



Identifying The Determining Factors of the Financing Model of Small and Medium Companies in the Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of these factors is to determine the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange and to examine their relationships. It should be mentioned that this article is taken from the doctoral research of explaining the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange with a qualitative and quantitative combined approach. Also, this research is a type of applied research. As mentioned, this research is derived from qualitative research. In the qualitative part, the determining factors of the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange were conducted based on the Foundation's data method and through interviews with 15 elites, and as a result, 15 main categories and 81 subcategories were identified. For the quantitative part, 384 people were randomly selected as the final sample. The findings of the research showed that the causal factors have a positive and significant effect on the background factors. Also, the findings showed that the central phenomenon, contextual and intervening factors have a positive and significant effect on strategic factors. In addition, the findings showed that strategic factors have a positive and significant effect on the results.

Keywords: small and medium enterprises, capital structure, financing, causal factors, background factors and intervening factors.



1. Introduction

The relationship between the financing policy of the company and its condition has been the subject of many studies, and this is the issue, while in most of these studies, small and medium-sized companies have been neglected. Many theoretical approaches have been used to explain the role of financing in economic growth and development. According to the studies of Modigliani and Miller (1958), in an efficient capital market, the choice of how to finance the company does not have a significant effect on the financial cost, value or actual operations, including the performance of the company. This view is based on a set of assumptions such as information transparency and information asymmetry: equal access to financial resources and the existence of agency fees, etc. The situation in the real capital market is much more complicated than the assumptions mentioned, because in reality, financial markets are not perfect, and they face agency costs, moral hazard, and information asymmetry, and this issue can have a greater impact on the status of the company, especially small and medium-sized companies. Because these companies have financial obstacles, such as problems related to providing bank guarantees, delays in receiving income from sales, increased liquidity pressure on small and medium-sized companies, etc.

In general, companies can reconsider their financial resources according to the conditions in front of them. Among the financial policies that companies adopt during their activities, they can also act for internal or external financing, it is affected by various factors. Companies sometimes provide financing through the issuance of bonds or dividends or by using financial leverage, i.e. by increasing the company's debts, and these conditions are such that the returns from the projects that the companies have invested in are greater than the financing that have done is also divided and this factor depends on the conditions of the financing type of companies and the factors determining the financing of small and medium companies.

By identifying the factors that determine the financing of small and medium-sized companies, on the one hand, it is possible to take a long step in identifying the appropriate financing strategy, and on the other hand, to provide the necessary ground for establishing financial discipline and transparency in

the activities of natural and legal entities and creating a stock market environment.

Theoretical foundations and background

Small and medium-sized companies are the main driver for the realization of entrepreneurship, their employees are highly motivated, and the activities and initiatives of people in these companies bring good feedback.

Small and medium-sized companies have a significant contribution in transforming the economy into a competitive and dynamic, knowledge-based economy, and also have the ability to grow continuously, create jobs, and consolidate social cohesion. In fact, small and medium enterprises are an integral part of the economy and provide a large share of employment. Despite this, around the world, small and medium-sized enterprises usually face serious financing constraints in order to survive and develop. Banks can be the main source of external financing for small and medium enterprises (Wang et al., 2020).

Previous studies have shown that the access of small and medium-sized companies to financial resources is an important factor in its ability, survival and development and generally affects the stability and economic growth of a country (Ayyagari et al., 2011).

Also, the access of small and medium enterprises to financing is the key to achieving high employment growth (Campello, M., Larrain, 2016). But due to the uncertainty of many small and medium-sized companies, banks pay less loans to these companies than large companies and also demand a higher interest rate (Wu and Xu, 2020). The advantage of information available to small and medium-sized companies over banks can be significant. These companies are often managed by their owners and have less transparency. Such information asymmetry can discourage foreign investors (Campello, M., Larrain, 2016). Also, the existence of financing restrictions for companies that are in the growth stages can lead to investment inefficiency. Such restrictions can be much more serious in small and medium-sized companies than in large companies (Chen and Zhu, 2009). Although these companies disclose the necessary information to the bank, this information may be insufficient or misleading. Therefore, information asymmetry leads to non-financing by banks (Stiglitz and Weiss, 1981). Small and medium-sized enterprises often borrow for high-risk

investments, which can help control potential losses and preserve all profitable potential. In this case, if small and medium-sized companies pay their loan along with its interest, banks will limit the loan interest, but if they are unable to repay, banks will refuse to lend (Bruns & Fletcher, 2008). In addition, SMEs may take advantage of information asymmetry and create moral hazard for banks' performance (Wu and Xu, 2020).

As a result, banks should include credit budgeting in their lending decisions (Stiglitz and Weiss, 1981). In general, larger companies or firms listed on the stock exchange publish more information (Firth, 1979). As a result, a meaningful analysis of their current financial situation is provided. On the other hand, the accounting records of small and medium enterprises are usually not accurate. Therefore, the financial condition of the company may not be reflected by the records (De Wit et al., 2014). Despite the fact that the financial reporting of small and medium enterprises in many jurisdictions are under standardization according to international financial reporting standards (Chand et al., 2015). However, the quality of financial reporting of small and medium-sized companies is relatively low (Chen et al., 2011). The reason for this may be that, in general, they are private companies, which means that these companies are not under any pressure (Martin Zoričak et al., 2020). Therefore, banks and business partners should evaluate the financial stability of a company in order to finance small and medium enterprises (Martin Zoričak et al., 2020). According to the mentioned materials, small and medium companies can play a significant role in the economy, but they are facing an important financing crisis. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the determinants of financing of small and medium companies in the stock exchange.

