	0.8784	0.9413	0.8939	1.0734	1.3879	1.0350
E₁₀	0.2535	0.2668	0.2414	0.2795	0.3359	0.2754
E₁₁	0.2463	0.3557	0.3356	0.2558	0.2329	0.2853
E₁₂	1.5385	1.9816	1.6165	0.8902	0.8824	1.3818
E₁₃	1.2683	0.8062	0.6747	0.6917	0.6029	0.8088
E₁₄	0.3008	0.2809	0.0985	0.1008	0.4619	0.2486
E₁₅	0.3176	0.3390	0.4050	0.5133	0.6424	0.4435
Average (Time)	1.0278	0.9154	1.0686	0.9268	0.9205	0.9718

Source: Prepared by the researcher

From the table above, it is clear that the highest Quick Ratio (QR) was achieved by enterprise (E 1) with a value of 2.0738. It is followed by enterprise (E 6) with a value of 1.8454. The lowest rate was observed for enterprise (E 14), with a value of 0.2486, followed by enterprise (E5) with a value of 0.2585, this low ratio threatens sustainability because it indicates the likelihood of liquidity problems that may affect the ability to pay debts or finance operational activities."

Fig. 5 : « Curve of the Quick Ratio for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Excel



From figure.5 and over the time period (2015-2019), the year 2017 achieved the highest Quick Ratio (QR) with a value of 1.0686, followed by 2015 with a value of 1.0278, and then 2018 with a value of 0.9268. The lowest QR was observed in 2016 with a value of 0.9154. It is noticeable that the enterprises in the study sample maintain a strong Quick Ratio, which is a key aspect to ensuring financial sustainability, as it provides operational stability in both the short and long term.

4. Analysis of the Debt Ratio as a Measure of Financial Sustainability to the Study Sample:

The Debt Ratio is calculated by dividing a company's total debt by its total assets. It is also called the debt-to-assets ratio. It is a leverage ratio that defines how much debt a company carries compared to the value of the assets it owns.

$$DR = \text{total debt} / \text{total assets}$$

Table 8 : « Normal distribution test for Debt Ratio of the Study Sample »

Years	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
2015	0.4308	1.8883	1.2364	0.5389
2016	0.4400	2.2328	0.8519	0.6532
2017	0.7886	2.7105	1.6072	0.4477
2018	0.6051	2.6046	1.0045	0.6052
2019	0.6237	1.8735	0.9442	0.6237

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12

we observe that the Jarque-bera test is between 0 and 2, and that the probability is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the data follows a normal distribution.

We will test the normal distribution of the Debt Ratio for each enterprise separately for the study sample, which includes 15 enterprise during the period (2015-2019). This is illustrated in the following table:

Table 9 : « Testing the normal distribution of the Debt Ratio for plastic industry enterprises for the research sample during the period 2015-2019 »

Enterprise	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-bera	Probability
E ₁	0.8130	2.3475	0.6396	0.7263
E ₂	-0.2170	1.4968	0.5099	0.7749
E ₃	0.2307	1.2728	0.6658	0.7168
E ₄	-0.4701	1.9913	0.3961	0.8203
E ₅	1.3112	2.9536	1.4332	0.4884
E ₆	1.0480	2.5548	0.9565	0.6199
E ₇	0.0306	1.3633	0.5589	0.7562
E ₈	0.2978	1.2194	0.7345	0.6927
E ₉	0.4512	2.1839	0.3084	0.8571
E ₁₀	0.5562	1.6881	0.6164	0.7348
E ₁₁	0.6313	1.6951	0.6869	0.7093
E ₁₂	0.9137	2.2964	0.7988	0.6707
E ₁₃	1.0896	2.7579	1.0016	0.6060
E ₁₄	-0.0173	1.3133	0.5929	0.7434
E ₁₅	-0.2719	2.3703	0.1442	0.9304

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Eviews 12



From the table above, which shows the normal distribution test for the Debt Ratio for each enterprise separately, we note that all the data follows the normal distribution because the probability is greater than 0.05 and the Jarque-bera test is approximately between 0.1 and 1.5.

The following table shows the calculation of the Debt Ratio rate for the sample enterprises of the study consisting of 15 plastic Industrial enterprise in the state of Setif during the period from 2015 to 2019.