An overview of the research background

Ahmadi (2016) conducted a research titled analysis of the causal relationships of factors affecting the capital structure of small and medium-sized companies using the fuzzy Dimetal technique. For this purpose, the financial information of the companies admitted to the Tehran Stock Exchange was reviewed between 2013 and 2015. The results showed that a significant percentage of capital structure changes were influenced by the variables of this research, especially tangible fixed assets, size, liquidity, profitability and

growth. Also, the results of the research confirm the simultaneous use of two theories of hierarchy and balance in small and medium enterprises in Ahvaz.

Kerami (2018) conducted a research titled investigating the effect of company characteristics on the capital structure of small and medium-sized companies admitted to the Tehran Stock Exchange. For this purpose, he examined the financial information of 109 companies in Tehran Stock Exchange during the years 2011 to 2016. The results show that the growth of the company and its assets, liquidity, size and life of the company have a significant and direct effect on the debt-to-equity ratio in the capital structure model. Also, the company's profitability has a significant and inverse effect on the debt-to-equity ratio in the capital structure model.

Basereh (2019) conducted a research titled investigating financing methods and its effect on the performance of small and medium industries in Ilam province. For this purpose, he reviewed the financial information of 80 companies in Ilam during 2018. The results show that the small and medium industries of the province are more interested in using borrowing methods to finance themselves. The method of using cash flow is used in the second place for financing the small and medium industries of Ilam province, and finally, the use of common shares is in the third place. Also, borrowing and cash flow are effective on the performance of small and medium industries in the province, common stocks have no effect on the performance of small and medium industries in Ilam province.

Broumand (1400) conducted a research titled investigating the effect of the role of electronic government on the relationship between corruption and financial access of small and medium enterprises. For this purpose, the financial information of 11215 companies from 35 countries was examined. The results show that the payment of bribes by these companies reduces the financial access of small and medium-sized companies, and also in countries where the maturity index of e-government and e-participation is higher, corruption as a destructive factor has less effect on the financial access of companies. We have also contributed to the representation theory literature, most of which have been studied at the macro level.

Monfared (1402) conducted a research on the use of collective and group financing in small and medium-sized companies in Iran. For this purpose, 60

small and medium-sized companies were randomly selected from among the manufacturing and service companies in Iran that were active during the years 2013-2014. His results showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between the variable of financial technology and the financing of small and medium enterprises.

Al-Najjar and Al-Najjar (2017) conducted a research titled external financing (debt financing), company value and corporate governance index. For this purpose, the financial information of 307 companies from 2000 to 2009 were used. They used the three-stage least squares test to analyze their hypotheses. Their results showed that external financing has a positive and significant relationship with company value. They also showed that there was a negative and significant relationship between the value of the company and leverage and the index of corporate governance.

He et al. (2019) conducted a research on the relationship between managerial overconfidence, internal financing and investment efficiency. For this purpose, the financial information of 3500 company-years (observation) of companies admitted to the Chinese stock exchange during the period of 2010 to 2015 were examined. Their results indicate that internal financing can provide employment opportunities and reduce undercapitalization and may reduce overinvestment in firms with more overconfident managers. In addition, they showed that the effect of the overinvestment problem on managerial overconfidence is greater in government companies than in non-government companies.

Wang et al. (2020) conducted a research titled banking market power and financial affairs of small and medium enterprises. Using unique matched data on SME banking relationships from 19 European countries, they investigated the effects of bank-level power on SME finance. Their results provided new evidence that bank market power at an uncertain level reduces SMEs' access to bank finance and increases their credit constraints. Meanwhile, the concentration of the banking market increases the supply of credit to small and medium-sized companies. The adverse effects of market power are greater for small and medium-sized companies that are less informed, more risky, and more dependent on external finance.

Ji et al. (2020) conducted a research titled management fronting and capital structure: the effect

of company diversification. For this purpose, they examined the financial information of 6873 company-years (observation) during the period from 1998 to 2014. According to the creditor alignment hypothesis, their findings showed that there is a positive relationship between management orientation and financial leverage (capital structure) in diverse companies. Also, they showed that there is a negative relationship between management orientation and financial leverage (capital structure) in centralized companies. In addition, they showed that these relationships are stronger in firms with strong corporate governance, indicating that corporate governance influences debt financing decisions.

Mueller & Sensini (2021) conducted a research on the determinants of financing decisions of small and medium enterprises, evidence from the hotel industry. For this purpose, they analyzed the financial information of 145 Italian hotels during the period from 2010 to 2018. To measure the capital structure, they used the ratio of total debt, long-term debt and short-term debt and considered profitability, asset tangibility, growth, size and age as independent variables. Their findings showed that the determining factors of financing decisions are profitability, asset tangibility and size. They also showed that growth and age are among the factors that have the least influence on financing decisions.

Kaur et al. (2022), in a research entitled the effect of company ownership structure on the relationship between company innovation and access to financial resources. They evaluated the financial information of 9281 Indian companies during the years 2013 and 2014. Their results showed that innovation is affected by external financial sources. Also, their results showed that different ownership structures affect the relationship.

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Maxted (2024) conducted a research titled A Macro-Finance Model with Sentiment. The results show that financial crises characterized by low pre-crisis risk premia and neglected risk. The conflicting short-run and long-run effect of sentiment produces boom–bust investment cycles.

Research methodology

Due to the fact that the results of this research are expected to be considered by financial managers, investors and other stakeholders in decision-making, therefore this research is part of applied research from the point of view of the goal; Also, since the research examines the relationship between several variables, the research is a descriptive type of correlation in terms of nature and method. It should be noted that in this research, the determining factors of the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange have been done through foundation data (Ground Theory). Based on this, first, data collection was done through interviews with 15 elites, and 15 main categories and 81 subcategories were obtained.

Statistical population and sampling method

The statistical population of this research includes accounting and financial management professors, university lecturers, company managers, capital market experts and financial management experts in the year 1400. Since the official statistics of the number of the statistical population are not available and are unlimited, therefore, Cochran's formula was used to calculate the sample size in the unspecified population, and the final number is 384 people.

Research hypotheses

- 1) There is a significant relationship between causal factors and background factors.
- 2) There is a significant relationship between the central phenomenon factors and strategic factors.
- 3) There is a significant relationship between contextual factors and strategic factors.

- 4) There is a significant relationship between intervening factors and strategic factors.
- 5) There is a significant relationship between strategic factors and outcomes.

Research variables

- 1) Causal factors: 17 propositions have been used to measure this variable.
- 2) Factors of the central phenomenon: 12 propositions have been used to measure this variable.
- 3) Background factors: 12 propositions have been used to measure this variable.
- 4) Intervening factors: 10 propositions were used to measure this variable.
- 5) Strategic factors: 11 propositions have been used to measure this variable.
- 6) Results: 19 propositions were used to measure this variable.

To test and measure the above propositions, a 5-option Likert scale is used. It starts from option 1 = I completely agree and ends with option 5 = I completely disagree.

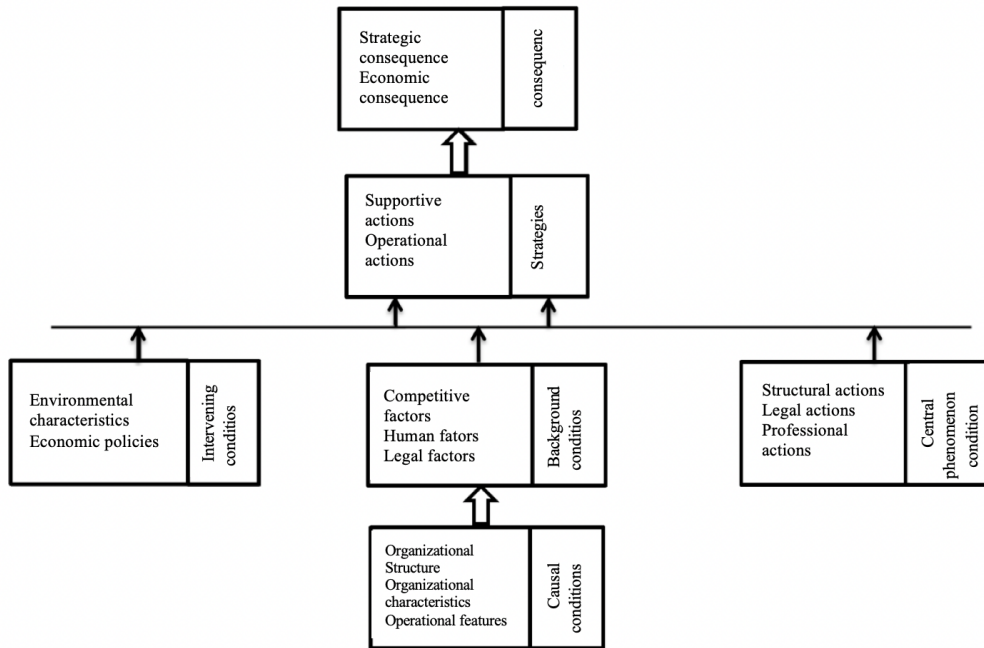


Diagram (1): Conceptual model of financing small and medium companies in the stock exchange

Data analysis

After collecting the data required for the research, Office 2016 software is used to calculate and prepare the variables, and PLS and SPSS software are used to test the hypotheses to analyze the correlation between the variables and other tests. Descriptive statistics are a set of criteria that can provide a general description of the collected information for the researcher. It should be noted that descriptive statistics cannot generalize the results to general situations, but these criteria are only used to provide an overview of the research.

As can be seen in table (1), descriptive statistics include mean, median, minimum, maximum, and standard deviation, which are the most famous and at the same time the most used indicators of descriptive statistics. . Average shows the average of the data.