Table 10 : « Debt Ratio for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »

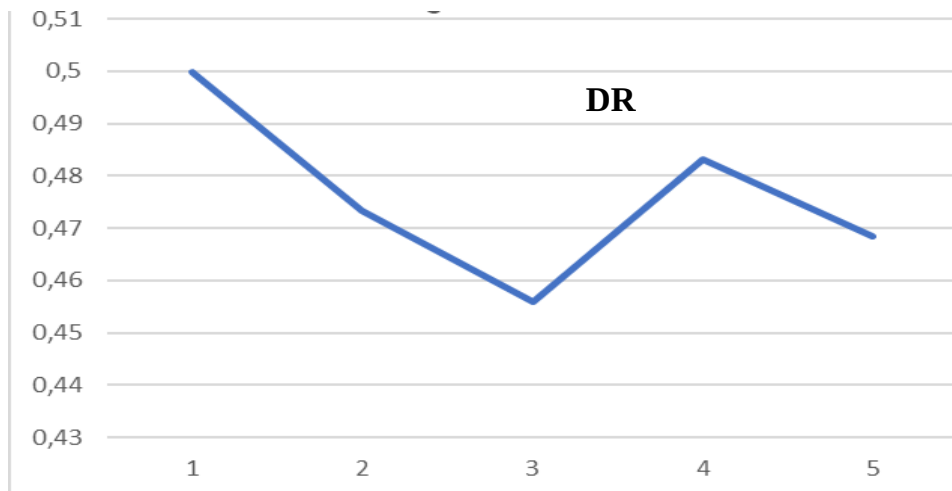
Years Enterprise	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average (Enterprise)
E₁	0.2666	0.1271	0.1646	0.1837	0.1191	0.1722
E₂	0.0761	0.1051	0.1797	0.1403	0.1832	0.1369
E₃	0.2463	0.2373	0.1864	0.1567	0.1627	0.1979
E₄	0.2552	0.2939	0.2162	0.3045	0.2688	0.2677
E₅	1.0652	0.6161	0.4896	0.4743	0.4710	0.6232
E₆	0.6111	0.6059	0.7823	0.5849	0.6656	0.6499
E₇	0.2872	0.3367	0.4331	0.5956	0.5627	0.4430
E₈	0.7280	0.7166	0.4752	0.4304	0.4060	0.5512
E₉	0.7051	0.7198	0.7499	0.8134	0.6652	0.7307
E₁₀	0.9200	0.8888	0.8262	0.8425	0.8403	0.8635
E₁₁	0.1218	0.1259	0.1226	0.1469	0.1614	0.1357
E₁₂	0.4937	0.4709	0.4874	0.6465	0.5546	0.5306
E₁₃	0.4781	0.4490	0.4011	0.5129	0.7188	0.5120
E₁₄	0.9823	1.0508	1.1402	1.1303	0.9574	1.0522
E₁₅	0.2609	0.3555	0.1844	0.2858	0.2893	0.2752
Average (Time)	0.4998	0.4733	0.4559	0.4832	0.4684	0.4761

Source: Prepared by the researcher

From the table above, it is clear that the highest Debt Ratio (DR) was achieved by enterprise (E 14) with a value of 1.0522, this means that the enterprise's debts are greater than its assets. This situation is usually considered a sign of financial risk, as the company relies heavily on external financing to cover its obligations. It is followed by enterprise (E 10) with a value of 0.8635. The lowest rate was observed for enterprise (E 11), with a value of 0.1357, followed by enterprise (E2) with a value of 0.1369, a debt ratio of 0.1 indicates the enterprise is in a healthy financial position with low financial risk.



Fig. 6 : « Curve of the Debt Ratio for plastic Industrial enterprises in the state of Setif during the period 2015-2019 »



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of Excel.

From the figure above and over the time period (2015-2019), the year 2015 achieved the highest Debt Ratio (DR) with a value of 0.4998, followed by 2018 with a value of 0.4832, and then 2016 with a value of 0.4733. The lowest DR was observed in 2017 with a value of 0.4559.

The enterprises in the study sample demonstrate a balance between equity financing and debt, providing them with greater financial flexibility, this allows for financial sustainability, provided that future revenues are strong and able to comfortably cover debt servicing.

Conclusion:

Through this study, the level of financial sustainability for a group of enterprises related to the plastic industry in the state of Setif was identified using the three most important indicators to measure this. The level of the first indicator, the Return On Assets (ROA) was low, indicating that these enterprises are not using their assets efficiently to generate profits. The second indicator, the Quick Ratio (QR), was low in some enterprises, which may affect their ability to repay debts in the future. Generally, the enterprises in the study sample maintained a strong Quick Ratio during the study period, which is a key aspect for ensuring financial sustainability by providing operational stability in the short and long term. As for the third indicator, the Debt Ratio (DR) was less than 50%, reflecting a balance between equity and debt. This shows that the enterprises in the study sample had a healthy financial position with reduced financial risks, allowing financial sustainability. The following propositions were made:

Raising the rate of Return On Assets in order to support financial stability to generate profits. To achieve this goal several strategies can be followed:



- Increase Revenues.
- Improve Operational Efficiency.
- Dispose of non-productive or excess assets.
- Optimize the use of current assets (e.g., equipment or real estate) to increase revenues from them.
- Improve Capital Structure through reduce financing costs by restructuring debt or lowering interest expenses.

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