1) Causal conditions

The results of the measurement model

As the results of Table (2) show, the factor loading values of all the items are greater than 0.6 and therefore the measurement model is a homogeneous model and the factor loading values are acceptable values.

The results of the significance of the t-statistic values in Table (2) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

Table (1): Descriptive statistics of model variables

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
A central phenomenon	4.0155	0.46265	2.51	5.00
Background conditions	4.1216	0.35925	2.74	5.00
Intervening conditions	4.1096	0.37893	2.4	5.00
Strategies	4.0934	0.35694	2.73	5.00
Consequences	4.1370	0.33337	3.07	5.00
Causal conditions	4.0929	0.34346	2.89	5.00

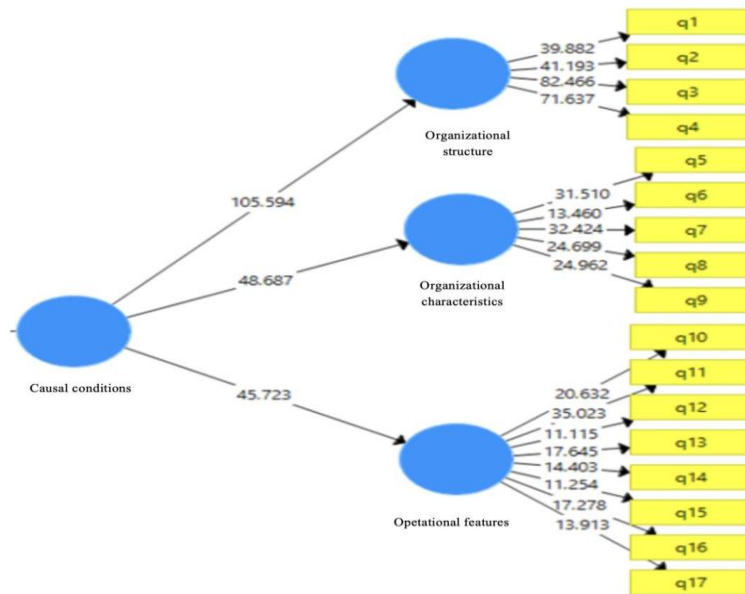


Diagram (2): Significance of factor loadings

Table (2): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	First time				Second time		
		objects	Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Casual conditions	Organizational structure	Q ¹	0.878	39.882	0.000	0.898	105.594	
		Q ²	0.888	41.193	0.000			
		Q ³	0.924	82.466	0.000			
		Q ⁴	0.909	71.637	0.000			
	Organizational characteristics	Q ⁵	0.861	31.510	0.000	0.856	48.687	0.000
		Q ⁶	0.757	13.460	0.000			
		Q ⁷	0.885	32.424	0.000			
		Q ⁸	0.862	24.699	0.000			
Casual conditions	Operational features	Q ¹⁰	0.788	20.632	0.000	0.835	45.723	0.000
		Q ¹¹	0.846	35.023	0.000			
		Q ¹²	0.667	11.115	0.000			
		Q ¹³	0.775	17.645	0.000			
		Q ¹⁴	0.720	14.403	0.000			
		Q ¹⁵	0.699	11.254	0.000			
		Q ¹⁶	0.758	17.278	0.000			
Q ¹⁷	0.726	13.913	0.000					

2) the central phenomenon

The results of the measurement model

The results of the significance of the t-statistic values in Table (3) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This

means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

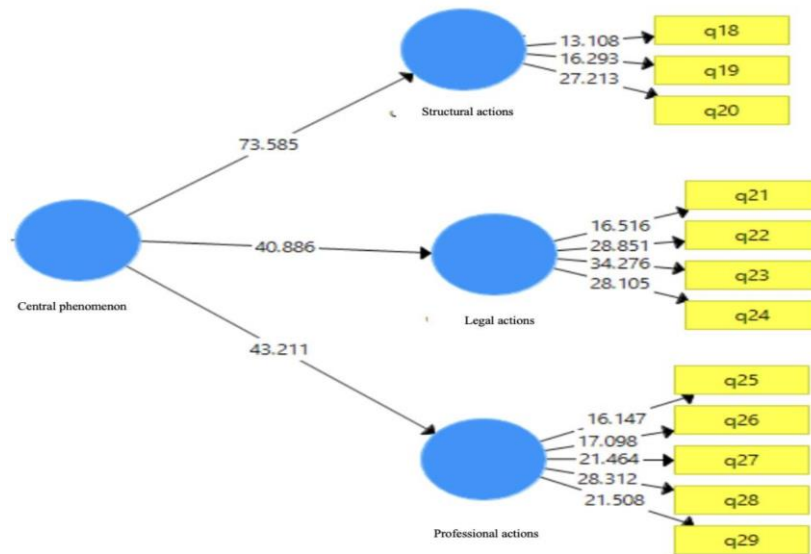


Diagram (3): Significance of factor loadings

Table (3): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	First time				Second time		
		objects	Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Central phenomenon	structural actions	Q1^	0.674	13.108	0.000	0.906	73.585	0.000
		Q1^	0.819	16.293	0.000			
		Q2^	0.834	27.213	0.000			
	Legal actions	Q2^	0.754	16.516	0.000	0.863	40.886	0.000
		Q2^	0.854	28.851	0.000			
		Q2^	0.852	34.276	0.000			
		Q2^	0.828	28.105	0.000			
	Professional actions	Q2^	0.696	16.147	0.000	0.856	43.211	0.000
		Q2^	0.769	17.098	0.000			
		Q2^	0.809	21.464	0.000			
		Q2^	0.829	28.312	0.000			
		Q2^	0.763	21.508	0.000			

3) Intervening conditions

The results of the measurement model

The results of the significance of the t-statistic values in Table (4) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

4) background conditions

The results of the measurement model

The results of the significance of the t-statistic values in Table (5) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

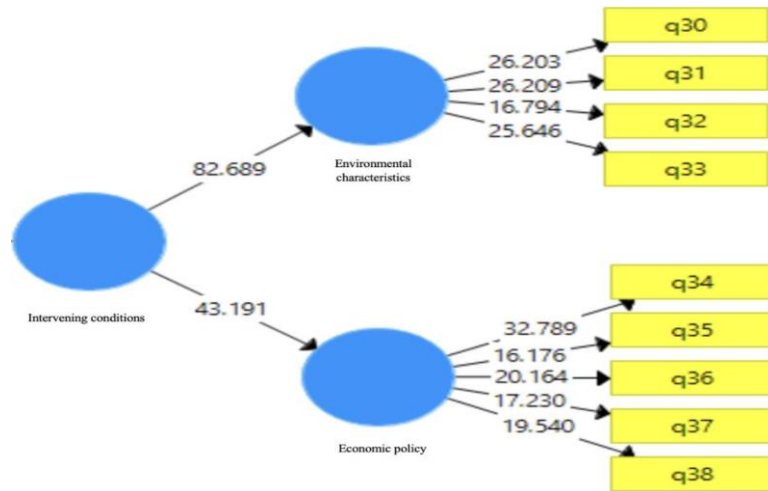


Diagram (4): Significance of factor loadings

Table (4): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	First time				Second time		
		objects	Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Intervening conditions	Environmental characteristics	Q ^{۳۰}	0.838	26.203	0.000	0.925	82.689	0.000
		Q ^{۳۱}	0.831	26.209	0.000			
		Q ^{۳۲}	0.817	16.794	0.000			
		Q ^{۳۳}	0.814	25.646	0.000			
	Economic policy	Q ^{۳۴}	0.832	32.789	0.000	0.890	43.191	0.000
		Q ^{۳۵}	0.785	16.176	0.000			
		Q ^{۳۶}	0.805	20.164	0.000			
		Q ^{۳۷}	0.728	17.230	0.000			
	Q ^{۳۸}	0.760	19.540	0.000				

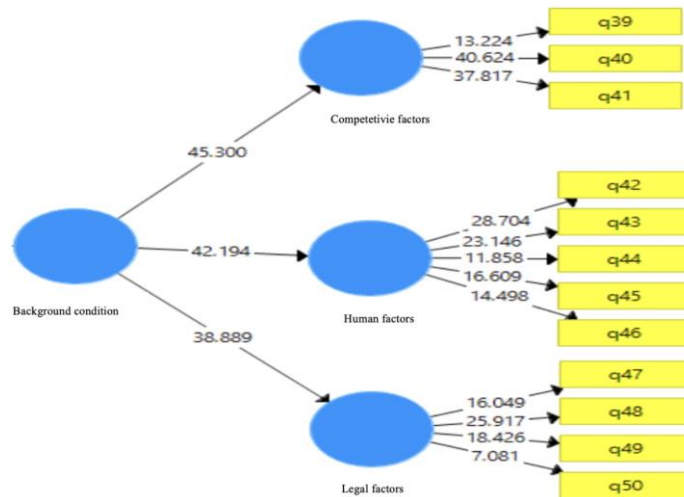


Diagram (5): Significance of factor loadings

Table (5): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	First time				Second time		
		objects	Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Background conditions	Competitive factors	Q ^١	0.691	13.224	0.000	0.870	45.300	0.000
		Q ^٢	0.867	40.624	0.000			
		Q ^٣	0.846	37.817	0.000			
	Human factors	Q ^٤	0.805	28.704	0.000	0.860	42.194	0.000
		Q ^٥	0.779	23.146	0.000			
		Q ^٦	0.734	11.858	0.000			
		Q ^٧	0.761	16.609	0.000			
		Q ^٨	0.765	14.498	0.000			
	Legal factors	Q ^٩	0.772	16.049	0.000	0.850	38.889	0.000
		Q ^{١٠}	0.818	25.917	0.000			
		Q ^{١١}	0.802	18.426	0.000			
		Q ^{١٢}	0.593	7.081	0.000			

5) Strategies

The results of the measurement model

The results of the significance of the t-statistic values in Table (6) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

6) Consequences

The results of the measurement model

The results of the significance analysis of t-statistic values in Table (7) showed that the t-statistic values for all items were reported to be greater than 2.58. This means that the relationship between the items and the related variable is accepted at the confidence level of 99%.

Given that; The results of the first-order factor analysis of the measurement of endogenous and exogenous variables showed that all constructs have the required validity and reliability, therefore, in this

section, the overall structure of the conceptual model of the research is tested to determine whether the theoretical relationships between the variables in the The formulation of the conceptual framework has been considered by the researcher, whether it is confirmed by the data or not.

Diagram number (8) shows the significance of path coefficients. The results obtained from this graph are described below. The predictive power of the model or shared redundancy is another criterion to check the structural model. The purpose of this index is to check the ability of the structural model to predict in an eye-opening way. The most famous and well-known criterion for measuring this ability is the Q2 index, based on this criterion, the model should predict the indicators of the reflective endogenous current variable. The values obtained from this test are positive, which indicates the appropriate quality of the structural model.

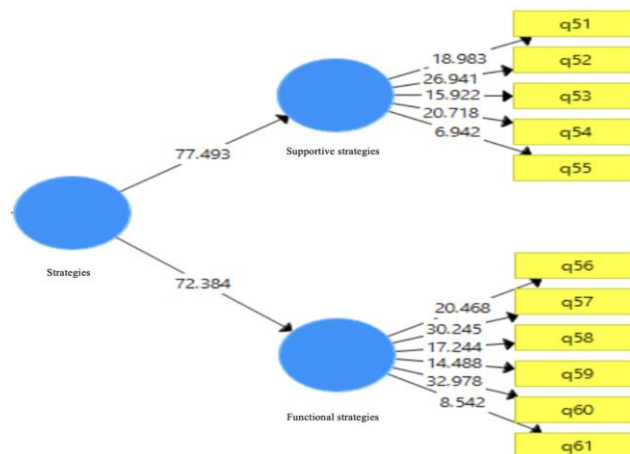


Diagram (6): Significance of factor loadings

Table (6): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	objects	First time			Second time		
			Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Strategies	Supportive strategies	Q ¹	0.811	18.983	0.000	0.922	77.493	0.000
		Q ²	0.841	26.941	0.000			
		Q ³	0.795	15.922	0.000			
		Q ⁴	0.797	20.718	0.000			
		Q ⁵	0.880	6.942	0.000			
	Functional strategies	Q ⁶	0.826	20.468	0.000	0.918	72.384	0.000
		Q ⁷	0.842	30.245	0.000			
		Q ⁸	0.795	17.244	0.000			
		Q ⁹	0.788	14.488	0.000			
		Q ¹⁰	0.866	32.978	0.000			
		Q ¹¹	0.660	8.542	0.000			

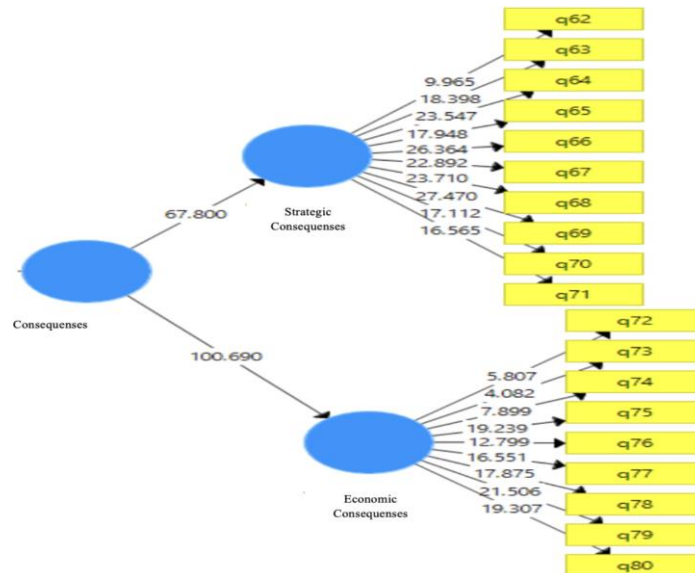


Diagram (7): Significance of factor loadings

Table (7): The results of factor loadings of observable variables

Variable	dimensions	objects	First time			Second time		
			Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
Consequences	Strategic consequences	Q ²	0.649	9.965	0.000	0.892	67.800	0.000
		Q ³	0.788	18.398	0.000			
		Q ⁴	0.824	23.547	0.000			
		Q ⁵	0.815	17.948	0.000			
		Q ⁶	0.814	26.364	0.000			
		Q ⁷	0.817	22.892	0.000			
		Q ⁸	0.827	23.710	0.000			
		Q ⁹	0.806	27.470	0.000			
		Q ¹⁰	0.733	17.112	0.000			
		Q ¹¹	0.738	16.565	0.000			

Variable	dimensions	First time				Second time		
		objects	Factor load	t value	P value	factor load	t value	P Values
	Economic consequences	QV‡	0.888	5.807	0.000	0.936	100.690	0.000
		QV‡	0.848	4.082	0.000			
		QV‡	0.850	7.899	0.000			
		QV•	0.732	19.239	0.000			
		QVˆ	0.683	12.799	0.000			
		QVˆ	0.737	16.551	0.000			
		QV^	0.768	17.875	0.000			
		QV^	0.775	21.506	0.000			
		Q^•	0.784	19.307	0.000			

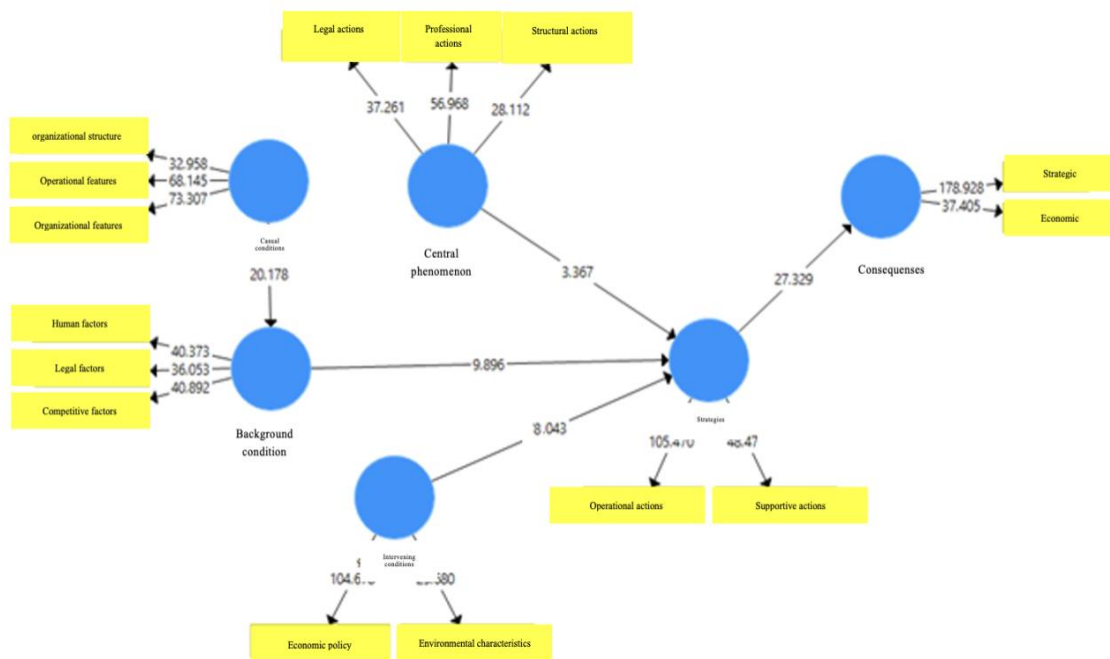


Diagram (8): Significance of path coefficients

Conclusion

Undoubtedly, one of the most important obstacles affecting the business environment and moving in the direction of economic development of the country is the financial and economic bottleneck of companies. Unfortunately, this bottleneck has two major effects on the business of economic enterprises, especially small and medium-sized economic enterprises, and that is the suspension of a major part of development projects in addition to the problems that have arisen regarding the provision of working capital and obstacles to the provision of financial resources for these enterprises. In addition, the survival and activities of these

companies are affected by the access to financial resources, so the most important concern of financial managers of companies is financing. Financial managers of companies often need financing to carry out development plans or to provide their daily working capital.

In general, financing tools for the company, both for the start and at different stages of a business, especially for small and medium economic enterprises, are considered as the main concern. Small and medium economic enterprises have a great importance and influence in the economy of countries, because usually more than half of the human force working in the

economy of countries are employees of small and medium enterprises.

Considering that the recent economic conditions are lacking (capital) and access to financial resources is more difficult, the importance of a model that can provide sufficient knowledge of selected economic enterprises in terms of financial and operational performance, environment, etc. It is important to obtain and be able to provide a more suitable solution for financing.

In addition, by accurately identifying the factors that determine the financing of small and medium enterprises, it is possible to provide appropriate solutions to correct the current situation. Based on the above, the current study aims to identify the factors that determine the financing of small and medium companies in the stock exchange, and in this research, the relationship between the factors that determine the financing has been examined in the majority of five hypotheses, and these components have been prioritized. It should be mentioned that this article is taken from the doctoral research of explaining the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange with a qualitative and quantitative combined approach.

It should be noted that in the qualitative part, the determining factors of the financing model of small and medium companies in the stock exchange were conducted based on the Foundation's data method and through interviews with 15 elites, and as a result, 15 main categories and 81 sub-categories were identified. Finally, a questionnaire should be designed for the quantitative part, for this purpose, relevant questionnaires were designed based on the categories (main and subcategories) of the qualitative part. For the quantitative part, 384 people were randomly selected as the final sample. The findings of the research showed that the causal factors have a positive and significant effect on the background factors. Also, the findings showed that the central phenomenon, contextual and intervening factors have a positive and significant effect on strategic factors. In addition, the findings showed that strategic factors have a positive and significant effect on the results.

The results showed that the causal factors have a positive and significant effect on the background factors. In fact, the findings show that the causal factors, which include organizational structure, organizational characteristics, and operational

characteristics, can affect the most important components of the model, i.e., competitive, human, and legal factors, which are among the important categories of background factors. Among the components of causal factors, we can mention the political affiliation of the company and the ownership structure. Cull et al. (2015), conducted a study titled "Investigation of Government Communication and Financial Constraints in a Sample of Chinese Companies". The results of their research showed that the government is involved in the appointment of the company's CEO and the state of state ownership in determining the severity of financial constraints faced by Chinese companies, and the relationship between the government and financial constraints is significantly less correlated. In general, they showed that political communication has a significant role in accelerating the financing conditions of companies. Jou et al. (2017) showed that political connections can help firms to obtain external financing from banks. Yu et al. (2012) and Li and Xie (2014) found that the political background of managers strengthens the ability to access financial resources in private companies. Caglayan et al. (2014) believe that the ability to repay debts is one of the determining factors of financing. Companies that do not have adequate financial ability. In other words, if they have a high financial power, they will not face problems in providing the resources they need, or it is not expensive for them to provide the needed financial resources. It is one of the important and influential categories for financing the history and life of companies. Arslan et al. (2006) believe that established companies have better access to financing through their reputation, because they have a better credit status from the point of view of creditors. Platoni and Nemati (2017), Castello & Wittenberg-Moerman (2011), García-Teruel et al. (2014) and Anthony et al. (2015) showed that the transparency of accounting information plays a significant role in financing by influencing business credit.

In addition, the results of the research showed that the central, interventional and contextual factors have a positive and significant effect on the strategy. In general, it is not always easy and accessible to provide financial resources for companies, and for this reason, companies have limitations in providing the required financial resources. Because these financial restrictions, in addition to limiting the access to the

funds needed for investment, lead to the loss of investment opportunities, it can have a negative and significant role on the performance and development of companies. Therefore, one of the most important strategies of a company's financing model can be quick and easy access to financing and management of these resources. The findings of the research showed that categories such as credit status, regulatory status and laws, economic status, as well as macroeconomic components such as monetary and financial policies, existing risks, etc. can play a decisive role in the optimal capital structure and access to financial resources. Hoang et al. (2019) believe that the limitation of access to financial resources is important for companies and can be problematic, it can be concluded that the optimal level of commercial credit can determine these financial limitations. Petersen and Rajan (1997), showed that the level of business credit plays a significant role in financing and that it has a significant and positive relationship with the access to financial resources of the company. Schwartz (1974) showed that macroeconomic characteristics such as financial stability through the level of trade credit can affect the financial constraints and access to financial resources of the firm.

Also, the results of the research showed that the factors of the strategies have a positive and significant effect on the outcomes. The findings show that the results of the research on determining the financing model revolve around the factors by which the economic unit reduces financial problems and increases the efficiency of financing.

The purpose of determining the optimal financing model is to determine the composition of financial resources in order to maximize the shareholders' wealth. Although the theoretical framework presented in financial management discussions is a good source for identifying the determining factors of the optimal financing model, there is no doubt that in the process of identifying the determining factors of the optimal financing model through elites, it can significantly reduce financing problems and issues. Because it is the result of experts' experiences. The results showed that the consequences of the optimal financing model are influenced by several strategies that emphasize acceleration and easy access to resources.

In fact, the results confirm that in order to reduce the cost of financing and increase the efficiency of resources, it is necessary to focus on support measures

(by creditors and the government) and operational measures (by the company). In fact, the findings show that the causal factors, which include organizational structure, organizational characteristics, and operational characteristics, can affect the most important components of the model, i.e., competitive, human, and legal factors, which are among the important categories of background factors. Among the components of causal factors, we can mention the political affiliation of the company and the ownership structure.

Suggestions

The optimal allocation of financial resources is one of the most important measures in the field of financial management, and it can be safely said that the final result of all financial management efforts is manifested at this stage. Managers are always looking for the limited financial resources at their disposal to optimally allocate financial resources to different investment options by following the principles of investment management. In a market where limited financial resources are appropriately allocated to investment options, investors have relative certainty for investment and market mechanisms move towards efficiency. Unfortunately, one of the major problems faced by the capital market of most countries with emerging economies is the inappropriate allocation of financial resources. Currently, Iran's capital market has such a situation. Solving such a problem requires providing optimal financial resources. The findings of this research showed that categories such as organizational structure and characteristics as well as operational characteristics can provide and direct financial resources in a more appropriate manner when they interact with competitive, human and legal factors, and small and medium enterprises can move in the direction of efficiency. Therefore, it is recommended to managers of small and medium-sized companies to consider the interaction of factors such as organizational structure, organizational and operational characteristics with competitive, human and legal factors in order to obtain optimal financial resources. The findings showed that sufficient access to financing and acceleration of financing is an important factor in maintaining the company and is considered an important concern for small and medium-sized companies, and also maintaining the potential for growth and development is necessary to

access resources. However, firms have unequal access to resources. Therefore, for better access to resources, it is recommended to consider various factors such as structural problems, avoiding structural complications, using capable human resources and financial recovery, more interaction with the government in order to remove legal restrictions, optimal management of existing resources, etc. Considering these factors, it is expected that small and even medium-sized businesses will have less problems in managing and allocating financial resources, and if necessary, they will have better access to resources.

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